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Digitized with financial assistance from

on 28 December, 2018

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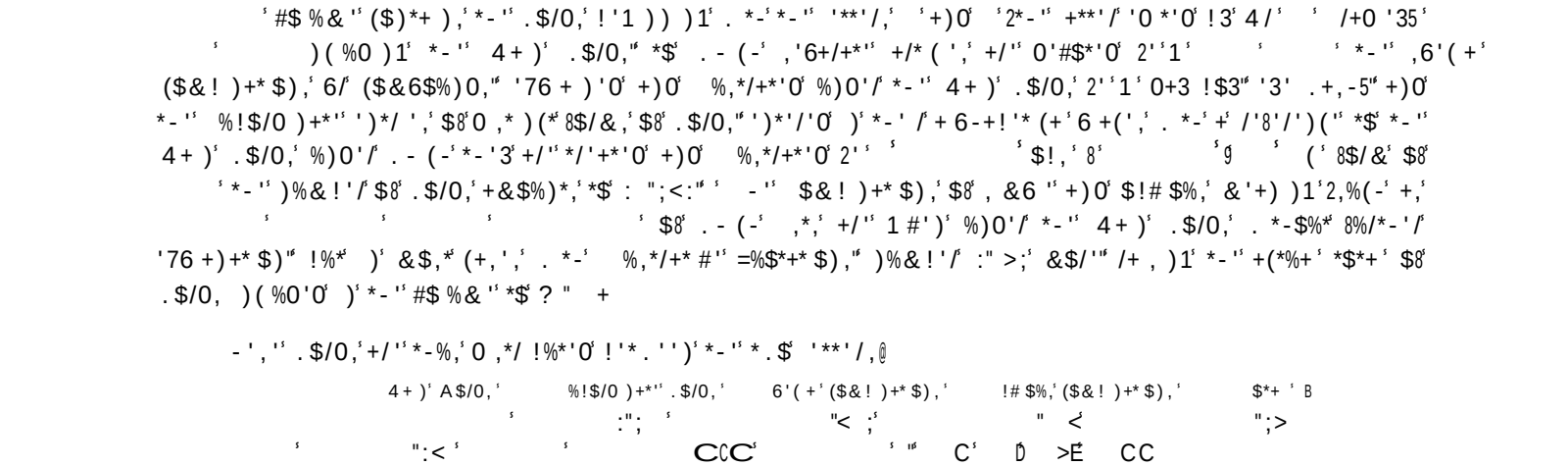

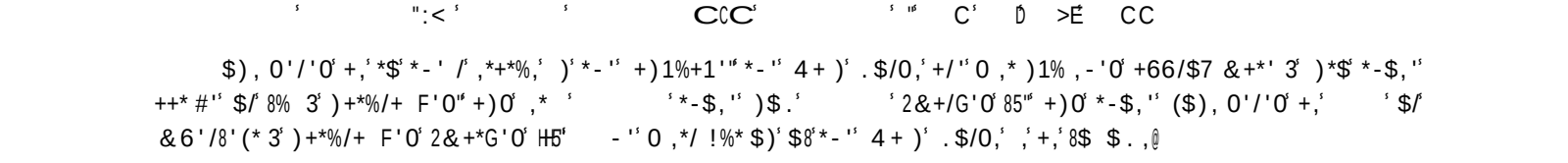

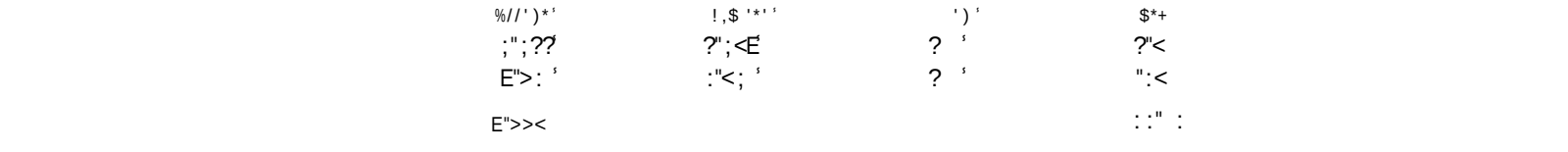

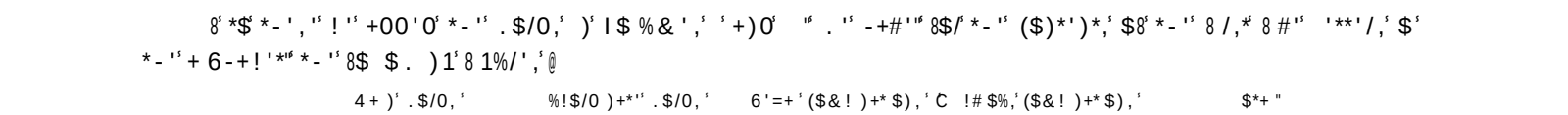

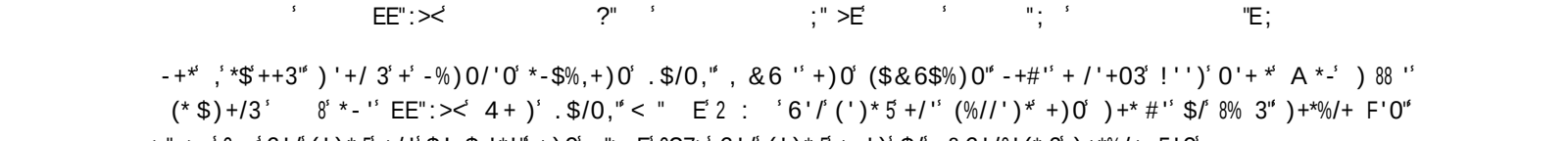

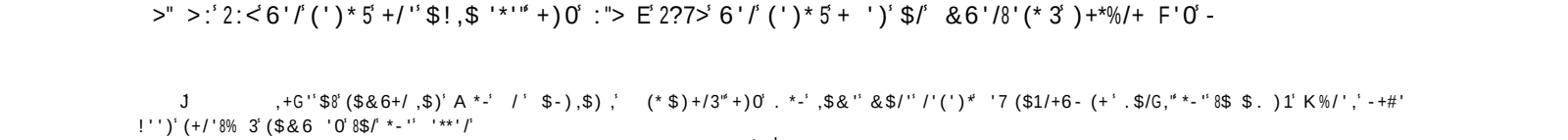

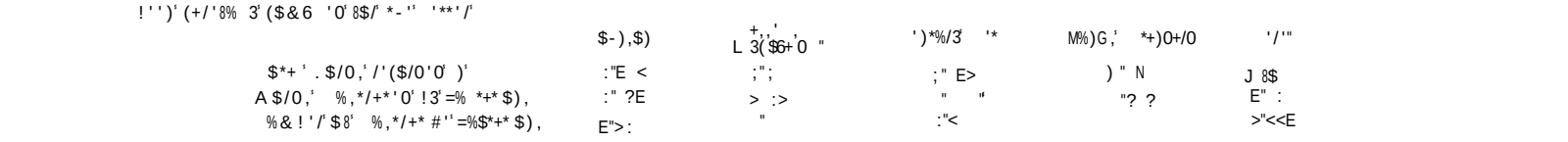

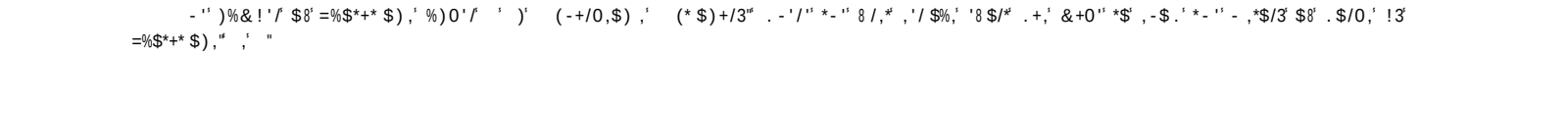

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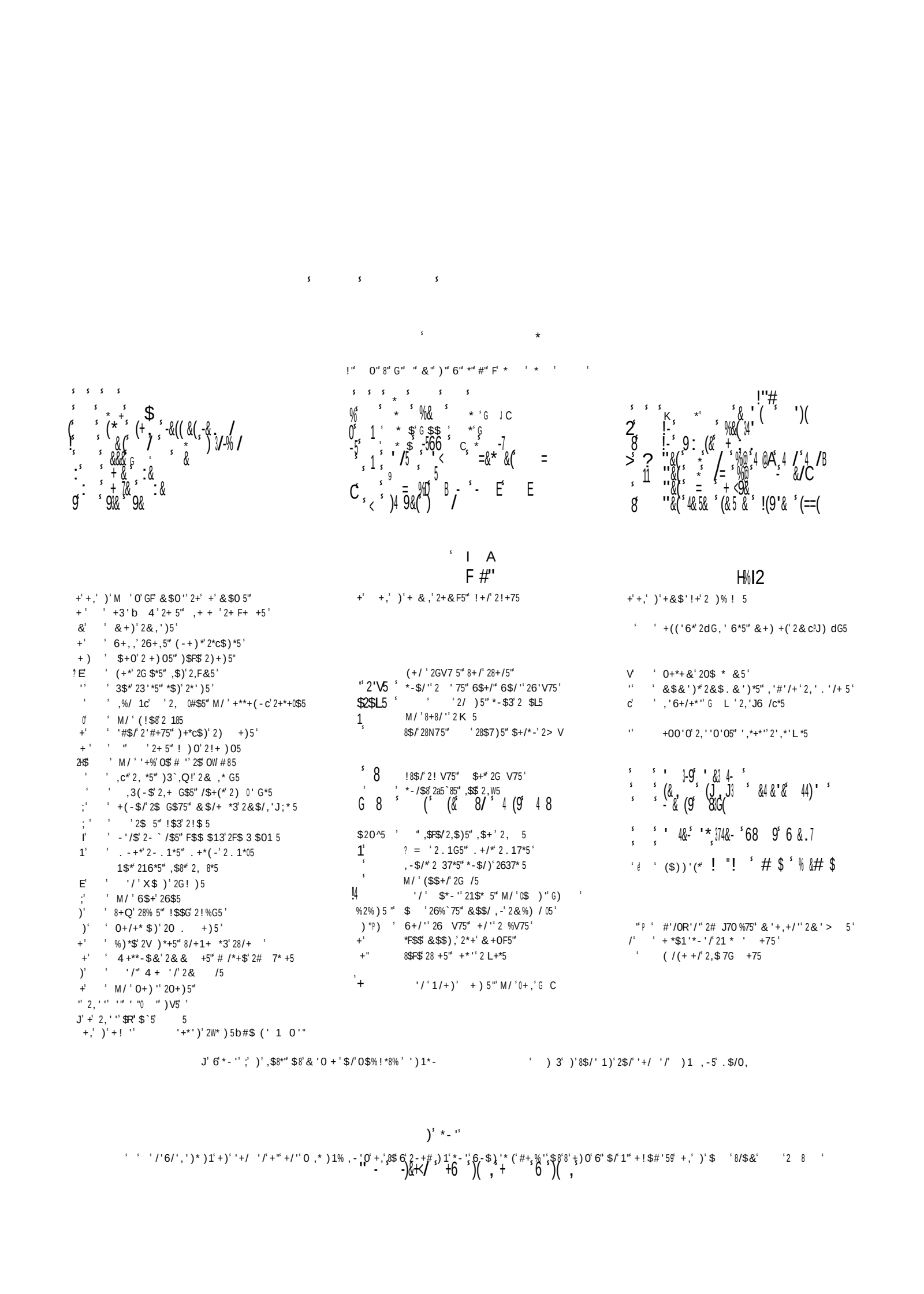

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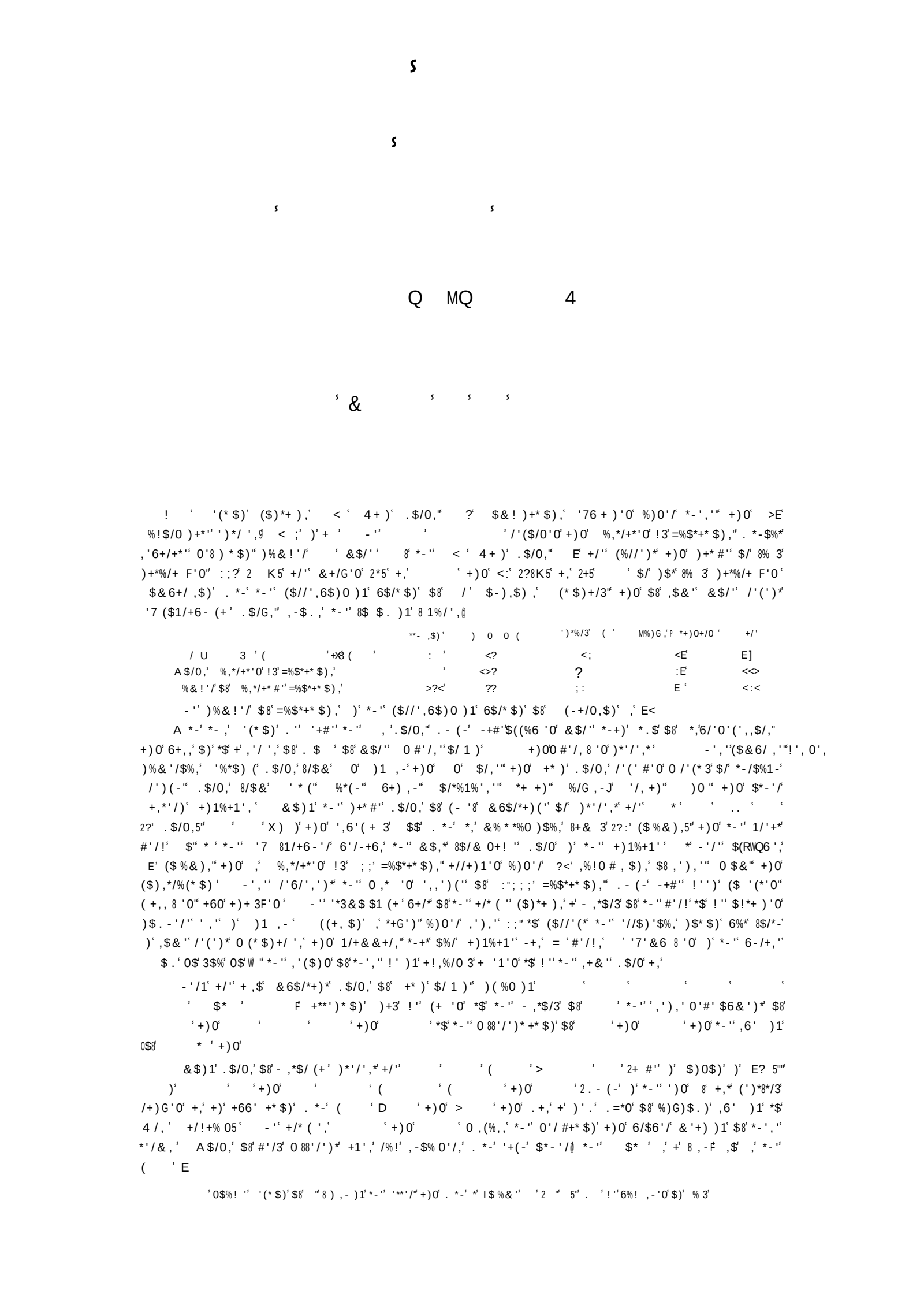

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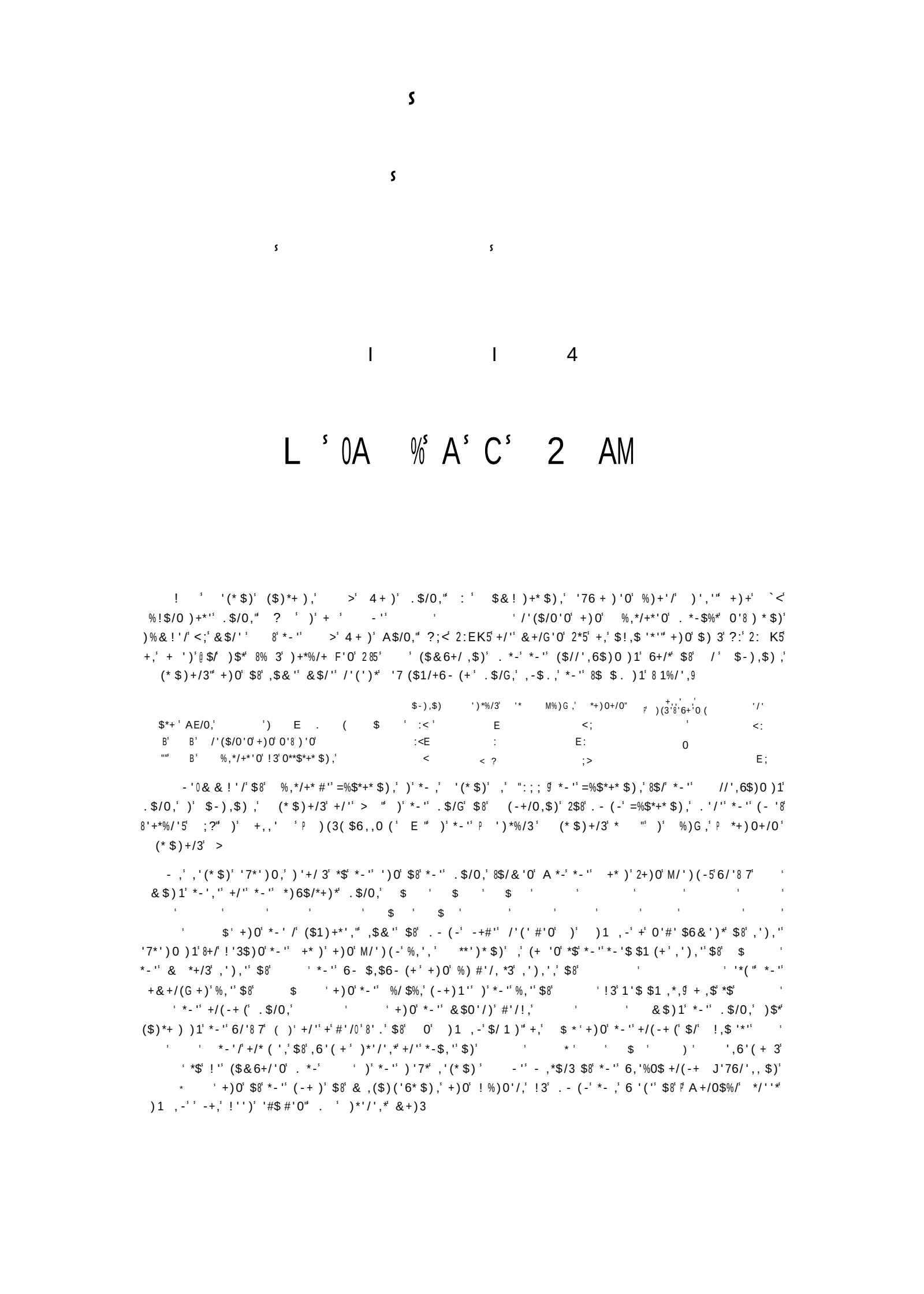

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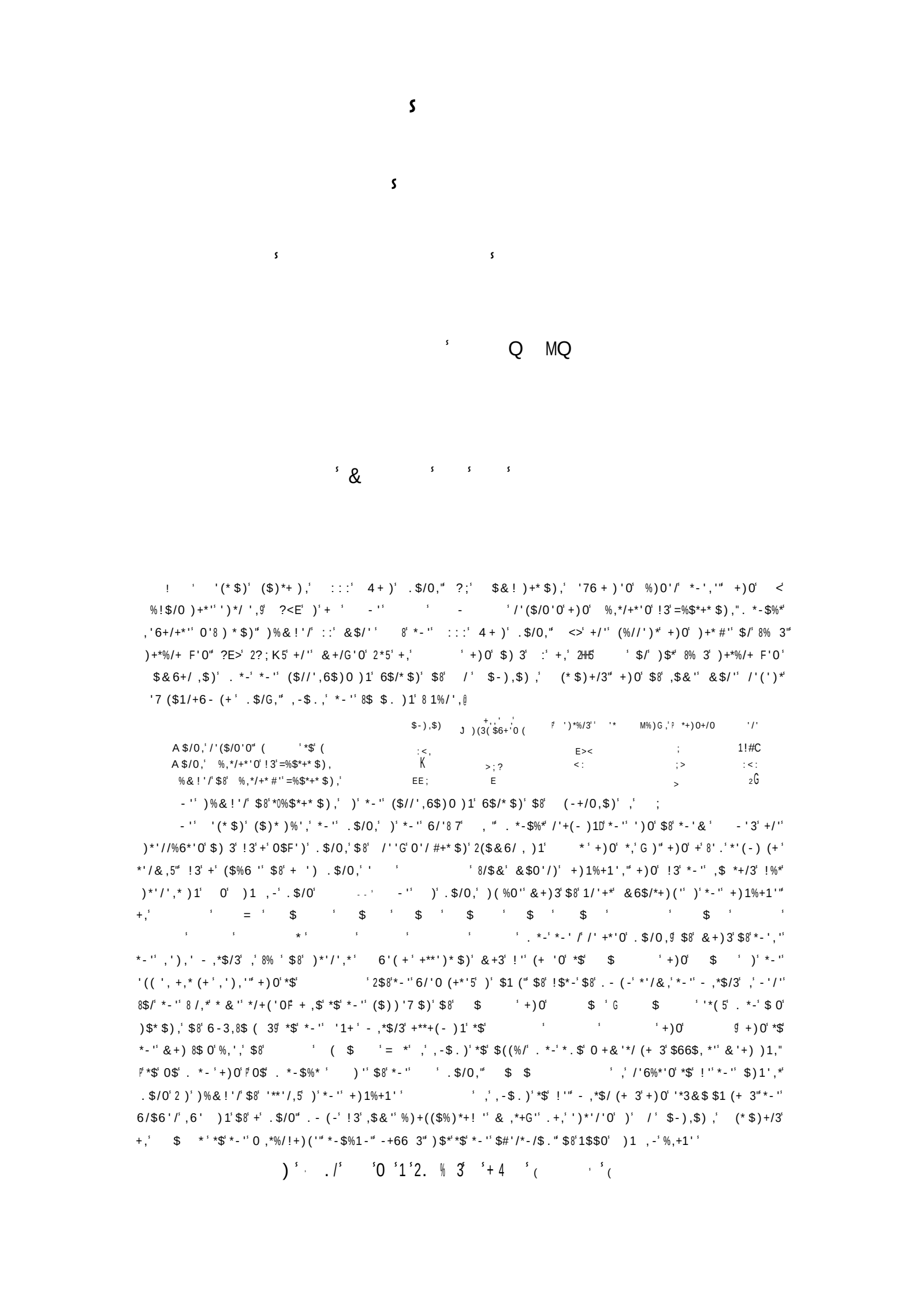


11. *Comb.*, as *dab-pot*; †**dab-stone**, a game with stones; cf. *dabbers* and *dib-stone*; **dab-wash** (*dial.*), a wash of a few small articles, as distinct from the usual household wash; hence *dab-wash* vb.

1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* 410 Stick thou, Son, to paint-brush and *dab-pot! 1652 J. DONNE *Ep. Ded.* in *Donne's Paradoxes*, Lelius and Scipio are presented to us as playing at *Dabstone before they fought against Hannibal. *a* 1812 MALONE (cited for **Dab-wash* by Todd s.v. *Dab*). 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* vi, Having had what is called in the district a 'dab-wash' of a few articles, forgotten on the regular day. 1881 RICHARDSON in *Gd. Words* 51 A few clothes that had just gone through a 'dab-wash'.

¶ **12.** *Dab* is frequently written instead of DAUB = rough mortar, clay used in plastering, esp. in *wattle and dab* (*daub*).

1839 LOUDON *Encycl. Arch.* 840 Instead of brick nagging for partitions, cob is used for filling in the framework..This sort of work is called rab and dab. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asphodel* vi. 70 Cottages, with walls of wattle and dab.

Dab (dæb), *sb.*[2] [Etymology unknown: cf. however DAB *sb.*[1] 3.] A species of small flat-fish, *Pleuronectes limanda*, nearly resembling the flounder, common on the sandy parts of the British coast; also used as a 'street term for small flat fish of any kind' (*Slang Dict.*).

1577 HARRISON *England* III. iii. (1878) II. 20 The plaice, the but, the turbut, dorreie, dab, &c. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 72 The Dabbe or little Plaice is of the same nature. 1778 PENNANT *Tour in Wales* (1883) I. 29 Dabs visit us in November. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 165 The fish fried by street dealers is known as 'plaice dabs' and 'sole dabs', which are merely plaice and soles, 'dab' being a common word for any flat fish. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* x. 193 A dab or plaice soon getting pale-coloured when lying upon a white surface.

b. *Comb.*, as **dab-darter**, one who spears flat-fish; **dab-fish**, flat-fish.

1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxvi. (1884) 203 In the deeper water the dab-darters are often hard at work..the 'dart'..is like the head of a large rake with the teeth set vertically. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dab-fish*, all kinds of flat fish.

Dab (dæb), *sb.*[3] [Appears before 1700; frequently referred to as school slang: origin unknown. Conjectures have been offered as to its being a corruption of *adept*, and of *dapper*, but without any other evidence than appears in the general likeness and use of the words. It is possible that it is a derivative of DAB *v.*]

One skilful or proficient *at* († *of*, *in*) anything; an expert, an adept.

1691 *Athenian Mercury* IV. No. 3 Qu. 8 [Love is] such a Dab at his Bow and Arrows. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Dab*, expert, exquisite in Roguery..*He is a Dab at it*, He is well vers'd in it. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 83 The Dr. is charg'd with being a great Dab, as the Boys say, for he plays on Sundays. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Ess. Conversation* Wks. (1840) 642 (To fetch a phrase from school..) great dabs of this kind of facetiousness. 1759 GOLDSM. *Bee* No. 1 A third [writer] is a dab at an index. 1845 THACKERAY *Punch in the East* iv, I wish to show I am a dab in history. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* v. (1875) 69, I am 'a dab', as we used to say at Eton, at suggesting subjects for essays.

b. *attrib.* or *Comb.*, as *dab hand*.

1828 *Craven Dialect*, *Dab-hand*, expert at any thing. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Ro. Lynne* II. iii. 67 He was a dab hand at water-colours. [The comb. occurs in many dialect glossaries from *Lonsdale* and *Holderness* to *W. Somerset*.]

Dab, *sb.*[4] *slang.* A bed.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 16 Those who had been accustomed to a downy dab. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Dab*, a bed. 1823 W. T. MONCRIEFF *Tom & Jerry* III. iii. (Farmer), Vhen ve've had the liquor, ve'll .. all go to our dabs.

Dab (dæb), *v.*[1] In 4 dabben, 6 dabbe. Inflected **dabbed, dabbing.** [This and the accompanying sb. DAB [1] appear about 1300; there is nothing similar in OE. Middle and early modern Dutch had a verb *dabben*, according to Oudemans, 'to pinch, knead, fumble, dabble': cf. Ger. *tappen* to grope, fumble (with the hands, as in the dark); but it is not clear that there is any connexion between this and the English word. Rather does the latter appear to be of independent onomatopœic origin, being, primarily, the expression of the mechanical action in question by analogous oral action, including (but only in a secondary way) the representation of the sound. Cf. DUB *v.*, which in some of its senses appears to be of kindred formation.]

I. To strike, peck, stick, etc.

1. *trans.* To strike somewhat sharply and abruptly. (The ME. sense is not quite clear.) **b.** To strike so as slightly to pierce or indent; to peck as a bird with its bill; to pick the surface of a stone (see quot. 1876); to stick or thrust. Now chiefly *Sc.* **c.** in mod. dial. To strike with a slight blow, as with the back of the hand. † *To dab nebs*: to kiss.

a 1307 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 192 This Frenshe come to Flaundres .. The Flemmisshe hem dabbeth o the het bare. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 551/1 The pricke of the fleshe, to dabbe him in the necke. 1630 DEKKER *2nd Pt. Hon. Whore* IV. ii, Let me alone for dabbing them o' th' neck. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio) *Dab*, to cuff or bang; to slap or strike. 17.. in Jamieson *Pop. Ball. & Songs* (1806) I. 87 (Jam.) The thorn that dabs I'll cut it down, Though fair the rose may be. 1786 *Yng. Coalman's Courtship* (ed. 20) 5 You may..dab nebs wi' her now an' then. 1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Dabbing*, *Daubing*.. working the face of a stone..with a pick-shaped tool .. so as to form a series of minute holes. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* 82 One chap dabbed his sticker through my arm here. 1887 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Dab*, to give a slight blow to. 'Dost want dabbin i' th' maith' [= mouth].

d. *intr.* Of a bird: To peck with the bill. **e.** To aim *at* in order to strike, as in playing at marbles, or throwing a stone at a bird, etc. *Sc.*

1805 J. NICOL *Poems* I. 43 (Jam.) Weel daubit, Robin! there's some mair, Beath groats an' barley, dinna spare. 1826 WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 25 Chuckies .. dabbing at daigh and drummock. *Mod. Sc.* If you go near the nest, the hen will dab at you. Which marble shall I dab at? Some boys dabbing at a cat on the roof of the shed.

2. To strike or cause to strike (usually with something soft and of broadish surface) so as to exert a slight momentary pressure, and then withdraw quickly. The object may be **a.** the brush, dabber, etc. used; **b.** the moist or sticky substance applied; **c.** the surface to which it is applied.

a. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 13 b, A Painter..needs no more but wet his pencill, and dab it on their cheekes, and he shall haue vermillion and white enough. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 143 A common printer's ball..is now to be dabbed on the whole surface. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* viii. § 313, I dip my brush..and dab it against the paper.

b. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 31 a, Laser..is dabbed about the stynginges of scorpiones with oyle well menged or tempered. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housewife* 352 Dab it on with a fine rag. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* I. 8 One who dabs brick-clay into a mould. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 109 [It] dabbed glue on his gauzy wings.

c. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 63 Dip a soft rag in dead small Beer, new Milk warm, and dabb each eye, a dozen times gently. 17.. S. SHARP (J.), A sore should never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by dabbing it with fine lint. 1879 *Newspaper*, If the bleeding be too copious, dab the part with a rag wetted with creasote.

d. *spec.* in *Printing*, *Etching*, etc.: To strike or pat with a dabber for various purposes, as *e.g.* in order to spread colour evenly over a surface.

1759 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 573, I found one painting and another dabbing. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 339 The interstices may be dabbed over with the tincture of that colour which you would have for the general ground-work. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 300 Holding the brush perpendicular to the glass, every part of the latter must be dabbed so that the surface will be dimmed by the oil. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 673/1 The insinuation [in stereotyping] of the damp paper into the interstices of the letters by dabbing the back of the paper with a hair brush.

3. To set or put down with a sharp, abrupt motion (cf. to *stick down*); to throw or fling down in a rough, careless, untidy manner.

1772 G. WASHINGTON in *Mag. Amer. Hist.* May (1884) 71 They [clothes] will be .. dabbed about, in every hole and corner. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Dab*, *Dab-doon*..to fling down with violence. 1884 *Chester Gloss.*, *Dab*, to set things down carelessly, not in their right place.

II. Specific senses of doubtful history, or indirect connexion with prec.

† **4.** *Fishing.* To fish by dipping the bait gently and lightly in the water; to dap, dib. *Obs.*

1676 COTTON *Angler* II. v. 295 This way of fishing we call daping, dabbing, or dibbing.

5. To dibble. *dial.*

1787 W. MARSHALL *East Norf.* Gloss., *Dabbing*, dibbling. 1847 in HALLIWELL.

6. *Type-founding.* To produce a 'dab' in the process of making matrices, etc.

1889 [see DAB *sb.*[1] 9].

† **7.** ? To deceive, jape. *Obs.*

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vi. 2402 Like the parish bull he serves them still And dabbes their husbandes clean against their will.

8. A modification of DAUB *v.*, to plaster.

1577 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 164 Item, to Humfreis for dabinge the churche house..vj d. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 272 The Stepsare..dabbed over with Lime and Mortar. *Ibid.* 374 Those who in various ways transform and dab over those parts of the Building. 1855 BROWNING *Grammarian's Funeral* 72 Fancy the fabric Quite, ere you build..Ere mortar dab brick!

Hence **Dabbed** (dæbd) *ppl. a.*, **Da·bbing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1885 *W. Rhind's Trade Circular*, A beautiful smooth ground, which .. will stand the acid bath better than any dabbed ground. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 577/2 The wound itself does not require .. washing and sponging and dabbing. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dabbing-machine*, the machine employed in casting large metal type.

† **Dab,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Cf. DABBY and DABBLE.] ? To be wet and dabbled, to hang like wet clothes.

1558 PHAER *Æneid* VI. (R.), I creping held with crokid hands the mountaynes toppe, Encombrid in my clothes that dabbing down from me did droppe.

Dab, *adv.* [The verb-stem or sb. used elliptically.] With a dab, or sudden contact.

1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* 2 He dropt downe..as heauy as if a leaden plummet .. had fallen on the earth dab. 1884 RUSKIN in *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 11/1 One who sharpens his pencil point, instead of seizing his biggest brush and going dab at the mountains with splotches of colour.

Dabber (dæ·bəɹ). [f. DAB *v.*[1] + -ER [1].]

1. One who or that which dabs. **b.** *spec.* A rounded mass of some elastic material, enclosed in leather or silk, used to apply ink, colour, etc., evenly to a surface; employed in printing from type, wood-blocks, or engraved plates, in painting on china, etc.; in *Printing* = BALL *sb.*[1] 13. **c.** A brush used in stereotyping for pressing the damped paper into the interstices of the type, or for various purposes in gilding, photography, etc.

c 1790 *Artist's Assistant Mech. Sc.* 193 The ground..is to be laid on thinly and dabbed all over with the dabber. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 419 Have ready a dabber made of a round piece of white glove leather .. filled with cotton, or wool, and tied close into a ball. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 397 Taking the dabber, on which some portion of the etching ground has been left. 1854 tr. *Lamartine's Celebr. Char.* II. 333 Dabbers to spread the ink on the letters. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 28 Jan. 487 (*Gilding*), Go over gently with a dabber [brush].

2. (See quot.)

1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.* Supp., *Dabbers*, a game played by children with small round flint stones. *Dabber*, a stone with which the game of Dabbers is played.

Dabble (dæ·b'l), *v.* [Appears late in 16th c. Agrees in form, and in sense 2, with Du. *dabbelen*, var. of *dabben*, expl. by Plantijn as 'pattrouiller, ou patteler de mains' to dabble with the feet or hands, *met de voet int slijck dabbelen*, 'trepiner des piedz en la fange', to trample with the feet in the mud. In form Du. *dabbelen* is the frequentative of *dabben*: the relation of *dabble* and *dab* in Eng. is less clear.]

1. *trans.* To wet by splashing, as in running through a puddle or wading about in shallow water, or by pressing against wet shrubs, or the like; to move anything to and fro in water; hence to wet in a casual way; to disfigure or soil with splashes of any liquid; to bespatter, besprinkle, bedabble. Said of the personal agent, or the liquid medium.

1557 TUSSER 100 *Points Husb.* xxvii, Set bauen alone, lay the bowghes from the blockes: the drier, the les maidens dablith their dockes [skirts behind]. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 54 A Shadow like an Angell, with bright hayre Dabbel'd in blood. 1604 MIDDLETON *Witch* II. iii. 3 We must take heed we ride through all the puddles..that your safeguard there May be most probably dabbled. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 570 The Country being woody they were daily dabled with the fall of snow from the trees. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* (J.), I scarified, and dabbled the wound with oil of turpentine. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxxi. 66 The men who are dabbling the Queen's robe in blood. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* II. v. 85, I dabbled a handkerchief in a neighbouring fountain for her to wash her streaked face.

b. *causal.*

1847 TENNYSON *Princess* III. 297 Or in the..holy secrets of this microcosm, Dabbling a shameless hand.

2. *intr.* To move (with feet or hands, or the bill) in shallow water, liquid mud, etc., so as to cause some splashing; to play about in shallow water, to paddle.

1611 COTGR., *Patouiller*.. to padle, or dable in with the feet. 1626 J. PORY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 331 They .. made her to dable in the durte on a foul morning from Somersett House to St. James. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 135 Ducklings, which .. naturally delight to dabble in the water. 1789 WORDSW. *Evening Walk*, Where the duck dabbles 'mid the rustling sedge. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 118 The long wet pasture grass she dabbles through. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 488 The minister who .. had stooped to dabble in these muddy waters of intrigue.

3. *fig.* To employ oneself in a dilettante way *in* (any business or pursuit) without going deeply or seriously into it; to work off and on *at*, as a matter of whim or fancy. Const. *in* (*with*, *at*, etc.).

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* II. i, Let him still dabble in poetry. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 14 Some Youngster that had been Dabbling amongst the Socinian Writers. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 120 One of those sources of disputation which must not be dabbled with: we must drink deep, or had better not taste at all. 1792 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 465 Examining how far their own members ..had been dabbling in stocks. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxviii, It's the delight of my life to have dabbled in poetry. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* III. i. 14 The man who dabbles at saving the world by science, education, hygeian and other economics.

† **b.** To meddle, tamper *with*; to interfere *in*.

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 7 He has bound himself up from dabling with the Grounds of Obedience and Government. *a* 1732 ATTERBURY *To Pope* (J.), You, I think, have been dabbling here and there with the text. 1776 PAINE *Com. Sense*, *Addr. Quakers* (1791) 80 Dabbling in matters, which the professed quietude of your principles instruct you not to meddle with. 1794 SIR F. M. EDEN in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 238 As he loves to be dabbling, he may perhaps go.

† **4.** To move up and down in a playful, trifling manner, like one dabbling in water. *Obs.*

a 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Poems* (1775) 169 I'll dabble up and down, and take the air.

Da·bble, *sb.* [f. prec. verb.] The act of dabbling; that which dabbles.

1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 7 While still the gory dabble did anew the soil pollute.

Da·bbled, *ppl. a.* [f. DABBLE *v.* + -ED.] Wetted by splashing; casually or irregularly wetted; stained or soiled with water, blood, mud, etc.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 397 The lively Liquor God With dabbled heels hath swelling clusters trod. 1727 SWIFT *Poems*, *City Shower*, Rising with dabbled wings. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. ix. 18 The maiden jewels of the rain Sit in your dabbled locks again.

Da·bblement. *nonce-wd.* [See -MENT.] Dabbling (in semi-concrete sense).

1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 236, I .. alas, was met by a foul dabblement of paint oozing downstairs.

Dabbler (dæ·blə1). [f. DABBLE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who dabbles, *esp.* in any business or pursuit.

1611 COTGR., *Patouillard*, a padler, dabler, slabberer; one that tramples with his feet in plashes of durtie water. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Bro.* II. ii, A little unbaked poetry Such as the dabblers of our time contrive. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 7 Your dabblers in metaphysics are the most dangerous creatures breathing. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 72 A dabbler in arts and sciences.

† 2. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Papefif*, the maine course; that part of the maine-sayle whereto the bonnets, or dablers be fastened.

Da·bblesome, *a. nonce-wd.* [See -SOME.] Given to dabbling.

1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* liii. (1883) 370 Dabblesome interferences with ancient institutions.

Dabbling (dæ·bliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DABBLE; an instance or result of such action.

1677 HUBBARD *Narrative* 109 Many of the rest were sorely wounded, as appeared by the dabbling of the Bushes with blood. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. Stella* 19 Dec., We are full of snow and dabbling. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 361 Some further paltry dabbling was also attempted with the phraseology. 1884 *Chr. Treasury* Feb. 92/1 The disconnected dabblings of..untrained forgers.

Da·bbling, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That dabbles.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 518 In dabbleing weather and autumne. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 178 Superficial, dabbling authors. *a* 1845 HOOD *Mermaid of Margate* xii, A scaly tail, of a dolphin's growth, In the dabbling brine did soak.

Hence **Da·bblingly** *adv.*

1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXV. 134 The first number is written by the editor, and treats dabblingly of 'dabblers'.

Dabby (dæ·bi), *a.* [f. DAB *v.*2, DAB *sb.*1 5.] Damp, moist: (of clothes) wet and clinging to the body; flabby; flaccid.

1581 J. STUDLEY *Seneca's Medea* 131 b, When the stormy southerne winde with dankish dabby face Of hoary winter sendeth out the gushing showres apace. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 167 All very greasy, blousy, dabby, dusty, saltwatery, and so on. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Dabby*, moist, and somewhat adhesive; sticking to the skin like wet linen. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* v, Your..overalls, which hang dabby and flabby about your legs. *a* 1845 HOOD *Domestic Asides* iv, I should have loved to kiss her so,—(A flabby, dabby babby!).

Dabchick (dæ·bˌtʃik). Forms: *α.* 6 dapchicke, dopchicken, 6–7 dopchick(e; *β.* 7 dip-chicke, 9 dibchick; *γ.* 6 dobchickin, 7–8 dobchick; *δ.* 7–9 dab-chick, 8– dabchick. [The early forms *dap-, dop-chick*, with the later *dip-chick*, and synonym DOPPER, appear to connect the first part of the word with the ablaut stem *deup*, *dup-*, *dop-* of DIP, DEEP; but the forms in *dob-*, *dab-*, seem to be associated with some senses of DAB *v.*]

The Little Grebe, *Podiceps minor*, a small water-bird, found in rivers and other fresh waters, and noted for its diving; in *U.S.* the name is applied to another species of Grebe, *Podilymbus podiceps*.

α. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 150 Small fowle, as the dapchicke, or suche like. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xc. 552 The Swanne the Cormorant the pellicane, the Dopchicken the storke. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XV. 636 She..Shot dead the woman, who into the pump Like to a dop-chick dived. 1732 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 449 *Podicipes minor rostro vario*, The Pied Bill Dopchick. 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Dapchick. (Always.)

β. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 35 a, The Dip-chicke (so named of his diving and littlenesse). 1827 T. ATTWOOD in C. M. Wakefield *Life* viii. (1885) 109, I am glad Bosco has got the dibchicks.

γ. 15.. *Parl. Byrdes* 88 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 171 The Cote, the Dobchick, and the water Hen. 1598 FLORIO, *Piombrino* .. a bird called a kingsfisher. Some take it for a dobchickin. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 59 White-breasted Divers, and Dobchicks. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 340 The Didapper, or Dipper, or Dobchick, or small Doucker. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 397. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 214 Dobchick.

δ. 1610 [see *c*]. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 63 As when a dabchick waddles thro' the copse, On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) II. xli. 273 Dabchicks and coots fly erect. 1870 THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* I. i. 7 Brentford again dived, to reappear suddenly, like a dab chick on the surface of history.

b. dial. Applied to the Moor-hen or Water-hen.

1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Dab-chick*, the water-hen. 1879 *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Dab-chick*, the Water-hen.

c. fig. Of a girl.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. ii, 'Fore God, She is a delicate Dab-chick! I must have her.

¶ Ash's explanation 'A chicken newly hatched' (to which the *Century Dictionary* refers the quot. from Pope in *a δ*) is merely an amusing blunder.

† **Dablet.** *Obs.* In 4 deblet, 7 *Sc.* dablet, daiblet. [a. OF. *deablot* (14th c. Godefr.), dim. of *deable, diable* DEVIL.] A little devil, an imp.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 328 Þe fend moveþ þes debletis to fere Cristene men fro treuþe. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 379 When the Weird Sisters had this voted, all in an voyce, The deid of [the] dablet. *Ibid.* 515 For the din of thir daiblets raisd all the deils.

‖ **Daboya** (dăboi·ă, da·bɔyā). Also **daboia**. [Hindī *daboyā* that lies hid, the lurker, f. *dabnā* to lurk.] The large viper of the East Indies.

1872 W. AITKIN *Sci. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) I. 387 A horse bitten by a daboia. 1889 *Century Mag.* Aug. 505 Among the vipers the daboya is entitled to rank as a poisoner close to the cobra.

Dabster (dæ·bstəɹ). [In sense 1 f. DAB *sb.*3: see -STER.]

1. One skilled at anything; an expert or dab. Chiefly *dial.*

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 93. 3/2 Ye Dabsters at Rhime. 1770–86 P. SKELTON *Wks.* V. 203 The right dabsters at a sly, or a dry joke. 1824 *Hist. Gaming* 29 Her .. luck at play (for she was a dabster). 1842 AKERMAN *Wiltshire Gloss.*, *Dabster*, a proficient. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Dabster*, one who excels greatly. [So in many dialect Glossaries.]

2. Applied depreciatively: cf. DAUBSTER, DABBLER.

1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 389 Lines Which every dabster felt in duty bound To signalize his power of pen and ink By adding to a plan once plain enough. 1892 *Idler* Sept. 203, I am a very indifferent amateur, a slouchy dabster, a mere artistic sarcasm.

‖ **Dabuh.** [Arab. ضبع *ḍabuʿ* hyæna = Heb. צבוע *tsābūaʿ* Jer. xii. 9.] The Arab name of the Striped Hyæna, retained by some early naturalists.

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 342 Of the Beast called Dabuh .. It ..will rake the carkeises of men out of their graves, and will devour them. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 439 The second kind of hyena, called Papio or Dabuh.

Dab-wash: see DAB *sb.*1 11.

‖ **Da capo** (da kā·po). *Mus.* [It. *da* from *capo* head, beginning.] A direction at the end of a piece of music to repeat from the beginning; the end of the repeat being usually marked with a pause or the word *Fine*. (Abbreviated *D.C.*) Also *fig.*

1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* (Stanf.), *Da capo*, or by way of Abbreviation D C. 1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *D.C.* in Musick signifies *Da Capo*, that is, give or play the whole or some particular part of an air again. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* i, And then will wake Morrow and the eyes that look on it; and so *da capo*.

Hence **Da capo** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*), to repeat (music).

1764 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 240 Say, will my song, *da capo'd* o'er, *Piano* soft, *Andante* roar. 1803 in *Spir. Pub. Jrnls.* (1804) VII. 21 Thus you may da capo this musical entrée.

Dace (dēˑs). Also 5 darce, darse, 6 dase. [ME. *darse*, etc., a. OF. *darz, dars*, nom. (and pl.) of *dart*, from 15th c. *dard* DART, dace: cf. Cotgr., '*Dard*, a Dart; also, a Dace or Dare fish'; so called from its darting motion: cf. DARE.]

1. A small fresh-water cyprinoid fish, *Leuciscus vulgaris*.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 20 Take Dace, Troutys, and Roche. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 575 Perche, rooche, darce. 1496 *Bk. St. Alban's, Fishing* (1810) 36 Another [bayte] for darse & roche & bleke. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 90 Bremes, Pikes, Tenches, Perches and Daces. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 271 Daces or Darts, or Dares, be of a sweet Taste, a soft Flesh and good Nourishment. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 84 Dace afford great amusement to the angler. 1833 LAMB *Elia, Old Margate Hoy*, With no more relish for the sea, than a pond-perch or a dace might be supposed to have.

b. U. S. Applied locally to other fishes resembling or allied to this: as the genus *Rhinichthys*, and the redfin, *Minnilus cornutus*. (*Cent. Dict.*)

2. *Comb.*, as *dace-like*.

1838 LYTTON *Alice* VI. iv, Stopping Mr. Douce's little .. dace-like mouth.

‖ **Dacey** (dēˑsi). *Anglo-Ind.* [ad. Hindī *dēsī*, f. *dēs* country.] Of or belonging to the country (i. e. India), native; = COUNTRY 13 b, as in *dacey-cotton, silk, manufacture*, etc.

1876 L. P. BROCKETT *Silk weaving* i. 13 (*Cent. Dict.*).

‖ **Dachshund** (da·ksˌhund). Also in partly anglicized form **dachs-hound**. [Ger. = badger-dog.] One of a German breed of short-legged long-bodied dogs, used to draw badgers; a badger-dog.

c 1881 M. ARNOLD *Later Poems, Poor Matthias*, Max, a dachshound without blot. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* (1890) 285 The sleek dachshund .. sat blinking beside its mistress.

Dacite (dēˑisəit). *Geol.* [Named 1863 from Dacia, the Roman province including Transylvania +-ITE.] A name for varieties of greenstone or trachyte rock containing quartz.

[1878 LAWRENCE *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 185 Stache has given the name of Dacit to a quartzose trachyte.] 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xii. 235 The chemical composition of the dacites varies considerably.

Dacity (dæ·siti). *dial.* Also (s.w.) docity. [An aphetic form of *audacity*: so in local dialects *dacious*.] Capacity, ability; activity, energy.

1636 W. SAMPSON *Vow Breaker* v, I have plai'd a Major in my time with as good dacity as e're a hobby-Horse on 'em all. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (1879) 209 Tha hast no Stroil ner Docity, no Vittiness in enny keendest Theng. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dacity*, fitness, capacity, suitable address in a matter.

Dacker, daiker (dæ·kəɹ, deˑkər), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **daker**. [app., in sense 1, the same as MFlem. *daeckeren* 'volitare, motari, mobilitari; et vibrare, coruscare' (Kilian, 1599). But sense 7 is not clearly connected with the others, and may be a separate word.]

I. 1. *intr.* To shake to and fro, waver, totter, stagger. *Eng. dial.*

1668 SKINNER *Etym.* (1671), *Dacker*, vox in agro Lincoln. usitata: significat autem Vacillare, Nutare. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 13 *Dacker*, to waver, stagger or totter, a word used in Lincolnshire. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Daikering* .. also quavering with the limbs; 'a daikering sort of a body', a paralysed person. 1877–89 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Dacker*, to waver, to shake fitfully..'I could see the chimla dacker ivry gust that came'.

2. To walk totteringly as from feebleness or infirmity; to toddle; to go about slowly, idly or carelessly; to saunter, dander.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiii, Gin ye'll .. just daiker up the gate with this Sassenach. — *Hrt. Midl.* viii, Wha wad hae thought o' his daikering out this length? 1825 JAMIESON, *Dacker, daiker* .. (7) To go about in a feeble or infirm state. *Ettrick Forest.* 1851 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Dakerin*, walking carelessly.

3. To work in an irregular or pottering way.

1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.), *Daker*, to work for hire after the common days work is over, at *2d.* an hour. 1808 JAMIESON, *Dacker, daker, daiker*..3. To toil as in job work, to labour..5. To be engaged about any piece of work in which one does not make great exertion; to be slightly employed.

4. *fig.* To remain or hang on in a state of irresolution; to vacillate, equivocate, waver; be irregular in one's ways. Also, to have relapses in sickness.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi, Sae I e'en daiker on with the family frae year's end to year's end. 1877 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, 'I knew he was liein', he dacker'd..in his talk.'

5. To truck, to traffic (*Lothian*).

'It properly signifies to deal in a piddling and loose sort of way; as allied in sense to E. *higgle*' (Jamieson).

6. To have dealings, engage, grapple *with*.

1785 *Poems Buchan Dialect* 10 (Jam.), I dacker'd wi' him by mysel'. 1882 in Edwards *Mod. Sc. Poets* Ser. IV. 193 'Twere well wi folk they oft would think Afore they daiker long wi drink.

II. 7. To search (*intr.* and *trans.*).

1634 *Burgh Rec.* in Cramond *Ann. Banff.* (1893) II. 251 The bailyie, haiffing causit searche, seik, and dacker the duelling housis. 1717 *Kirk Session Rec.* in Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 90 Warrant for dackering for the said meal. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 91 (Jam.) To dacker for her as for robbed gear.

‖ **Dacoit** (dăkoiˑt), *sb.* Also **dakoit, decoit**. [Hindī *ḍakait*, orig. *ḍākait*, f. *dākā* gang-robbery, f. Skr. *dashṭaka* compressed, crowded.]

A member of a class of robbers in India and Burmah, who plunder in armed bands.

Also applied to pirates who formerly infested the Ganges between Calcutta and Burhampore; see quot. 1810.

1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. India Vade M.* II. 396 (Y.) Decoits, or water-robbers. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 399 The Dakoits did not commonly proceed to murder; but they perpetrated atrocious cruelties. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Feb. 3/2 The whole of Lower Burmah was ravaged by bands of dacoits, who defied and defeated the local authorities and robbed whole villages.

Hence **Dacoi·t** *v.*, to plunder as a dacoit; **Dacoi·tage, Dacoi·ting**, the practice of a dacoit, DACOITY; **Dacoitee·**, one robbed by a dacoit.

1886 *Athenæum* 1 May 578 The only choice left him is that of dacoiting or of being dacoited. 1890 *Times* 26 Dec. 3/1, 2000 rupees and other property belonging to them were dacoited. 1887 *New York Examiner* 12 May (*Cent. Dict.*), We may expect soon to hear that Dacoitage has begun with as much vigor as ever. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 499 It may be a pleasanter game to play the dacoit than the dacoitee. 1885 *Manch. Courier* 16 Dec., It is stated that dacoiting .. has taken place at Bhamo.

‖ **Dacoity** (dăkoiˑti). Also **da-, dacoitee, -ie**. [a. Hindī *ḍakaitī*, abstr. sb. f. *ḍakait*.]

The system of robbery practised by the dacoits; gang-robbery; an act of robbery with violence committed by an armed band (now, according to the Indian penal code, of not less than five men).

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* (1840) V. 466 (Y.) The crime of dacoity (that is, robbery by gangs). 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 223 Not less than one hundred Dacoities..are annually reported. 1891 *Times* 12 Jan. 5/2 A dacoity did occur..and property was carried off.

¶ Erroneously for DACOIT.

1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 7 Once the property of a renowned Decoitee, or river-pirate.

Dacre, obs. form of DICKER (of hides).

Dacryd (dæ·krid). *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Dacrydium*, a. Gr. *δακρύδιον*, dim. of *δάκρυ* tear, in allusion to resinous drops exuded by these trees.] A tree or shrub of genus *Dacrydium*, allied to the Yew.

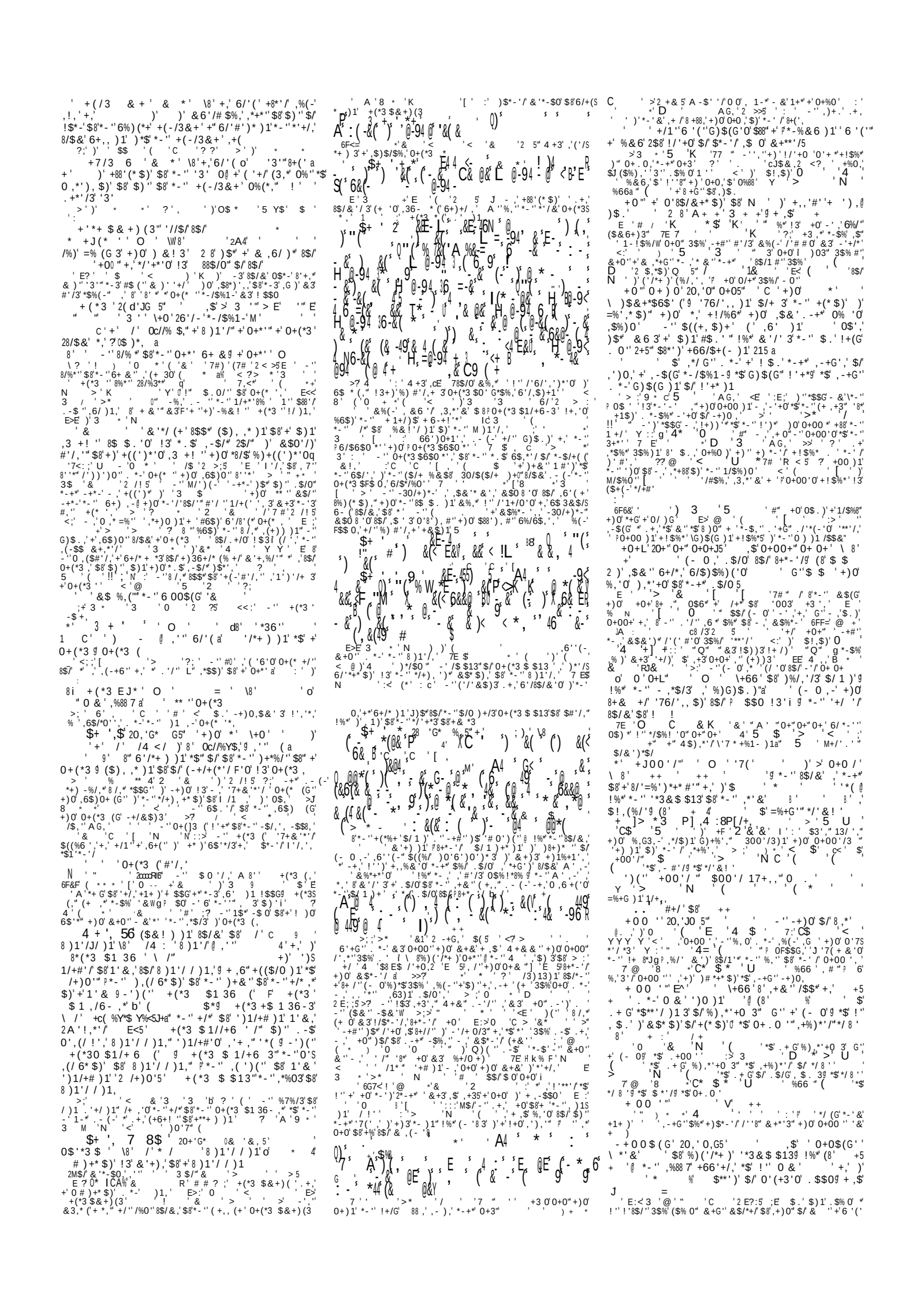
1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 228 In New Zealand the Dacryds are sometimes no bigger than Mosses.

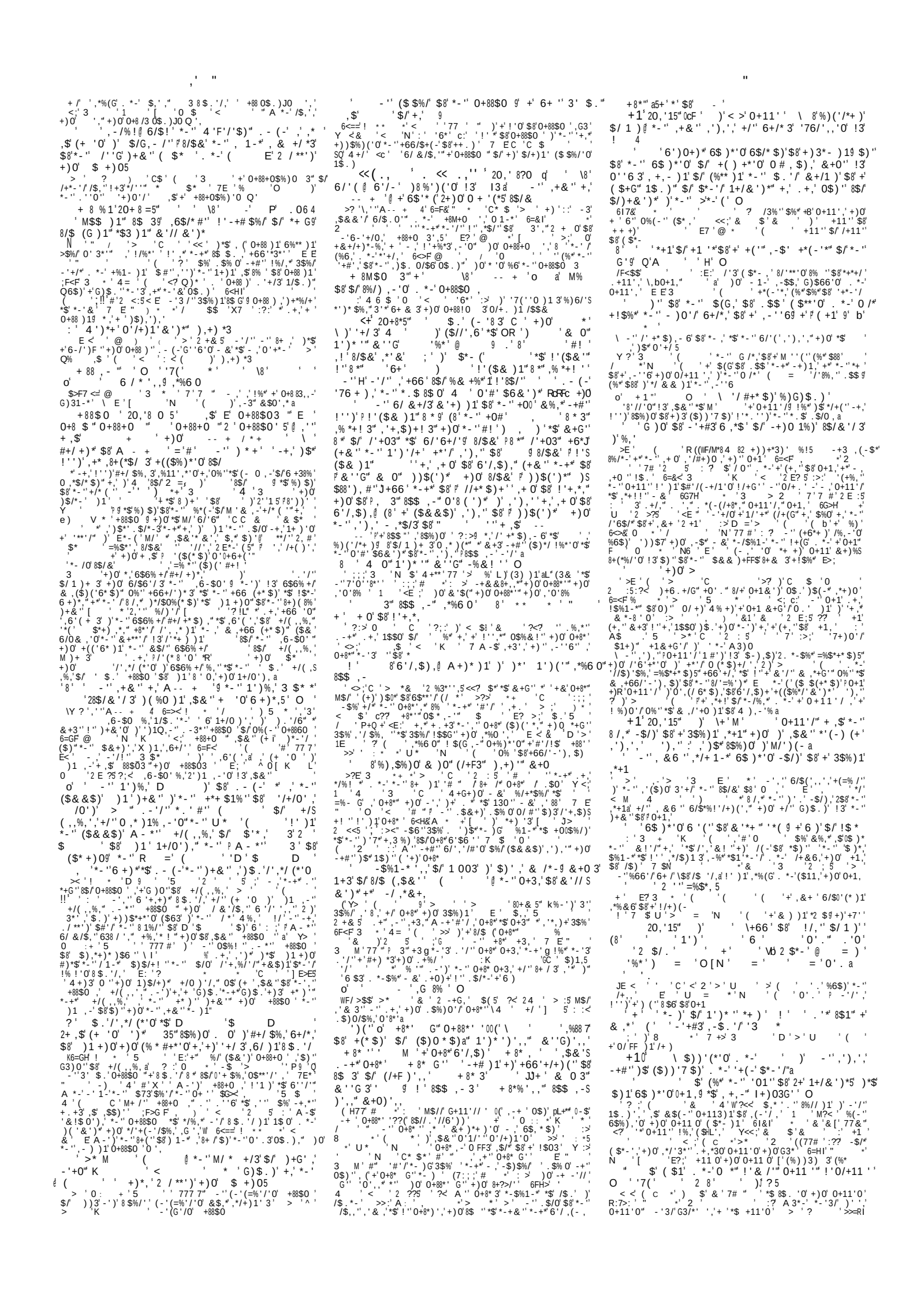
Dacryolin (dæ·kriolin). *Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. *δάκρυ* tear + -OL + -IN.] The form of albumin found in the tears.

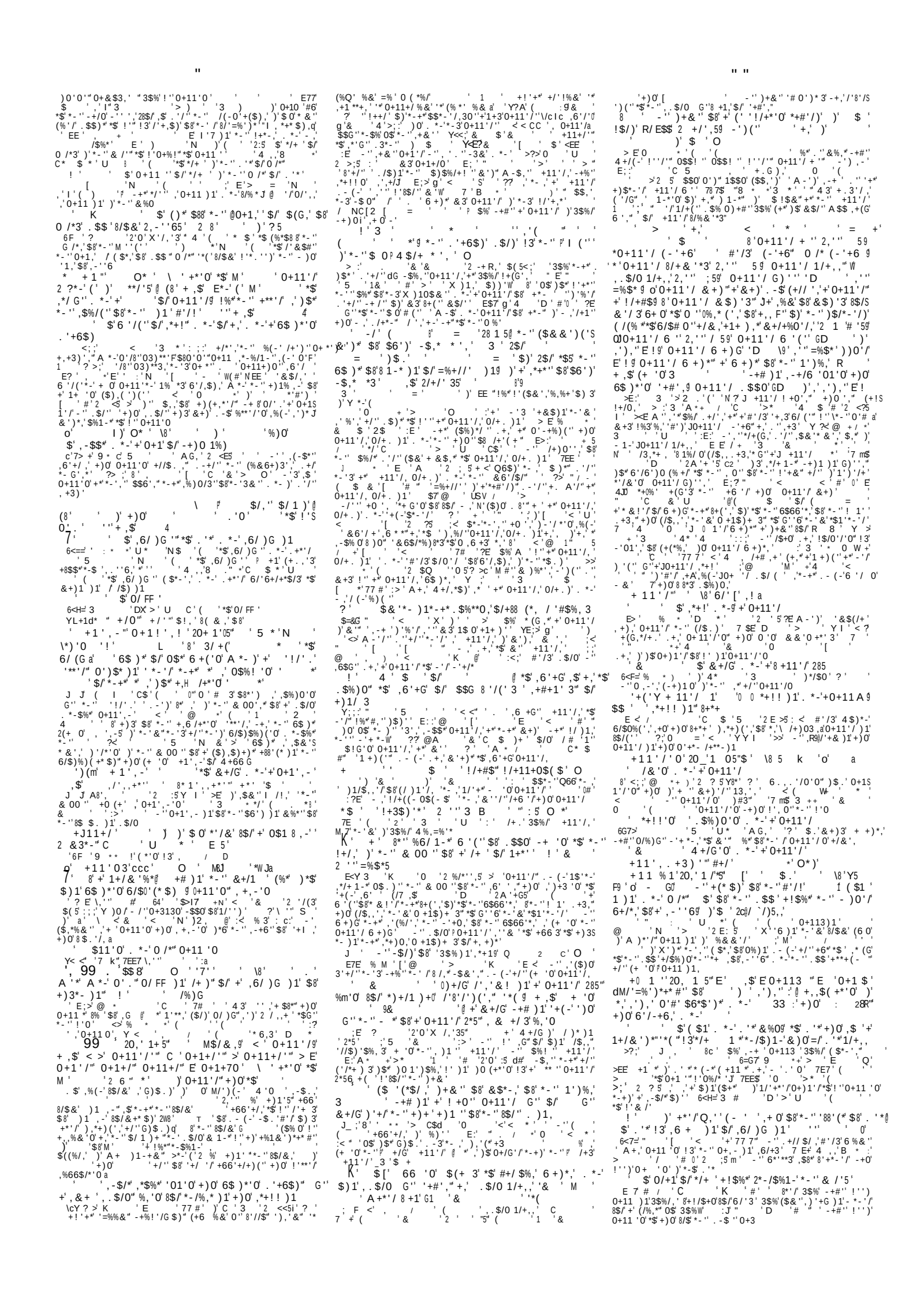
1875 A. FLINT *Physiol. Man.* V. 145 The albumen .. is called by some authors, lachrymine..or dacryoline. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dacryolin*..is converted by slow evaporation into a yellow insoluble substance.

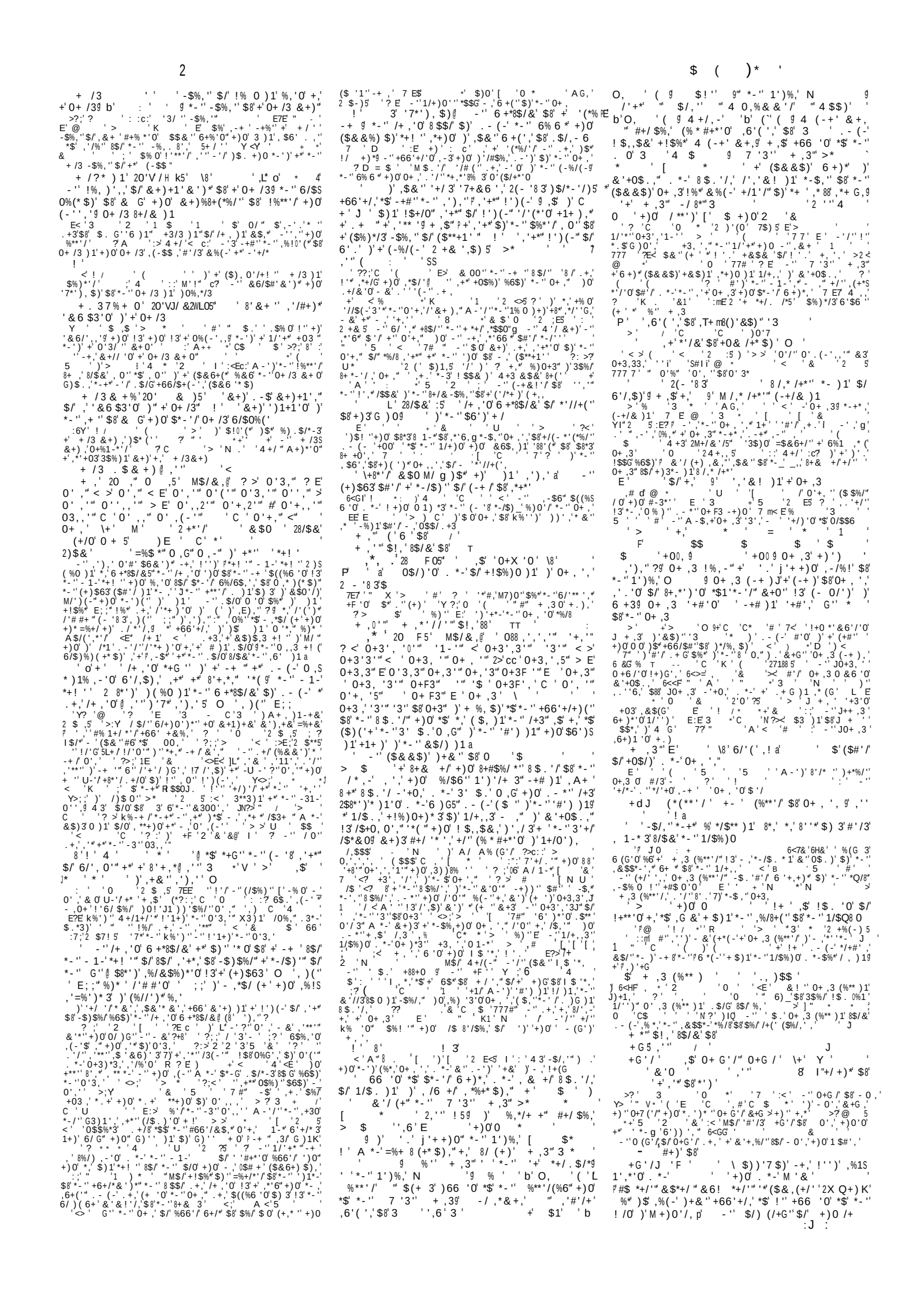
Dacryolith, -lite (dæ·kriˌoliþ, -ləit). *Path.* [f. as prec. + *λίθος* stone.] A calculus or concretion occurring in the lacrymal passages.

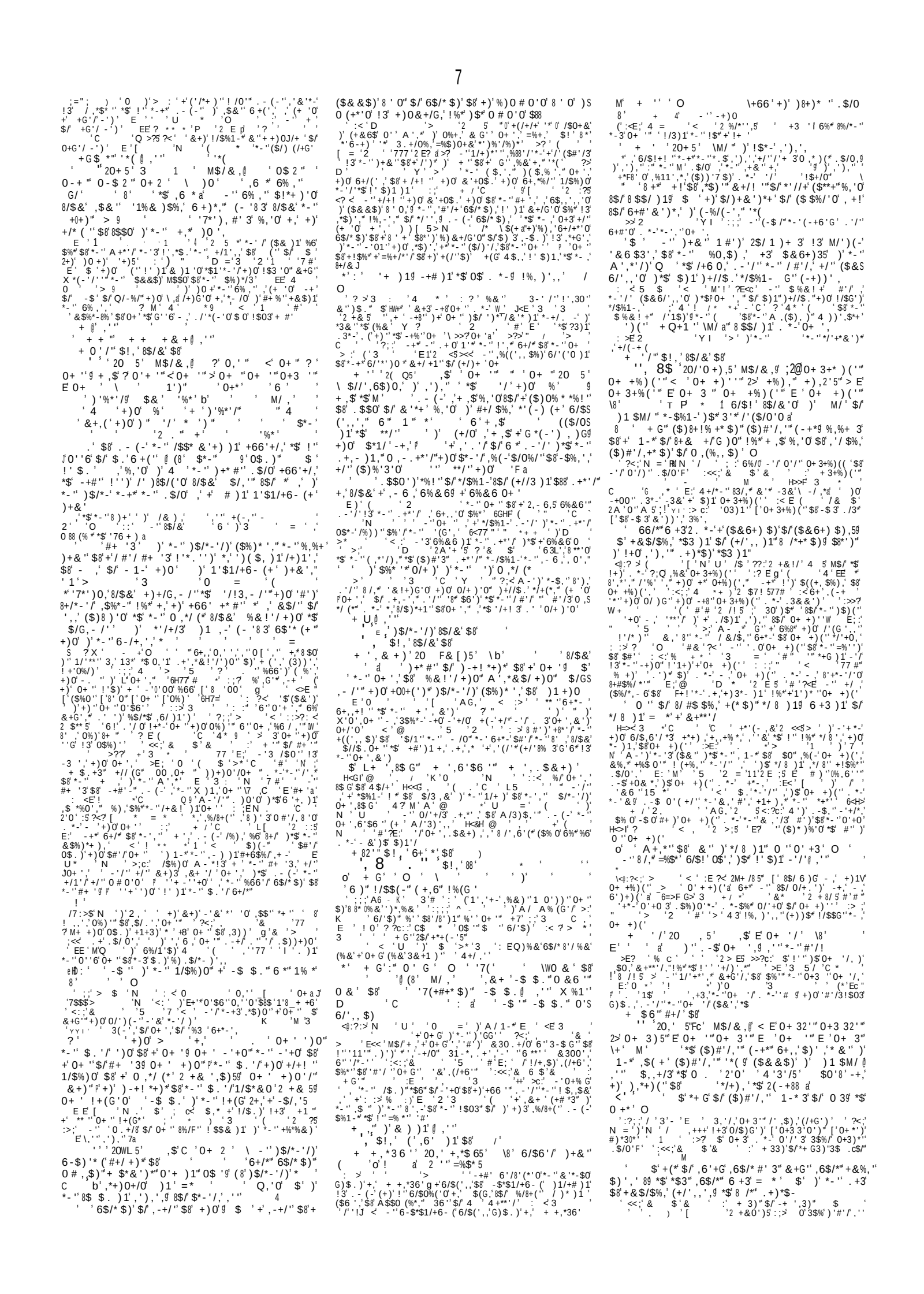
1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 82/1 Calculous formations in the lacrymal organs .. may be known by the generic name dacryolith. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 1009 Conjunctival dacryoliths have been described. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dacryolith*, same as *Dacryolite*.

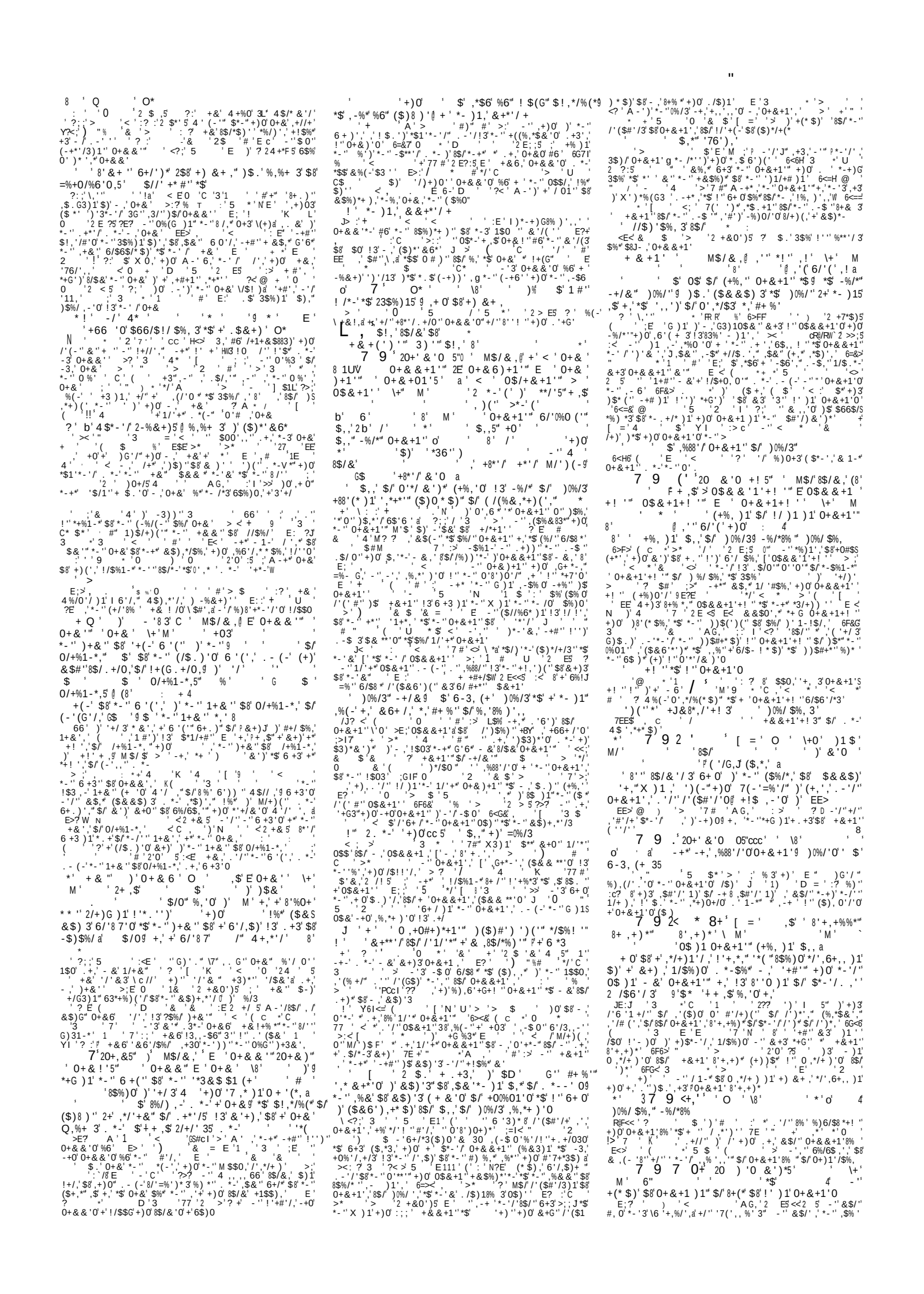












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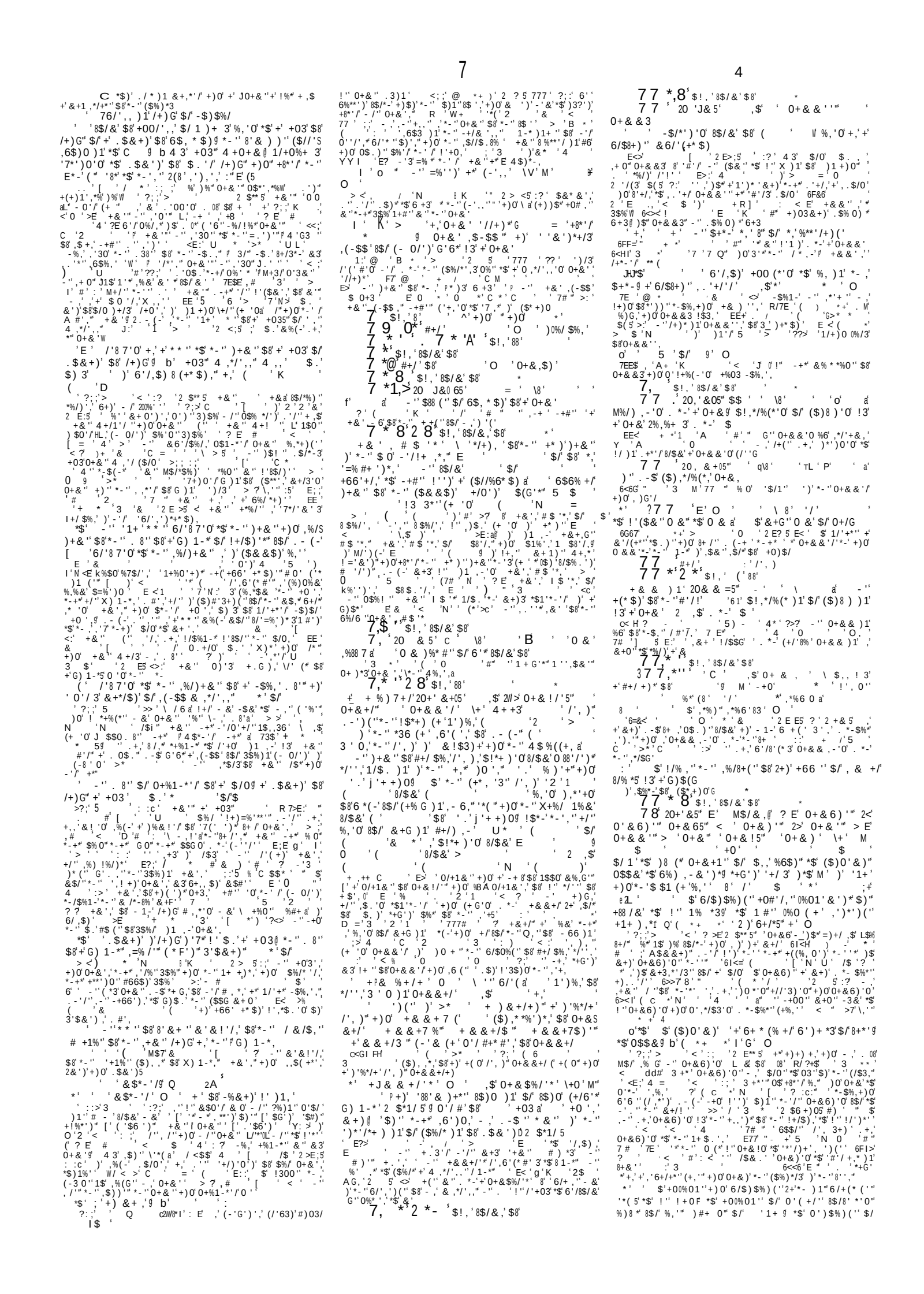


annul authoritatively; to CONDEMN. *Obs.* exc. as in b, or as associated with other senses.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 70 For hadde God comaundid maydenhede, Than had he dampnyd weddyng with the dede. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 289 Kyng Edward dampned sodeynliche fals money þat was slyliche i-brou3t up. 1483 RICH. III in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. xlii. I. 105 Damnyng and utterly distroying all the stamps and Irons. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 20 And also there [Paul's Cross] .. ware many bokes of eryses.. damnyd and brent before hys face. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 40 A Councell, in which Image-worshippe was damned. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* Prol., And with faint praises one another damn [cf. Pope *Prol. Sat.* 200]. 1700 WELWOOD *Mem.* (ed. 3) 231 All the Charters in the Kingdom were damn'd in the space of a Term or two. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* II. vii. 266 We should [not] totally damn a man's character for a few faults. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 9 An assembly..gathered together for the express purpose of damning modern civilization.

b. *spec.* To condemn (a literary work, usually a play) as a failure; to condemn by public expression of disapproval.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 254 We glosse him with Invectives, or damne the whole Book for Erratas. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* A vij, The Book must be damn'd for the Clownishness of the Author. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. xi, A new play, at which two large parties met, the one to damn, and the other to applaud. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1777, A comedy by Mr. Hugh Kelly, which..in the play-house phrase, was damned. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *W. Wirt* I. xx. 309 The ordeal of facing the authorship of a play that has been damned.

†c. Used by Coverdale as a rendering of Heb. הֶחֱרִים to devote to destruction. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* vi. 18 Howbeit this cite, & all that is therin, shalbe damned vnto the Lorde..Onely bewarre of it that is damned, lest ye damne youre selues (yf ye take ought of it which is damned). *Ibid.* xi. 11 He..smote all the soules that were therin with the edge of the swerde, and damned it..& damned Hasor with fyre.

3. *transf.* To bring condemnation upon; to prove a curse to, be the ruin of.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 68 The wikked werkes dampne and distroye the good. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iv. 76 Hence vile Instrument, Thou shalt not damne my hand. 1607 — *Timon* IV. iii. 165. 1691 T. H[ALE] *New Invent.* p. lxxxiii, He would damn all Patents that damned the River. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* iii. (1757) 101 Who borrow much..And damn it with improvements of their own. 1848 LD. G. BENTINCK in *Croker Papers* III. xxv. 165 The Budget has damned the Whig Government in the country. 1893 *Publishers' Circular* 3 June 623/1 Chapman's..remarkable preface..if written by a modern author would at once damn his book.

4. *Theol.* To doom to eternal punishment in the world to come; to condemn to hell.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 112 Sain Jon hafd gret pite That slic a child suld dampned be. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 6 Wicked sall noght rise..for to deme, bot for to be demed and dampned. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E ij, He wold pray god for hym that he myght knowe whether she was dampned or saued. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlv. 151 Haue pyte of your owne soule, the whiche shal be dampnyd in hell. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 101 You damne all to the fire, and to Hell, that any way differ from you. 1727 SWIFT *To Very Young Lady*, Some people take more pains to be damned, than it would cost them to be saved. 1870 M. CONWAY *Earthw. Pilgr.* xxiii. 270 He had rather be damned with Plato than saved with those who anathematised him.

b. *transf.* To cause or occasion the eternal damnation of.

1340 *Ayenb.* 115 He is manslaȝte and him-zelue damneþ ase zayþ þe wrytinge. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 92 Riȝt so goddes body bretheren but it be worthily taken, Dampneth vs atte daye of dome. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlviii. 161 Þe dedis þat vs schall dame be-dene. 1547 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* II. iii, The iustice of God and their owne desertes damne them vnto euerlasting death. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xvi. § 1. 127 Some..make it their only comfort, that their enemies will damn themselves by it. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T., Luke* i. 66 'Tis..the contempt and neglect of the sacrament that damns. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. xv. 235 You have the power to damn yourself.

†c. In passive sense: = *be damned*. *Obs. rare.*

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* IV. ii, *Cle.* Sir, shall I lie? *King.* Yes, lie and damn, rather than tell me that. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* II. i, So he serve My purpose, let him hang or damn, I care not.

5. Used profanely (chiefly in optative, and often with no subject expressed) in imprecations and exclamations, expressing emphatic objurgation or reprehension of a person or thing, or sometimes merely an outburst of irritation or impatience. (Now very often printed 'd——n' or 'd——', in pa. pple. 'd——d'.)

[1431 JOAN OF ARC in De Barante *Ducs de Bourgogne* vi. 116 Mais, fussent-ils [les anglais] cent mille Goddem de plus qu'à présent, ils n'auront pas ce royaume.] 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 16 Hang a spawne? drowne it; alls one, damne it! 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iii. 11 The diuell damne thee blacke, thou cream-fac'd Loone. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* vi. (1821) 292 His owne manifold Letters..(full of God damne him). 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 13 ¶ 1 Call the Chairmen: Damn 'em, I warrant they are at the Ale-house already! 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pick.* viii, I'll be d——d if ever I cross the back of a horse again. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxvi, Then take broadswords and be d——d to you. 1859 DICKENS *T. two Cities* I. ii, One pull more and you're at the top, and be damned to you. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxvii, D—— it, I love you: I am your old father.

6. To imprecate damnation upon; to curse, swear at (using the word 'damn'). Also *absol.*

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* I. v, If you have travelled Italy, and brought home Some remnants of the language, and can..Protest, and swear, and damn. 1665 DRYDEN *Indian Emp.* Epil., Their proper business is to damn the Dutch. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. vii. 135 Insulted by a row-boat, which damned him, and spoke of the whole crew in the most opprobrious terms. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1871) II. xiii. 49 The dragoons..cursing and damning him, themselves, and each other, at every second word.

Damn (dæm), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.

(The conjecture that, in sense 2, the word is the Hindí *dām*, *dawm*, an ancient copper coin, of which 1600 went to a rupee (see Yule), is ingenious, but has no basis in fact.)]

1. The utterance of the word 'damn' as a profane imprecation.

1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* II. ii, Rack a maids tender ears, with dam's and Devils. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1850) II. 460 'What! he no hear you curse, swear, speak de great damn?' 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, Ay, ay, the best terms will grow obsolete. Damns have had their day. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxvii, How many damns and curses have you given me, along with my wages? 1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* I. xii, That [oath] once discharged, he relapsed..into numerous commonplace damns.

2. Used vaguely (in unconventional speech) in phrases *not worth a damn, not to care a damn.* (Cf. CURSE *sb.* 2 ¶.)

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xlvi, Not that I care three damns what figure I may cut. 1817 BYRON *Diary* Wks. (1846) 423/1 A wrong..system, not worth a damn. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 22 Boring some one who did not care a d— about the matter, so to speak. 1849 MACAULAY *Life & Lett.* (1883) II. 257 How they settle the matter I care not, as the Duke [of Wellington] says, one twopenny damn.

Damn(e, obs. (erron.) form of DAM.

Damnability (dæmnăbi·lĭti). [f. next.] Quality of being damnable; liability to damnation.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 438/1 The damnabilitie belonging to the mortall offence. 1648 BP. DUPPA *Angels Rejoic.* 19 It may bring a damnability (as the Schoole speakes), but not damnation. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* I. iv. 72 Which in that time meant temporal and eternal Damnability.

Damnable (dæ·mnăb'l), *a.* Also 4–6 dampnable. [a. F. *damnable*, in 12–13th c. *dampnable*, ad. L. *dam(p)nābilis*, f. *damnāre*: see DAMN.]

†1. Worthy of condemnation; to be reprobated; highly reprehensible. *Obs.* (or merged in 2, 4.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 341 Myche more ben þei dampnable þat letten Goddis lawe to shyne. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* 123 Than it [daunsynge] in erth no game is more damnable. 1634 PRYNNE *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 21 For a man to endeavour to defraude the Kinge of this treasure is a most damnable offence. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Conservative* Wks. (Bohn) II. 268, I observe that there is a jealousy of the newest, and that the seceder from the seceder is as damnable as the pope himself.

†b. Liable to judicial condemnation. *Obs. rare.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 193 Sir Cayphas, bi my wytt, he shuld be dampnabille.

2. Subject to divine condemnation; liable to or worthy of damnation.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3768 Þys synne ys nat dampnable But hyt be seyde custummable. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 25 Þe pynes of dampnabil men. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 475/2 The contrarye beliefe pertayneth to the damnacion of our soules, if heresye be damnable. 1614 H. GREENWOOD *Jayle Delivery* 468 O what must poore lamentable damnable I doe to be saved. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xxxvi, Those enthusiasts who look upon every schism from the established articles of faith as damnable. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1366 Who makes us damnable..of his own will.

†3. Causing loss or harm; hurtful, pernicious. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 181 Yf thi wey be foule, it is dampnable. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 108 A most damnable Victory to the House of Austria.

†b. Causing damnation. *Obs. rare.*

a 1617 HIERON *Serm.* (1634) 185 The mercy of God, if it bee rightly applyed, there is nothing more comfortable; if it be abused..there is nothing more damnable.

4. As a strong expression of angry dislike (or merely as a strong intensive): Fit to be 'damned'; 'damned', 'confounded'. (Now regarded as vulgar or profane.)

1594 SIR J. HARINGTON in *Nugæ Antiq.* (1804) I. 167, I will write a damnable storie, and put it in goodlie verse, about Lord——. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 101 O, thou hast damnable iteration. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 29 Thou damnable box of enuy thou. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 347 This is a damnable Shame. 1843 LYTTON *Last Barons* x. vi, That damnable wizard and his witch child. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* II. 143 That blackguard has been telling his damnable lies to you.

†B. as *adv.* Damnably, execrably; also as a strong intensive. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 188 That did but shew thee ..inconstant, And damnable ingratefull. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* Wks. (1673) 352 She's damnable handsom! 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 152 After he went to the iron gate [of Doubting Castle]..but that lock went damnable hard, yet the key did open it. 1712–35 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. xv. (1755) 29 They are damnable greedy of the pence.

Da·mnableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being damnable.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* Answ. to Pref. § 29 The question being of the Damnableness of Error.

Damnably (dæ·mnăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a damnable manner.

†1. So as to deserve or incur damnation. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 860 Cursedly and dampnably we han ygilt aȝeinst ȝoure gret lordship. 1552 *Act* 5–6 *Edw. VI*, c. 1 § 1 A greate nombre of People..do wilfullye and dampnablye..abstayne and refuse to come to their Parishe Churches. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 149 It is granted, that the invisible Church cannot erre damnably. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 64 He should make himself damnably wicked as fast as he can.

2. In a 'damnable' way, execrably, confoundedly; sometimes merely as a strong intensive. (Now considered vulgar or profane.)

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 14, I haue mis-vs'd the Kings Presse damnably. 1667 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. i, I was drunk; damnably drunk with ale. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* I. i, I find I am damnably in love. *c* 1753 in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) 417, I hate the dutch most damnably. 1843 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 87 The bitterness of hearing those infernally and damnably good old times extolled.

Damnage, obs. form of DAMAGE.

Damnation (dæmnē·ʃən). Also 3–6 dampnacion, -oun, etc. [a. F. *damnation*, in 12th c. *dampnation, -acion*, ad. L. *dam(p)nātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *damnāre*: see DAMN *v.*]

†1. The action of condemning, or fact of being condemned (by judicial sentence, etc.); condemnation. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15472 (Cott.) Þis traitur..þat þus his suete lauerd soght vn-to dampnacion. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxiii. 40 Nethir thou dredist God, that thou art in the same dampnacioun? 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1276/1 Her offspring..had not..fallen in dampnacion of death. 1639 LAUD *Wks.* (1849) II. 297 In a council..Pope Alexander III condemned Peter Lombard of heresy, and he lay under that damnation for thirty and six years.

b. The damning of a play, etc. by publicly expressed disapproval.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. x, Don't lay the damnation of your play to my account. 1800 LAMB *Let. to Manning* 16 Dec., I met him in the lobby immediately after the damnation of the Professor's play. 1806 H. SIDDONS *Maid, Wife, etc.* II. 147 The fatal cough, well known to authors as the sure forerunner of dramatic damnation.

2. *Theol.* Condemnation to eternal punishment in the world to come; the fact of being damned, or doomed to hell; spiritual ruin; perdition. (Opposed to *salvation.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16455 (Cott.) Þai ches þaim-self dampnacion..And brocht vs til saluacion. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 7 Sentence of dampnacyone fielle one me. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 193 Þat his sowle was sauyd from dampnacyon. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 241/2 Hee woulde haue hell or euerlasting dampnation to hys rewarde. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* vi. 2481 Whose concupiscence, Like thine, deservde black helles damnation. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 215 That with reiterated crimes he might Heap on himself damnation. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* v. ii, So Lucifer broke into Paradise, And soon damnation follow'd. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 243 You are, O sinner, on the edge of eternal damnation.

b. Cause or occasion of damnation or ruin; sin incurring or deserving damnation.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 89 Goddes body..is..deth and dampnacioun to hem þat dyeth yuel. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 211 'My love?' quod he, 'nay, nay, my dampnacioun'. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 49 'Twere damnation To thinke so base a thought. 1605 — *Macb.* I. vii. 20 His Vertues Will pleade like Angels, Trumpet-tongu'd against The deepe damnation of his taking off. 1712 SWIFT *To Dr. Sheridan*, Tell me..What name for a maid, was the first man's damnation?

3. In profane use: a. as an imprecation, or exclamation of emphatic objurgation.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 396 Death, and damnation. Oh! 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 137 ¶ 2 [He] invokes Hell and Damnation at the Breaking of a Glass. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 46 The ensign more than once drank 'Damnation to all Scotchmen!' 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xii. 39 'Damnation!' cried the master, who was mad with rage.

b. as *adj.* or *adv.* = 'Damned'.

1757 LLOYD *Satyr & Pedlar* Poet. Wks. I. 57 The wit with metaphors makes bold, And tell's you he's *damnation* cold; Perhaps, that metaphor forgot, the self-same wit's *damnation* hot. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 236 Hail hopeful Cambridge! once did all thy sons O'er tea *damnation* hot, make *damn'd* odd puns. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xxxvi, He would have the lives of the damned Frenchman and his damnation horse.

‖4. *Roman Law.* [tr. L. *damnātio*, with reference to *damnas* condemned, sentenced, bound to make a gift or contribution.] (See quot.)

1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* xxiv. § 11 a, The most advantageous form of legacy is that by damnation. 1880 — *Gaius* Digest 528 A legacy by damnation..was one in which the testator imposed an obligation on his heir to give to the legatee the thing bequeathed, and which afforded the latter a personal claim against the heir, but no real right in the object of bequest.

Hence † **Damna·tionly** *adv.* = prec. 3 b.

1762 GOLDSM. *Life of Nash* (Globe ed.) 549/1, I knew him when he and I were students at Oxford, where we both studied damnationly hard.

Damnatory (dæ·mnătəri), *a.* [ad. L. *damnātōri-us*, f. *damnātōr-em*, agent-n. from *damnāre*: see DAMN *v.*]

1. Conveying condemnation; condemnatory.

1682 *Case Prot. Eng.* 7 The Sentence..is not pretended to be damnatory. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. xxi. 118, I do not arraign the keenness or asperity of its damnatory style. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Dec. 3/1 No one who knows Dean Burgon will be surprised to find that his view of these changes is entirely damnatory.

b. Occasioning condemnation; damning or ruinous in effect.

1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 157 It was either a sneer or a most damnatory admission. 1862 W. M. ROSSETTI in *Fraser's Mag.* July 70 It is a fatal weakness in art, more damnatory by far than even the tendency to ungainliness.

2. *Theol.* Containing or uttering a sentence of damnation; consigning to damnation; damning.

1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 617 Athanasius's creed being disliked by reason of the damnatory clauses. 1838 ARNOLD *Let.* in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. viii. 122, I do not believe the damnatory clauses in the Athanasian Creed under any qualification given of them. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 204/2 Nor was the absence of baptism damnatory.

Hence **Da·mnatorily** *adv.*

1892 J. BARLOW *Irish Idylls* iv. 79 Somewhat damnatorily faint praise.

Damned (dæmd, *poet.* dæ·mnĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. DAMN *v.* + -ED [1].]

†**1.** Condemned, judicially sentenced. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 113 Dampnyd, *dampnatus.* 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 48 § 2 Felons, fugitif, outlawed, convicte and dampned persones. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 49 Condempned to be common laborers..In some partes..these seruing men (for so be these dampned persons called) do no common worke. 1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 442 To shew what Books did contain damned or Apocryphal Doctrine. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Witches*, The reveries of the cell-damned murderer.

b. Condemned by publicly expressed disapproval, as a play, etc.: also *transf.* of an author.

1708 POPE *Let. to Cromwell* 10 May, Damnation follows death in other men, But your damn'd Poet lives and writes agen. 1710 *Ibid.* 17 May, I am, it must be own'd..dead in a poetical Capacity, as a damn'd Author.

2. *Theol.* Doomed to or undergoing eternal punishment; condemned or consigned to hell.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 189 O dampned man to helle. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 20 The dampned spyrytes. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 382 Damned spirits all, That in crosse-waies and flouds haue buriall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 482 For neither do the spirits damn'd Lose all their virtue. 1882 ROSSETTI *Ballads & Sonn., Rose Mary* II. 43 Full well hath thy treason found its goal, O thou dead body and damnèd soul.

b. *absol.* as *sb. pl.* The souls in hell, 'the lost'.

? 1507 *Commnyc.* C ij, The payne..That dampned haue in hell. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii, It was a torment To lay upon the damn'd. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxviii. 242 The place of the Damned. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* v, In dreadful apparition, saw before His vision pass the shadows of the damned.

c. See quot. (Cf. F. *âme damnée.*)

a 1791 GROSE *Olio, Grumbler* viii. (1796) 30 Men who attend at the Custom house, under the denomination of Damned Souls, in order, for a certain fee, to sware out any goods whatsoever for the merchants.

†**3.** Lying under, or worthy of, a curse; accursed, damnable, execrable. *Obs.* exc. as in 4, or as a conscious extension of 2.

1563 NOWELL in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 493 Filthy and dampned Mahomet, the deceiver of the world. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 48 A damned writing was subscribed by the young emperour her son. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. i. 39 Out damned spot: out I say. 1667 SIR R. MORAY in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) II. lv. 88 There is a Damned book come hither from beyond sea called Naphtali, or the Wrestlings of the Church of Scotland. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to Burke* Wks. 1812 III. 35 What Batlike Demon, with the damn'dest spite, Springs on thy fame. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xix. 174 And so, though even God forgive, On earth a damned existence live.

4. Used profanely as a strong expression of reprehension or dislike, or as a mere intensive. Now usually printed 'd — d'.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 122 Where is that damned villaine Tranio? 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 832 And streight another with his Flambeaux, Gave Ralpho's o'er the eyes a damn'd blow. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVI. ii, It is a d——d lie, I never offered him anything. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* (1849) II. i. 42 The pigs may do their damnedst with me. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lv, You would be a d—— fool not to take the place.

b. as *adv.* Damnably.

1757 LLOYD *Satyr & Pedlar* Poet. Wks. I. 57 Damn'd's the superlative degree; Means that alone and nothing more..Examples we may find enough, Damn'd high, damn'd low, damn'd fine, damn'd stuff. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* I. Wks. 1799 II. 251 How damn'd hot it is! 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiii, I believe she's d——d fond of me.

Hence †**Da·mnedly** *adv.*

1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* III. vi, *Sup.* Fell it out so accursedly? *Amb.* So damnedly? 1675 R. HEAD *Art of Wheedling* 186 He mortgages his Soul to the Devil, by swearing damnedly there is not a cleaner piece of Wine between Aldgate and Westminster.

†**Damnement, dampne-.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *dam(p)nement*, f. *dam(p)ner.*] Damnation.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xv. x, Cleopatra..shal be..deceyved of her folysshe empryse unto shame and to dampnement.

Damner (dæ·mər). [f. DAMN *v.* + -ER [1].] One who damns: see the verb.

1647 *Power of Keys* v. 120 Hindred from being damners of other men. 1695 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) I. 337 Fewer Swearers and Cursers and Damners. 1743 GARRICK *Lethe* 1, I was a great damner [of plays] myself, before I was damn'd. 1852 T. PARKER in *Life & Corr.* I. 150 Damnation is of no advantage to the damned, only to the damner.

†**Da·mnifiable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. DAMNIFY + -ABLE (here in active sense).] Injurious, hurtful, detrimental.

1603 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. v. 21 To provide for themselues all those thinges that are profitable, and to avoyde all those things which are damnifieable.

†**Damni·fic,** *a. Obs.*—[o] [ad. L. *damnific-us*, obs. F. *damnifique*, f. *damnum* loss, injury + *-ficus* -making, -doing: see -FIC.] Causing damage or loss; injurious.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Damnifick*, that bringeth damage..endamaging. [Hence in JOHNSON and mod. Dicts.]

Damnification (dæ·mnifikē·ʃən). [n. of action from DAMNIFY: see -ATION.] The action of damnifying; infliction of injury or loss. (Now only in legal use.)

1628 DONNE *Serm. John* xiv. 26 Not onely disestimation in this world, and damnification here, but damnation in the next world. 1798 DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 167 Putting the obligee in danger of being arrested is a damnification. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 623 Grievous damnification (*laesio*) occasioned by some exceptional condition.

Damnify (dæ·mnifəi), *v.* Also 6-8 dampn-. [a. OF. *damnifier* (in 14th c. *damnefier, dampni-*), ad. L. *damnificāre* (in Itala), to injure, f. *damnific-us* hurtful, injurious: see DAMNIFIC and -FY.]

1. *trans.* To cause injury, loss, or inconvenience to; to injure, damage, hurt; to inflict injury upon, to wrong. (Very common in 17th c.; now *rare.*) **a.** in estate, condition, or circumstances. (Now chiefly in legal use.)

1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 § 10 That no persone be..in any wyse greved or dampnifyed by reason of any certificate..excepte onely for rate and taxe beforeseid. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 225 The Judge is more damnified in his fame, than the suiter in his goods. 1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. x. 9 A money-man may not be damnified, but he may be damned. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. ii. 181 Who could damnify her, who had nothing to lose, not so much as credit? 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* XI. vi. § 5 That the King might not be damnified by the loss of the tributes. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 460/2 Induced by a fraudulent prospectus to make contracts whereby he was damnified.

†**b.** To injure physically or bodily. *Obs.*

a 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 229 The cross..fallyng uppon Mayster Bonner's hed..whiche was dampnefied by the overthroweng of the crosse. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 11 You are sure either to break them [the teeth] or to damnifie the jaw bone. 1712 M. ROGERS *Voy.* 300 Their Masts and Rigging being much damnified. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 208 Hemp-seed and Linseed, bad, mixed, or damnified.

†**c.** To inflict injury upon in war. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 123 Forts..placed..in such partes as may most damnifie the enemy. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxiv. 261 The besieged were therewith mightily damnified.

†**2.** With double object: To subject (a person, etc.) to the loss of (so much money or property); to injure to a specified extent. *Obs.*

1578 A. PARCKHURST in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 134 To grant me leave to stay here so much of their goods as they haue damnified mee. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 63 S^r Cornelius hath been damnifyed hereby more than 2000^li. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 188, I think him bound to give restitution..of all that they be damnified by it.

†**3.** To cause the loss of, bring to destruction or ruin. *Obs.*

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 9 Satans kingdome shall be destroyed and damnified. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. iv. (1892) 561 A most mischievous design that would have damnified not only his own soul, but destroyed the Party against whom it was intended. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 232 The privateers and other ships were haled a shore within the land, and were damnifyed.

†**4.** *absol.* To do injury. *Obs.*

1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Ex. xxi. 28 Every living creature which is in the power of man, if it shall damnifie, the owners are bound to pay for it.

†**5.** *intr.* (in passive sense): To become damaged; to spoil. *Obs.*

1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 312 Our Goods..would damnify staying so long.

Hence **Da·mnified** *ppl. a.*, **Da·mnifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1545 *Act* 37 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 1 A newe..kind of Vice, Displeasure, and dampnifienge of the Kings true Subjects. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 192 They that would haue them [Melons] grow vpon beds, as lesse damnifying. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. ii. § 2 The damnified Person has this Power of appropriating to himself the Goods or Service of the Offender. 1780 *Banff Burgh Rec.* in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1843) II. 233, 1400 pounds of damnified teas. 1893 *Edin. Rev.* July 61 Our author discredits all stories concerning him..which would be damnifying.

Damning (dæ·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING [1].]

1. The action of the verb DAMN, q. v.; condemnation; damnation.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* iii. 17 To tak þe sentence of daming. *Ibid.* xvii. 61 Vndur syn, bondage, nor damping. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6645 He etith his owne dampnyng. 1707 WYCHERLEY in *Pope's Lett.* (1735) I. 32 'Tis my infallible Pope has, or would redeem me from a poetical Damning.

2. Profane swearing: cf. DAMN *v.* 6.

1679 T. SIDEN *Hist. Sevarites* II. 16 Take heed of swearing, cursing, or damning. 1721 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 198, I heard a great deal of swearing and damning.

†**3.** A 'company' of jurors. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Dampnyng of Jurrouris.

Damning (dæ·miŋ, dæ·mniŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING [2].]

1. That damns; that brings damnation.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 185 To take a damning periured oath. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 508 Such a look..As shall one day, with damning eloquence, Against the oppressor plead! 1803 T. BEDDOES *Hygëia* x. 78 A religion full of damning dogmas. 1882 A. B. BRUCE *Parab. Teaching of Christ* II. viii. (1891) 384 That the supreme virtue is love, and that the damning sin is selfish inhumanity.

†**b.** In passive sense: Incurring damnation. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. DAMN *v.* 4 c.)

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 283/2 [They] are so cruell to their dying damning souls, that they turn Christ their Physician out of doors.

2. That leads to or occasions condemnation or ruin. (Cf. DAMN *v.* 3.)

1798 COOKE in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 421 We took up the two Shears to-day, with damning papers. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VI. i, Without which..the statesman, the orator, the author, all alike feel the damning consciousness of being charlatans.

3. Addicted to profane swearing.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 14 June, The most debauched, damning, swearing rogues that ever were in the Navy.

Hence **Da·mningly** *adv.*, **Da·mningness.**

1709 CHANDLER *Effort agst. Bigotry* 32 No Party of Protestants is so in the Right..that the other be damningly wrong. 1645 HAMMOND *Pract. Catech.* I. § 3. 85 For the emptinesse and damningnesse of them [sins].

†**Damno·se,** *a. Obs.*—[o] [ad. L. *damnōs-us*: see next.] Hurtful. So †**Damno·sity,** hurtfulness. 1727 BAILEY vol. II.

Damnous (dæ·mnəs), *a. Law.* [ad. L. *damnōs-us*, f. *damnum* hurt, harm, damage: see -OUS.] Of the nature of a *damnum*, i.e. causing loss or damage of any kind, whether involving a legal wrong (*injury*) or not. Hence **Da·mnously** *adv.*

1870 SIR J. MELLOR in *Law Rep.* 5 Exch. 249 All the injurious or damnous consequences..resulted from an act done on the land of the owner. 1884 LD. BLACKBURN in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 146/1 They have injuriously, as distinguished from damnously, affected the plaintiff's rights.

Damocles (dæ·məklīz). [L. from Gr.] Proper name, occurring in the expression *sword of Damocles, Damocles' sword*, used by simile of an imminent danger, which may at any moment descend upon one.

Damocles, a flatterer, having extolled the happiness of Dionysius tyrant of Syracuse, was placed by him at a banquet with a sword suspended over his head by a hair, to impress upon him the perilous nature of that happiness.

Hence **Damocle·an** *a.*, of or as of Damocles (*erron.* **Damoclesian**).

1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 58 Hanging over our Heads, like Damocles Sword. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 213/1 Little do directors and their companies know of this sword of Damocles that hangs over them.

1888 *Voice* (N. Y.) 12 Apr., This curse hangs over their homes, like a Damoclesian sword.

‖ **Damoiseau** (dæ·mizō). *Obs.* or *arch.* [a. OF. *damoiseau*, earlier *damei-, dami-, damoisel*:—L. *dominicellus*; the masculine corresp. to *damoisel*, DAMSEL.] A young man of gentle birth, not yet made a knight. (Occurring in 15th c. translations from French, and in modern archaists.)

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 5 The damoiseau Jason. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 125 Two yong & fayre damoyseaulx brethren.. 'Frende', said the damoyselle, 'be they so fayre damoyseaux as ye say?' 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 194 So thou, O damoiseau, must wait; Tie up thine horse anigh the gate. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 190 The aspirant for knighthood was supposed to pass his life between 7 and 14 as a page..figuring during the next 7 years as a Damoiseau or Esquire.

Damoisel, -elle, etc., obs. forms of DAMSEL.

Damolic, see DAMALIC (acid).

Damosel, -zel: see DAMSEL.

Damosin, -zin, obs. forms of DAMSON.

Damouret, var. of DAMMARET.

Damourite (dămū·rəit). *Min.* [Named by Delesse 1845 after the F. chemist Damour.] A hydrous potash mica, with pearly lustre, occurring in small yellowish scales.

1846 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. I. 120 *Damourite*, a new mineral. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 134 Damourite and Sericite are hydrous potash micas usually occurring in scaly aggregates.

Damp (dæmp), *sb.*[1] In 5 domp. [Corresponds with MLG. and mod.Du. and Da. *damp* vapour, steam, smoke, mod.Icel. *dampr* steam, MHG. *dampf, tampf*, mod.Ger. *dampf* vapour, steam; cf. also Sw. *damb* dust. The word is not known in the earlier stages of the languages, and its history in Eng. before its appearance in 1480 is unknown; it is difficult to conceive of its having come down from OE. times without appearing in writing. See DAMP *v.*]

†**1.** An exhalation, a vapour or gas, of a noxious kind. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxxv. 58 After this dragon shal come a goot and ther shal come oute of his nostrel a domp that shal betoken honger and grete deth of peple. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 8 b, The Fennes and Marshes, in the heate of the yeere, doo send foorth pestilent and deadly dampes. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* 243 (*The Plague*) All infected in a manner at one instant by reason of a dampe or miste which arose within the Castle yeard. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* VII. (Arb.) 47 What rotten stenches, and contagious damps would strike vp into thy nosthrils? 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 121 It [the Catacombs] is a horrid place to go into and dangerous, for fear of damps. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 144

In poisonous damps or steams, wherein flame cannot be kindled, as is evident in the Grotto del Cane near Naples. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 31 Exposed .. to the damps and exhalations of the earth. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 52 The mode of keeping out the damps of ditch-water by burnt brandy.

b. *spec.* in coal mines: (*a*) = CHOKE-DAMP; also called *black damp*, and *suffocating damp*. (*b*) = FIRE-DAMP, formerly *fulminating damp*.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 375 We see Lights will go out in the Damps of Mines. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 44 The Colliers .. retired immediately and saved themselves from the eruptions of the Damp. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 97 A sulphureous damp..which by the flame of a candle.. might very probably take fire. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 227 One is called the Suffocating, the other the Fulminating Damp. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 50 The damp or fiery vapour was conveyed through pipes to the open air, and formed a terrible illumination. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 106 Air that has lost its vivifying spirit is called damp..The dreadful effects of damps are known to such as work in mines. 1836 *Scenes of Commerce* 334 The miners..also meet with foul air, called by them the black damp .. which suffocates the instant it is inhaled.

fig. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866) I. 367 The remembrance of death is like a damp, which puts out all the lights of pleasure. 1642 *Vind. King* i, An open Presse to cleere every imagination which is not stifled in this Dampe.

†2. Visible vapour; fog, mist. *Obs.*

(This being usually humid gives rise to the sense of 'moisture' in 3.)

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 166 Ere twice in murke and occidentall dampe Moist Hesperus hath quench'd her sleepy Lampe. 1739 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* III. 8, I have lost all my bad symptoms, and am ready to think I could even bear the damps of London. 1742 YOUNG *Nt.-Th.* ii. 688 While rising vapours, and descending shades, With damps and darkness drown the spacious vale. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 654 Thou darkening sky Deepen thy damps, the fiend of death is nigh.

fig. 1625 DONNE *3rd Serm. John* i. 8 Yet there is a damp or a cloud of uncharitableness. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxi. 182 He hangs like a damp upon society, and may be properly called kill-joy. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* III, Sin, with cold, consumptive breath, Involved it still in clouds of mortal damp.

3. Moisture (diffused through the air as vapour, or through a solid substance, or condensed upon a surface); dampness, humidity. (The ordinary current sense.)

[1586 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxli, The coldnesse of stones and the dampe of the earth are both verie hurtfull to our bodies.] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Damp*, Moisture, Wetness. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 11 ¶ 10 He..may set at defiance the morning mist and the evening damp. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 66 We keep fires in all the rooms by turns, so that no damp has come to the tapestry. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. vi, Mrs. Merton, who was afraid of the damp, preferred staying within. 1875 JEVONS *Money* xi. 129 To corrode by exposure to air or damp.

b. with *pl.* (Usually more concrete in sense.)

[1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 42 b, Howe so ever the Barne be, you must place it as hie as you may, least ye corne be spoyled with moysture or dampes.] 1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 166 An Hygrometer in the .. Conservatory, by which we might regulate the over Moisture or Damps in the Air of the House. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxvi, Cold damps which hung upon his forehead betrayed the agony of his mind. 1839 LONGF. *Voices of Nt., L'Envoi.*, Amid the chills and damps Of the vast plain where death encamps. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 120 Covered with damps, which collected and fell upon us in occasional drops.

c. *slang.* A drink, a 'wetting'. (DAMP *v.* 5 b.)

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxvii, We'll just give ourselves a damp, Sammy.

†4. A dazed or stupefied condition; loss of consciousness or vitality, stupor. *Obs.* (Cf. DAMP *v.* 2.)

1542 BECON *David's Harp* 150 b, He was in a trauns, that is to say in a dampe, a stupour, abashement, and soden privacion of sence or fealyng. 1552 HULOET, Traunce or dampe, *ecstasis*. 1667 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 140 [It did] strike him into a damp, and being carried thence in a chaire to his chamber, died the next day. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 293 Adam by this from the cold sudden damp Recovering, and his scattered spirits returnd. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 94 He..struck a damp upon W[hig]g[i]sm, and laid it in a State of Death. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 538 ¶ 3, I felt a general Damp and a Faintness all over me.

5. A state of dejection; depression of spirits.

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Justin* 22 a, Their heartes were stricken into a great dampe, and were so discouraged, that [etc.]. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* V. (1702) I. 550 He found a great damp upon the spirit of the Governour. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* X. xii. (1733) 275 The Dread of this Decree, put all People into a general Damp and Silence. 1760 *Impostors Detected* I. 13 [This] put a sudden damp to their zeal. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. ix. 398 This news struck a damp into the hearts of the Castilians. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* V. 433 This idle damp Befits not.

6. A check, discouragement.

1587 GREENE *Carde of Fancie* Wks. 1882 IV. 59 To driue him more into doleful dumps shee returned him this damp. 1642 CHAS. I *Declar.* 12 Aug. 18 Such a dampe of Trade in the Citie. 1680–90 TEMPLE *Ess. Pop. Discontents* Wks. 1731 I. 268 Some little Damps would be given to that pestilent Humour and general Mistake. 1769 BURKE *Observ. Late State Nation* Wks. 1842 I. 92 Those accidents that cast an occasional damp upon trade. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* vi. 70 A sudden damp seemed to be cast over all the plans.

7. *Comb.*, as †*damp-hole* (sense 1), *-sheet* (see quot. 1881); *damp-proof*, *-worn* (sense 3) adjs.; **damp-course**, *prop.* **damp-proof course**, 'a course of some impermeable material laid on the foundation walls of a building a short distance above the level of the outside soil, to prevent the damp from rising up the walls' (Gwilt).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 41 Which dampe holes breathing out a deadly aire. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* II. xviii. 5 The time and damp-worn monuments. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Damp sheet*, a large sheet, placed as a curtain or partition across a gate-road to stop and turn an air-current. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 50/2 Sanitary Stoneware of every description, including .. air-bricks, damp-proof course. 1890 A. WHITLEGGE *Hygiene* vi. 150 A 'damp-course' must be provided, that is a continuous horizontal course of glazed earthenware, slate, or other impervious material.

Damp, *sb.*[2] Variant of DAM *sb.*[4]

Damp (dæmp), *a.* [f. DAMP *sb.*]

†1. Of the nature of, or belonging to, a 'damp' or noxious exhalation: see DAMP *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1634 MILTON *Comus* 470 Such are those thick and gloomy shadows damp Oft seen in charnel vaults and sepulchres. 1671 — *Samson* 8 The air, imprison'd also, close and damp, Unwholesome draught. 1733 SIR J. LOWTHER *Damp Air in Coal-pit* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 112 It is to be observed that this sort of Vapour, or damp Air, will not take Fire except by Flame.

†2. Affected with or showing stupefaction or depression of spirits; dazed, stupefied. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1590 GREENE *Never too late* Canzone, An object twice as bright, So gorgeous as my senses all were damp [*rime* lamp]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 523 With looks Down cast and damp. *Ibid.* V. 65 Mee damp horror chil'd. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* VI. 85 The trembling Trojans hear, O're-spread with a damp sweat and holy fear. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 473 Murky doubts and damp short-sightedness. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* liv, The dinner was rather a damp entertainment.

3. Slightly wet as with steam, suspended vapour, dew, or mist; holding water in suspension or absorption; moist, humid. (The ordinary current sense.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Damp*, to make damp, or moist. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 412 A cold, damp, sordid habitation, in the midst of a bleak country. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N. W. Pass.* I. 21 The Weather.. disagreeably damp from the great Wetting of the Fog. 1874 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 429 We have come out of intense winter into damp spring. *Mod.* A cold caught by sleeping in a damp bed.

Damp (dæmp), *v.* [f. DAMP *sb.*; frequent from *c* 1550. Ger. *dampfen*, Du. *dampen*, also go back to the 16th c.; in Ger. a causal *dempfen* appears to go back to OHG. (*demphan*:—**dampian*). For *dampped* in *Allit. Poems* B. 989, see DUMP.]

1. *trans.* To affect with 'damp', to stifle, choke, extinguish; to dull, deaden (fire, sound, etc.). Also *fig.*

1564 tr. *Jewel's Apol. Ch. Eng.* iv. (Parker Soc.) 82 Their own matter is damped, and destroyed in the word of God as if it were in poison [*in veneno extingui videnti et suffocari*]. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxiii. § 2 An euill moral disposition..dampeth the very light of heauenly illumination. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 147 All shutting in of Air, where there is no competent Vent, dampeth the Sound. 1637 SHIRLEY *Lady of Pleas.* IV. i, Her phlegm would quench a furnace, and her breath Would damp a musket ball. 1705 LEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2159 If we take a piece of Wood-coal, that has been damp'd or extinguished. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 528 Having damped his own appetite with a couple of slices. *Mod.* To damp a fire with small coal.

b. *To damp down* (a fire or furnace): to cover or fill it with small coal, ashes, or coke, so as to check combustion and prevent its going out, when not required for some time. Also *fig.*

1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 278 Fire which must not be permitted to damp itself down. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Feb. 2/1 The notices terminate at the end of the month..and the furnaces will be damped down. *Ibid.* 28 Aug. 1/1 Mr. Gladstone's speeches may tend to damp down the agitation.

c. *Acoustics*, *Music*, etc. To stop the vibrations of a string or the like; to furnish (the strings of a pianoforte) with dampers.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 140 A piece of cloth .. to damp or stop the string [in a clavichord]. 1883 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 636 The higher treble of the piano is not now damped.

d. *Magnetism.* To stop the oscillations of a magnetic needle by placing a mass of conducting metal near it.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 379 The oscillations of a magnetized needle about its position of equilibrium are 'damped' by placing a plate of copper below it.

†2. To stifle (the faculties) with noxious 'fumes'; to stupefy, benumb, daze. *Obs.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 1 The fantasies of those hearers were dampt. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 20 (1865) 559 The lusts of the flesh, like the vapours of a replete stomach rising up and damping the brain. 1716 BENTLEY *Serm.* xi. 375 We may damp or stifle them [our Faculties] by Sloth and Neglect. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 5 a, The Understanding can never be clear, the Spirits being dampt and stupify'd.

3. To deaden or restrain the ardour or energy of; to depress, deject, discourage, check.

a. persons, their spirits, zeal, hopes, etc.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iii. (R.), That.. they that were puffed vp before..should bee damped, and be brought lowe. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xiii. 15 As that woman of Canaan .. who would not be damped or discouraged with Christs..silence. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 24 Nor shall their scorne spoyle good purposes, by damping my resolutions. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. i. 11 Our hopes of a speedy departure were even now somewhat damped. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* V, This is the way you always damp my girls and me when we are in spirits. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 166 Sorrow damps my lays. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. II. ii. 242 How little his personal troubles had damped his evangelical zeal. 1887 FRITH *Autobiog.* I. xxiii. 329 Damped by the indifference of my artist-friends.

b. actions, projects, trade, etc. Now *rare.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xvi. (R.), To dampe yᵉ taunting mockes of such persones. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 75 To stop and dampe Informations upon Penall Lawes, by procuring Informations by collusion. 1689 C. MATHER in *Andros Tracts* (1869) 13 The Courses immediately taken to damp and spoyl our Trade. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 89 To damp that freedom of communication which the resolution of Congress..was intended to re-establish. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 301 If they think .. that a political institution damps production and accumulation.

†4. To envelop in fog or mist; also *fig.*

1629 DONNE *Serm. Matt.* xi. 6 If my religion did wrap me in a continual cloud..damp me in a continual vapour, smoke me in a continual sourness.

5. To make moist or humid, to wet as steam, vapour, mist, or dew does; to moisten.

1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 14 They [winds from South] damp innen and paper, though never so carefully guarded from the Air. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (ed. 11) 129 That baneful custom said to be practised in many inns, of damping sheets, and pressing them in order to save washing. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 180 The dew damped the road. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 648 The paper used in printing is always damped before being sent to the press, wet paper taking the ink considerably better than dry.

b. *refl.* To take a drink, 'wet one's whistle'. *slang.*

1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 283 A tent .. Where you could go, ef you wuz dry, an' damp ye in a minute.

6. *Gardening. To damp off* (intr.): Of plants: To rot or go off from damp; to fog off.

1846 MRS. LOUDON *Gardening for Ladies* 90 Cuttings when thus treated are very apt to damp off. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 690 See that none of the spikes touch the glass or they may speedily damp off.

Damp, obs. var. DAM *sb.*[1]; obs. (erron.) form of DAMN.

Dampen (dæmp'n), *v.* (Now chiefly *U. S.*) [f. DAMP *a.* + -EN, or derivative form of DAMP *v.*]

1. *trans.* To dull, deaden, diminish the force or ardour of, depress, deject; = DAMP *v.* 1, 3.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* VI. i. Wks. VI. 36 By which the fervency of better spirits devotion is so much dampened. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VII. xxxiii, Himself dampens the smiling day. 1813 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. xviii. 296 The miserable accounts from the frontier dampened in some measure the public zeal. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* vii. Wks. 1846 I. 28 His genius hath been dampened by his adversities. 1885 *Century Mag.* 427/1 This adversity seemed to dampen the ardor of the crew.

2. *Magnetism.* = DAMP *v.* 1 d.

1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 36 The object in using the rubber is to dampen the movement of the disk.

3. To make damp, moisten; = DAMP *v.* 5.

1885 G. H. BOUGHTON *Sk. Rambles Holland* V. 77 The high tide must somewhat dampen the poor departed [in a churchyard].

4. *intr.* To become dull or damp.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xi. 305 Fog, close, dampning, windy. 1857 LOWELL *Poems, Captive*, Yet he came not, and the stillness Dampened round her like a tomb.

Hence **Dampening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Dampener** (*U. S.*), a contrivance for damping linen, etc.

1814 BYRON *Lara* I. xxviii, And o'er his brow the dampening heart-drops threw The sickening iciness of that cold dew. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 204 The gallantry and beauty of Tuscany sped through the dampening air. 1864 LOWELL *Lincoln* Wks. 1890 V. 178 To withstand the inevitable dampening of checks, reverses, delays. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 26 Mar. 202/2 A seam dampener has been patented ..for use in laundries, etc.

Damper (dæ·mpəɹ). [f. DAMP *v.* + -ER.] That which damps, in various senses of the vb.

1. Something that damps or depresses the spirits, etc.; also, a person who does the same.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VII. 282, I very early discharged shame, that cold water damper to an enterprising spirit. 1749 H. WALPOLE in Hissey *Holiday on Road* (1887) 140 Sussex is a great damper of curiosity. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 528 Out of sixteen people, five dampers were present. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. xii. (1869) 248 This is a damper to sanguine and florid temperaments. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxvi, I feel myself very often an old damper in your company.

b. Something that takes off the edge of appetite.

1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Pop. Tales*, *Limerick Gloves*, In the kitchen, taking his snack by way of a damper. 1811 LAMB *Edax on Appetite*, I endeavour to make up by a damper, as I call it, at home before I go out.

2. a. A piece of mechanism in a pianoforte for 'damping' or stopping the vibrations of the strings, consisting of a small piece of wood or wire covered with cloth or felt, which rests against the strings corresponding to each key, and is raised or withdrawn from them when the key is pressed down.

1783 *Specif. J. Broadwood's Patent* No. 1379, *b*, *b*, are

the dampers, which also is fixt under the strings. **1856** Mrs. C. Clarke tr. *Berlioz' Instrument.* 72 The sign ⊕ indicates that the dampers must be replaced by quitting the pedal.

b. 'The mute of a horn and other brass wind instruments' (Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms*).

3. A metal plate made to turn or slide in a flue or chimney, so as to control the combustion by regulating or stopping the draught.

1788 *Specif. Gardner's Patent* No. 1642 These registers or dampers are enclosed in the chimney. **1791** Beddoes in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 174 He first turned the flame from off the metal, which is done by letting down a damper upon the chimney. **1823** Moore *Fables, Holy Alliance* 86 Those trusty, blind machines..by a change as odd as cruel, Instead of dampers, served for fuel! **1829** R. Stuart *Anecd. Steam Engines* I. 269 The heat of the furnace under the boiler was rudely regulated in both machines by a damper.

4. *Magnetism.* (See quot., and cf. Damp *v.* 1 d.)

1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* II. 344–5 A metallic surface, called a Damper, is sometimes placed near a magnet for the express purpose of damping or deadening its vibrations. We shall therefore speak of this kind of resistance as *Damping*.

5. Any contrivance for damping or moistening.

e.g. An appliance for moistening the gummed back of postage stamps; one for damping paper for a copying-press, for cleaning slates, etc.

1845 *Mech. Mag.* XLII. 285 Postage stamp, wafer, and label damper. **1854** *Ibid.* LXI. 86 The damper may be left in any position when not in use, as the water will not of itself run out.

6. *Australia.* A simple kind of unleavened cake or bread made, for the occasion, of flour and water and baked in hot ashes.

1833 Sturt *Two Exped. S. Australia* II. 203 While drinking their tea and eating their damper. **1852** Mundy *Antipodes* vi. (1855) 149 The Australian bush-bread, a baked unleavened dough, called damper—a damper, sure enough, to the stoutest appetite. **1891** *Melbourne Argus* 7 Nov. 13/5 When you've boiled your billy and cooked your damper you put out the fire and move..on to camp.

7. *Comb.* a. in sense 2 a, as *damper-crank, -rail, -stick,* †*-stop*; **damper-pedal**, that pedal in a pianoforte which raises all the dampers, the 'loud pedal'. b. in sense 3, as **damper-regulator**, a contrivance by which the heat of the furnace or the pressure of steam is made to control the damper.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 140 Fig. 2, *e*, Damper stick. *Ibid.* 141 The damper-stop raised the dampers from the strings. *Ibid.*, Fig. 10, *k*, Damper Crank. *Ibid.* 142 Fig. 11, *g*, Damper rail. **1874** Knight *Dict. Mech.* 676 The damper-regulators which act by the pressure of steam are of three or more kinds.

Da·mpiness. *rare.* [f. Dampy *a.* + -ness.] The state of being 'dampy' or somewhat damp.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 886 You know not whether it be rain, snow, or sleet, that drenches your clothes in dampiness.

Damping (dæ·mpiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of the verb Damp, q.v. Also *attrib.*, as in *damping-machine, damping-plate* (= Damper 3).

1756 Toldervy *Two Orphans* III. 172 The flames, by slight damping, soon became the more violent. **1816** J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art.* II. 312 The bottom of the furnace .. the holes of the damping plate. **1874** Knight *Dict. Mech., Damping-machine.* 1. (*Printing.*) A machine for damping sheets of paper previous to printing..2. A machine in which starched goods are moistened previous to running them through the calendering-machine. **1881** [see Damper 4]. **1883** Atkinson tr. *Ganot's Physics* (ed. 11) 832 The greater the masses of metal, and the more closely they surround the magnet, the stronger is the damping.

Damping (dæ·mpiŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That damps, in various senses: see Damp *v.*

1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 28 The damping fumes that the Sun elevates from bogges. **1691–8** Norris *Pract. Disc.* 151 What a damping Thought must it be for such a Man to consider [etc.]. **1844** Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xiii, It was somewhat of a damping circumstance to find the room full of smoke. **1878** M. C. Jackson *Chaperon's Cares* I. xi. 153 Clarissa's presence generally has a slightly damping effect upon Forster.

Dampish (dæ·mpiʃ), *a.* [orig. f. Damp *sb.* + -ish (cf. *boyish*): subsequently treated as if f. Damp *a.*]

†**1.** Of the nature of, or infested with, exhalations or (noxious) vapours; vaporous, foggy, misty. *Obs.*

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* 1. (1586) 8 b, All waters commonly with dampishe vapours in Summer .. doo infect both man and beast with pestilence. **1596** Spenser *Hymn Heav. Beaut.* 165 The darke And dampish aire. — *F. Q.* IV. viii. 34 The drowzie humour of the dampish night. *a* **1649** Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 13 His caves and dampish bow'rs.

†**2.** *fig.* a. Of stifling or extinguishing nature (cf. Damp *v.* 1). b. ? Stifled, choked. *Obs.*

1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 123 Lampes.. which with dampish idlenesse are soone put out. **1604** T. M. *Black Bk.* Middleton's Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 33 With a whey-countenance, short stops, and earthen dampish voice, the true counterfeits of a dying cullion.

3. Somewhat damp or moist.

[**1577** Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 192 b, Set them up in some moist and dampish place.] **1641** Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 24 Stone floores are allwayes moist and dampish. **1727** Bailey vol. II, *Dampish*, something damp or moist or wet. **1803** *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XXI. 302 Wood placed in dampish situations.

Hence **Da·mpishly** *adv.*, **Da·mpishness.**

1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* II. iii. (1668) 109 Let them be dampishly moistened with Damask Rose-water. **1617** — *Caval.* VI. 24 It shall defend him from the colde dampishnes of the earth. **1626** Bacon *Sylva* § 937 To put a Lay of Chalke between the Bricks, to take away all Dampishnesse. **1727** Bailey vol. II, *Dampishness*, moistness, wetness.

Damply (dæ·mpli), *adv. rare.* [f. Damp *a.* + -ly 2.] In a damp manner.

1887 *American* XIV. 234 The house was damply cold. **1891** C. Dunstan *Quita* II. II. v. 115 It was damply, foggily cold.

Dampnacion, dampne, etc., obs. ff. Damnation, Damn, etc.

Dampnage, obs. form of Damage.

Dampness (dæ·mpnės). [f. Damp *a.* + -ness.] The condition or quality of being damp; moistness, humidity; moisture.

1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 423 The dampness of the fields. **1687** Dryden *Hind. & P.* III. 508 Nor need they fear the dampness of the sky..'Twas only water thrown on sails too dry. **1765** A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 55 A careful observer, in a night when there is a great dew, will perceive a dampness upon every surface. **1848** Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxii, The valet..cursing the rain and the dampness of the coachman who was steaming beside him.

Dampson, obs. form of Damson.

Dampy (dæ·mpi), *a.* [f. Damp *sb.* + -y.]

†**1.** Full of, or of the nature of (noisome or gloomy) vapour or mist; foggy. *Obs.*

1600 Tourneur *Transp. Metamorph.* v, O see how dampy shewes yond' torche's flame. *Ibid.* lxxx, How like blacke Orcus lookes this dampy cave. **1605** Drayton *Man in Moon* 363 The dampy Mist, From earth arising. **1729** Savage *Wanderer* III. 284 Dispers'd, the dark and dampy vapours fly.

fig. *a* **1627** Hayward *Edw. VI* (1630) 141 To dispell any dampie thoughts which the remembrance of his unkle might raise.

b. Of a mine: Infested with 'damps' or noxious gases.

18.. Weale (cited in *Encycl. Dict.*), When foul gases do not move freely by the ordinary natural ventilation in a colliery, it is said to be dampy.

2. Affected with moisture; somewhat damp.

a **1691** Boyle *Wks.* VI. 307 (R.) Very dampy vapours about the mouth of the baroscope. **1710** Philips *Pastorals* iii. 42 His beauteous Limbs upon the dampy Clay. **1820** *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 677 The clay-hole you live in, cold, dirty and dampy.

Damsax: see Danish ax.

Damsel (dæ·mzĕl), **damosel** (dæ·mozel). Forms: *α.* 3 **dameisele**, 3–4 **damaisele**, 4 **damaisele**, 3–5 **damaysele**, 5 **-elle**; *β.* 4–6 **damesel, -ele, -elle, damysel, -ele, -elle, damisel, -elle**, 5 **dammisel**, *Sc.* **damyseill**, 6 *Sc.* **damicel, -ell**; *γ.* 5–7 **damisel**, 6– **damsel**; *δ.* 4–6 **damoysele, -el, damoisele, -el**, (9 **damoiselle**); *ε.* 6–7 (9) **damosel, -elle, damozel(l, -elle**, (6 **damusel**); *ζ.* 7 **dam'zell**, 7–8 **dam'sel.** [Early ME. *dameisele, damaisele*, a. OF. *dameisele* (*damisele*) (12th c.), later *damoisele, -elle* (the only form in Cotgrave), *demoiselle* (14th c.). The OF. *dameisele* was a new formation from *dame*, instead of the popular *danzele, dansele, doncele* = Pr. and It. *donzella*, Sp. *doncella*:—late L. **dominicella*, med.L. *domnicella, domicella*, dim. of *domina* mistress, lady, fem. of *dominus* lord. (There is a 10th c. F. instance of the learned form *domnizelle*.) In Eng. the middle syllable was reduced from *ei* (*ai*), to *i, ĕ*, and finally disappeared. The variant *damoiselle* was introduced in 15th c. from Parisian F. (by Lydgate, Caxton, etc.), and gave rise here to *damosel, damozel*, so frequent in 16–17th c., and affected in 19th c. in sense 1. See also Douzel.]

1. A young unmarried lady; originally one of noble or gentle birth, but gradually extended as a respectful appellation to those of lower rank. Now merged in sense 2; but modern poets and romantic writers (led by Sir W. Scott) have recalled the 16–17th c. *damosel, damozel*, to express a more stately notion than is now conveyed by *damsel*.

α. [**1292** Britton I. xix. § 5 Des enfauntz madles, damaysels et vedues.] *c* **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 84/37 Þe Iustise bi-heold þat maide..'Dameisele,' he seide, '3wat art þou?' **1297** R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1492 Þe nobloste damaisele þat was in eni londe. *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* CXX. 166 The yonge damayselle, the whiche the knight hadde refused.

β. **1300–40** *Cursor M.* 3837 (Cott.) Iacob lifted vp þe sten, And spak þan wit þe damisel. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 2103 Þan hym spak duk Roland..Tak thys damesele by þe hand as þow louest me. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 50 The fairest hiewed..Was cleped fayre damysel Pertilote. *a* **1440** *Sir Degrev.* 623 To chyrche the gay dammisel Buskede hyr 3are. *c* **1500** *Lancelot* 2351 Sche had no knycht, sche had no damyseill.

γ. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 7887 A damsell faire, þat bright was of ble, and Breisaid she hight. **1649** Milton *Eikon.* xxi, The Damsell of Burgundie [the Duchess]. **1711** 'J. Distaff' *Char. Don Sacheverellio* 9 [He] took..the very Scrubs of both Sexes for Knights and Damsels. **1848** Macaulay *Hist. Engl.* I. 586 Damsels of the best families in the town wove colours for the insurgents.

δ. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 1622 These damoysels & bachelers. *c* **1477** Caxton *Jason* 6 Barounes and knightes, ladies and damoiselles, ete in the halle. **1549** Chaloner *Erasmus on Folly* O iij b, Amonges the damoysels and Madames of the court. **1557** *K. Arthur* (Copland) I. xvii, There came a damoysell..a passyng fayre damisel. [**1841** D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 223 Those romances of chivalry..long formed the favourite reading of the noble, the dame and the damoiselle.]

ε. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 171 Ladies and damoselis Maken heom redy. **1523** Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ix. 9 All knyghtes ought to ayd to theyr powers all ladyes and damozels. *Ibid.* ccxiii. 264 They rode about the countrey, and vysited the ladies nad dumasels [*elsewhere* damozelles, dammuselles]. **1548** Hall *Chron.* 240 The yonge Princes and Damosell of Burgoyne. **1590** Spenser *F. Q.* II. i. 19 Th' adventure of the errant damozell. **1615** G. Sandys *Trav.* 215 Hercules..walking along the shore with a Damosel, whom he loued. **1813** Scott *Trierm.* Introd. viii, Of errant knight and damozelle. **1871** Rossetti *Blessed Damozel* i, The blessed damozel leaned out From the gold bar of Heaven. **1884** F. M. Crawford *Rom. Singer* I. 256 Your boy wants to marry a noble damosel.

2. A young unmarried woman (without any connotation of rank or respect—sometimes even slightingly); a maid, maiden, girl, country lass.

Since 17th c., archaic and literary or playful; not in ordinary spoken use.

β. *c* **1380** Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 9 To geten þe stynkyng loue of damyselis. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 89 Damesselle..*nimpha*. *a* **1550** *Christis Kirke Gr.* ii, To dans thir damysellis thame dicht, thir lassis licht of laitis. **1558** Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 52 Aged fathers and tendre damiselles.

γ. **1535** Coverdale *Zech.* viii. 5 Yonge boyes and damselles, playnge vpon the stretes. **1687** Congreve *Old Bach.* III. vi, Good words, damsel, or I shall ——. **1712** Steele *Spect.* No. 278 ₱ 2 You will not deny your Advice to a distressed Damsel. **1832** W. Irving *Alhambra* II. 139 Awed and abashed in the presence of a simple damsel of fifteen. **1870** Dickens *E. Drood* viii, The two young men saw the damsels enter the court-yard of the Nuns' House.

ε. **1522** Skelton *Why not to Court* 209 With Dalyda to mell, That wanton damozell. **1576** *Act* 18 *Eliz.* c. 7 § 1 Of Women, Maids, Wives and Damosels. **1611** Bible *Mark* v. 39, 41 The damosell is not dead, but sleepeth.. Damosell (I say vnto thee), arise. **1642** Rogers *Naaman* 7 A poore damosell and captive. **1704** J. Pitts *Acc. Mohammetans* 27 The Father of the Damosel usually makes up the Match.

ζ. **1632** Quarles *Div. Fancies* III. vii, Dam'sel arise? When death had clos'd her eyes, What power had the Dam'sel to arise? **1718** Prior *Solomon* II. 301 And one mad Dam'sel dares dispute my pow'r.

†**3.** A maid in waiting, a female attendant. Originally a young lady of gentle birth, as maid of honour or waiting-woman to a lady of rank; but gradually extended downward. Now *Obs.* exc. as merged in 2.

[**1199** *Rot. Chartarum* 25/2 Beatriciae et Aeliciae domicellis praedictae reginae sororis nostrae.] *c* **1314** *Guy Warw.* (A.) 618 Felice þe feir answerd þo [to her maid], Damisel, sche seyd, whi seistow so? **1377** Langl. *P. Pl. B.* IX. 12 Dobet is hir damoisele [C. XI. 138 damesele] sire doweles dou3ter To serue þis lady lelly. *c* **1489** Caxton *Blanchardyn* ix. 39 A goode auncyent damoysell whiche dyde norisshe her of her brestys..called her nouryce and maystresse. **1594** Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* x. (1596) 130 He sent his damsels [*ancillas suas*] to call to the Castle. **1649** Roberts *Clavis Bibl.* 387 His friends and her Damosels, being the foure speakers. **1664** Butler *Hud.* II. i. 98 A slender Young waiting damsel to attend her. **1833** Ht. Martineau *Loom & Lugger* II. v. 100 The terrified kitchen damsels.

II. *transf.*

4. A hot iron for warming a bed.

App. a humorous allusion to 1 Kings i. 1–4.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Damsel*, a kind of utensil put in beds, to warm old mens feet withal. It consists of a hot iron inclosed in a hollow cylinder, which is wrapped round with linen cloth..Some call it a *nun*. **1848–9** Southey *Common-pl. Bk.* IV. 434.

5. A projection on the spindle of a mill-stone for shaking the shoot.

1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Damsel*, an iron rod with projecting pins, that shakes the shoot of the hopper in a corn mill. **1880** Jefferies *Gt. Estate* 167 Tibbald, of course, had his joke about that part of the [mill] machinery which is called the 'damsel'.

III. 6. *attrib.*, as *damsel train*, etc. *Comb.* **damsel-errant**, feminine of knight-errant (Scott, after Spenser's 'errant Damozell' in 1 ε); **damsel-fly**, the slender dragon-fly *Agrion Virgo*, and kindred species, called in French *demoiselle*.

a **1592** Greene & Lodge *Looking Glasse* i. (1861) 118 Ile send for all the damosell Queenes..To wait as hand maides to Remelia. **1671** Milton *Samson* 721 Her harbinger, a damsel train behind. **1725** Pope *Odyss.* XXIII. 46 At his nod the damsel-train descends. **1815** Moore *Lalla R., Parad. & Peri*, The beautiful blue damsel flies. **1821** Scott *Kenilw.* XXV, If any man shall find me playing squire of the body to a damosel-errant. **1840** Browning *Sordello* I. 284 Flittered in the cool some azure damsel-fly.

Hence **Da·mselhood**, the condition or age of a damsel, young-womanhood. **Da·mselish** *a.*, of or proper to a damsel (*nonce-wds.*)

1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 363 'One of the queene's damsélles' is set forth as riding about (certainly in a very damselish way) at random..to find the desired champion. **1880** *Daily News* 1 July, The great majority..had not reached the glory of damselhood; they were simply children.

Damson (dæ·mz'n). Forms: 4–9 **damascene**, 4–5 **damacene, -yne**, 4 **damesene**, 5 **damesyn, -ys(s)yn**, 5–6 **-asyn**, 6 **dameson, -ysen, -isen, -ozin, dammosen, damasson, -en**, 6–7 **dam(m)asin**, 6–9 **damascen**, 7 **-azine, -azeene, -osin**; 5 **damsyn**, 6 **dampson, damsine, -ing**, 6–7

damsen, 7 -zin, 7–8 damsin, 5– damson. [ME. (or ? AngloFr.) *damascene*, ad. L. *Damascēnum* for *Prūnum Damascēnum* plum of Damascus (Isidore XVII. vii. 10 Damascena a Damasco oppido). The various weakenings, *damèsene*, *damesen*, *damsen*, *damson*, appear to be all of English development.]

1. A small plum, black or dark purple, the fruit of *Prunus communis* or *domestica*, variety *damascena*, which was introduced in very early times into Greece and Italy from Syria.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 89 þer weore growyng so grene þe Date wiþ þe Damesene. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 192 Take xx. damascenes & xii. figis. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 77 in *Babees Bk.* 122 Serve fastynge, plommys, damsons, cheries. *Ibid.* 668 Damesyns. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxi. (1870) 285, .vi. or .vii. damysens eaten before dyner, be good to prouoke a mans appetyde. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 76 Damsens, white and black. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 509 In Fruits, the white commonly is meaner, as in Pear-plumbs, Damosins, etc. 1657 R. AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 57 The Damazeene also is an excellent fruit. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xviii. *heading*, To preserve damsons whole. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 51 ¶ 14 The art of scalding damascenes without bursting them. 1818 MRS. SHERWOOD *Fairchild Fam.* (1829) I. xiv. 115 Mrs. Fairchild and Betty boiled up a great many damascenes in sugar. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Prunus institia*, the Bullace.. A variety occurs with yellowish fruit, which latter are sold in London as White Damsons.

b. Locally, a distinction is sometimes made between *damson* and *damascene*, the latter being applied to the so-called damson-plum: see c.

1818 TODD *Suppl.*, *Damascene*. This and the damson are distinct sorts of plums: the damascene is the larger of the two, and not at all bitter; the damson is smaller, and has a peculiar bitter or roughness. 1891 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 5/2 In Nottinghamshire there is, it seems, a recognised distinction between 'damsons' or 'damasons' and 'damascenes'.. in the Newark County Court.. a greengrocer.. complained that whereas he had ordered damsons he was supplied with damascenes.

c. *Damson plum*: formerly = *damson*; but now applied to a sub-variety of plum somewhat like the damson: see quot. 1892.

1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 104 The Damasin Plummes are woont to be dried and preserved as figges. 1611 COTGR., *Damaisine*, a Damascene, or Damsen plum. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* III. Wks. 1799 II. 85 It was.. the best of plum-trees, it was a damascen plum. 1892 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 3/2 The damson plum.. is quite as good for most purposes as the damson, and has not its acridity or roughness.

2. The tree which bears this: also *damson tree*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* XVII. CXXXV. (1495) 686 Of plumme tree is many manere of kynde but the Damacene is the beste. 14.. *T. of Erceldoune* 180 (Cambr. MS.) þe darte and also þe damsyn tre. 1575 *Art of Planting* 11 To set Damsons or Plum trees. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Gardens* (Arb.) 556 In Aprill follow.. The Dammasin, and Plum-Trees in Blossome. 1860 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 158 In shallow or wet soils it is better to bud [peaches] on plum stocks, such as damsons, St. Juliens, &c.

3. Applied to *Chrysophyllum oliviferum* of the W. Indies (*Damson-plum*, quot. 1756); *Bitter* or *Mountain Damson*, a name for *Simaruba amara*.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 171 The Damson-plumb.. is found wild in many parts of Jamaica. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 327 The Simaruba quassia, or mountain damson, as it is called in Jamaica. 1858 R. HOGG *Veg. Kingdom* 224 *Simaruba officinalis*.. attains the height of sixty feet, and is called *Bitter Damson*, *Mountain Damson*, and *Slave Wood*.

4. a. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of the colour of the damson. Also *damson brown*.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Partridge, grecian, reddish, cinereous, white, and damascen. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1963/4 A Damson brown Mare. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II.VI. iv. 347 Damascene colours, and other shades of browns of the common dye.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *damson dumpling*, etc.; **damson-cheese**, an inspissated conserve of damsons and sugar; **damson-pie, -tart** (*slang*, after *damn*), profane language; **damson-plum** (see I c, 3).

1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 183 To make Damson Dumplins. *c* 1803 C. K. SHARPE *New Oxford Guide* ii. in *Mem.* (1888) I. 15 Cakes, ruskins, prunelloes, and sweet damson cheese. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* 213 His language is profane from long habit—'given over to damson tart like', as they say in Arcady. 1888 W. BLACK *Strange Adv. House Boat* viii. (Farmer), Even if you were to hear some of the Birmingham lads giving each other a dose of damson-pie.. you wouldn't understand a single sentence.

Damysé, var. of DAMASEE *Obs.*, damson.

Damysel, Damysen, obs. ff. DAMSEL, DAMSON.

† Dan [1]. *Obs.* Also 4–5 **daun, danz, daunz**, 4–6 **dane**, 5 **dann**; see also *Sc. dene*, DEN. [a. OF. *dan* (also *dant*, *dam*, *damp*, in nom. *dans*, *danz*) = mod.F. *dom*, Pr. *don*, *dompn*, Sp., Pg. *don*, It. *donno*:—L. *dominus* lord. Cf. DAM *sb.*[4]]

An honourable title = Master, Sir: **a.** used in addressing or speaking of members of the religious orders; cf. DOM; **b.** applied to distinguished men, knights, scholars, poets, deities, etc.; its modern affected application to poets appears to be after Spenser's 'Dan Chaucer'.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 73 Dane Phelyp was mayster þat tyme. *c* 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8829 With hem wente daunz Merlyn ffor þo stones to make engyn. 1340 *Ayenb.* 1 þis boc is dan Michelis of Northgate. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's Prol.* 41 My lorde the Monk quod he..Wher shal I calle yow my lord daun Iohn, Or daun Thomas, or elles daun Albon? Of what hous be ye? 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 86 Lo, thus Danz Aristoteles These thre sciences hath devided. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 89 A Dan; *sicut monachi vocantur*. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 391 The monke of Bury.. Dane Johnn Lydgate. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 9, I undertook Dan Lucans verse. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ii. 32 Dan Chaucer, well of English undefyld. 1714 POPE *Imit. Hor.*, *Sat.* II. vi. 153 Our friend Dan Prior. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* II. 120 Pray thank Dan Pope who told it me. 1832 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Women* 5 Dan Chaucer, the first warbler.

Dan [2] (dæn). Also 8 dann. A small buoy, made of wood or inflated sheepskin, supporting a stout pole which bears a flag by day and lamp by night, used either to mark the position of deep-sea lines, or as a centre round which a steam-trawler is worked.

Hence *attrib.* **dan-tow**, the rope fastening the dan to the lines or, in steam-trawling, to a small anchor or anchors.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2298/4 They will.. forthwith cause to be laid a White Buoy, having a Dann thereupon, till they may be able to erect another Beacon. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 7 Fleet of Cod Lines.. ready for Baiting, with Dans, Dantows, and Anchors complete. 1892 *Whitby Gaz.* 11 Nov. 3/1 The vessel then drifts slowly on until a distance of about two miles separates it from the dan.

Dan [3]. *Coal-mining. local.* A small truck or sledge on which coal is drawn from the workings to the main road or shaft. Hence **Dan** *v.*

1852 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* (ed. 2) *Dans*, small trucks or sledges used in coal mines. 1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.* I. 305 The coals were brought along the face to the hill, on a 'dan'.. there reloaded and hauled to the shaft. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Dan*, a small tub used for drawing coals from the workings to the main road where the skips are loaded. *Danning* is drawing the coals in the dans, which is done by boys.

Danaid (dæ·neˌid). [In Fr. *Danaide*, ad. Gr. Δαναΐς, pl. Δαναΐδες, the *Danaides* or daughters of Danaus king of Argos, who, having murdered their husbands on the wedding-night, were condemned eternally to pour water into bottomless or sieve-like vessels.]

A daughter of Danaus; used *attrib.* in reference to the labour of the Danaides: endless and futile. So **Danaïde·an** *a.*; and **Da·naus** used *attrib.*

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 62 A Danaus sive of prodigality. 1884 *Century Mag.* Mar. 704 The crew are worn out with their Danaidean task.

Danaide (dæ·neˌəid). [a. mod.F. *danaïde* (see prec.): so named in 1813 by a committee of the French Academy of Sciences, to whom it was submitted by the inventor Mannoury d'Ectot, from a fancied analogy to the vessels which the Danaides were required to fill.]

A kind of horizontal water wheel, consisting of a vertical axis to which is attached a conical drum and case, with radial spiral floats; the water is directed against the floats by a chute and escapes at the bottom: also called 'tub-wheel'.

1825 *Mech. Mag.* IV. 41 Description of the Danaide. 1856 CRESY *Encycl. Civ. Eng.* 959 *Danaide*..this machine may be classed among hydraulic wheels.

Danaite (dā·năˌəit). *Min.* [Named 1833 after J. F. Dana, an American chemist.] A variety of arsenopyrite or mispickel, containing cobalt.

1833 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XXIV. 386 *Danaite*, a new ore of cobalt and iron.

Danalite (dā·năləit). *Min.* [Named 1866 after J. D. Dana, an American mineralogist: see -LITE.] A silicate of iron, glucinum, etc. with sulphide of zinc, occurring in reddish octahedrons in granite.

1866 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XLII. 72 On Danalite, a new Mineral Species.

Danburite (dæ·nbŭrəit). *Min.* [Named 1839 from Danbury, Ct., U.S., where it occurs.] A boro-silicate of lime, brittle, translucent, and of a yellowish or whitish colour.

1839 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XXXV. 137 Danburite, a new Mineral Species. 1886 ERNI *Min.* 295 The presence of boracic acid in danburite.

Dance (dans), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **daunce**, (4–5 **dauns**(**e**, 5–6 **dawnce**, 6 **dans**(**s**), 5– **dance**. [a. OF. *dance*, *danse*, f. the vb. *dancer*, *danser*. So Pr., Cat. *dansa*, Sp. *danza*, Pg. *dança*, *dansa*, It. *danza*; also Ger. *tanz*, Du. *dans*.]

1. A rhythmical skipping and stepping, with regular turnings and movements of the limbs and body, usually to the accompaniment of music; either as an expression of joy, exultation, and the like, or as an amusement or entertainment; the action or an act or round of dancing.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6990 Murye they syngyn, and daunces maken. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4684 Daunces, karols, somour games. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 7601 (Trin.) In her daunse [*v.r.* dauncing, karol] þis was þe song. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 808 It to me liked right wele, That Courtesie me cleped so, And bade me on the daunce go. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxlix. 3 Let them prayse his name in the daunce. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 254 Lul'd in these flowers with dances and delight. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* xxi. 21 If the daughters of Shiloh come out to daunce in daunces. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 619 That day..they spent In song and dance about the sacred Hill. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1225 Leaps wildly graceful in the lively dance. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 157 The holy family with a dance of Angels..is a capital picture. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* cxviii, Waltzers whirled past in the wild excitement of the dance. *Mod.* Her partner for the next dance.

2. A definite succession or arrangement of steps and rhythmical movements constituting one particular form or method of dancing.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 365 The hove daunce and the carole. 1521 R. COPLAND (*title*), Maner of Dauncynge of base daunces after the vse of Fraunce. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 25 If we heard that England Were busied with a Whitson Morris-dance. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* I. 55 A kinde of dance which they use also in Spaine.. called The Canaries. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 67 ¶ 2 Pyrrhus..Inventing the Dance which is called after his Name. 1879 H. N. MOSELEY *Nat. on Challenger* 331 The most interesting dances were a Club Dance and a Fan Dance.

b. A tune or musical composition for regulating the movements of a dance, or composed in a dance rhythm.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. xix, She commaunded her mynstrelles right anone to play..the gentill daunce. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 180 *Ballete* or daunces..songs, which being song to a dittie may likewise be daunced. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 67 ¶ 9 [He] bid the Fidlers play a Dance called Mol Patley. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 350/1 His [Chopin's] first.. compositions were dances: Polonaises, Mazurkas, and Valses.

3. A social gathering for the purpose of dancing; a dancing party.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1269 *Dido*, And waytyn hire at festis and at dauncis. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 178 Ah! little kenn'd thy reverend grannie, That sark she coft for her wee Nannie..Wad ever graced a dance of witches! *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingold. Leg.*, *Wedding day*, When asked to a party, a dance, or a dinner. *Mod.* Mrs. S. is giving a dance instead of a garden party this year.

4. *transf.* and *fig.*

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 85 ¶ 4 The dance of spirits, the bound of vigour..are reserved for him that braces his nerves. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 3 One might say that rhythm is the dance of sound. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., The dance of the waters, especially to windward, was visible for over a mile around.

† 5. *fig.* Course of action; mode of procedure, play, game. *To know the old dance*: cf. F. '*elle sçait assez de la vieille danse*,' she knowes well enough what belongs to the Game' (Cotgr.).

a 1352 MINOT *Poems* i. 66 At Donde now es done þaire daunce, And wend þai most anoþer way. *Ibid.* v. 14 Sare it þam smerted þat ferd out of France, þare lered Inglis men þam a new daunce. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 476 Of remedies of loue she knew per chaunce For she koude of that Art the olde daunce. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxxxv, Tham that ar noght entrit inne The dance of lufe. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 86 God for his merci and pitee kepe Ynglond, that he come not into lijk daunce. 1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 53 The lord Stanley and he had departed with diuerse other lordes, and broken all the daunce. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 193 The Emperour.. troubled, at this too long and too bloody dance. 1733 WALPOLE in Morley *Life* viii. (1889) 174 This dance.. will no further go. I meant well, but.. the Act could not be carried into execution without an armed force.

6. Phrases: **a.** *To begin, lead the dance*; *fig.* to take the lead in any course of action.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 3739 The damyseles lede daunse. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 504 Yet made he þo as fressh a contenaunce, As þough he schulde haue led þe newe daunce. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 360 Crist þat lediþ þe daunce of love. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1348 Foly foteth it properly, Fansy ledeth the dawnce. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 522/2 They must begin the dance to be punished. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Cust. Country* II. i, They heard your lordship Was, by the ladies' choice, to lead the dance. 1742 MANN *Let. to H. Walpole* 23 Sept., M. de Gages is now the man who begins the dance.

b. *To lead*, rarely *give* (*a person*) *a dance*; *fig.* to lead (him) in a wearying, perplexing, or disappointing course; to cause him to undergo exertion or worry with no adequate result.

a 1529 SKELTON *Edw. IV*, 29 She [Fortune] toke me by the hand and led me a daunce. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* III. ii, I pray God, they may.. both be led a dark dance in the night! 1682 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) II. 37, I think he has led me a fair dance, I am so tyred. 1700 S. L. tr. *C. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 45 [A monkey] led me such a dance, that I had almost stuck in the Slough. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 65, I should have led them a dance of twenty miles to breakfast at Kidderminster. 1874 ALDRICH *Prud. Palfrey* i. (1885) 12 It was notorious that the late Maria Jane had led Mr. Wiggins something of a dance in this life.

c. *Dance of Death*: an allegorical representation of Death leading men of all ranks and conditions in the dance to the grave: a very common subject of pictorial representation during the middle ages. Also called *dance of Macabre*, F. *danse macabre*: see Littré.

c 1430 LYDG. *Daunce of Machabree* Prol., The which daunce at sainct innocentes Portrayed is with all the surplusage. *Ibid.*, Death fyrst speaketh vnto the Pope, and after to euery degree as followeth. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 26 For and we nowe in deathes daunce stode To hell shoulde we go, with horrible vengeaunce. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clvi. 145 But deth yt is to all persones egall, lastlye tooke hym in his dymme daunce, whan he had ben kyng .xlvii. yeres. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 378 The dance of Death.. the Picture of death leading all

estates. 1833 J. DALLAWAY *Archit. Eng.* 137 (Stanford) The Dance of Macabre (Holbein's Dance of Death) was painted on the walls.

d. *St. Vitus's dance* = CHOREA, q.v.; also *fig.* Also *St. John's, St. Guy's dance*, terms applied to the dancing-mania of the middle ages.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. I. iv, *Chorus Sancti Viti*, or S. Vitus Dance..they that are taken with it can do nothing but dance till they be dead, or cured. 1721 BAILEY, *Chorea Santi Viti*, St. Vitus's Dance. 1746 J. ANDREE (*title*), Cases of Epilepsy, Hysteric Fits, and St. Vitus's Dance, with the Process and Cure. 1804 SOUTHEY in H. D. Traill *Coleridge* (1884) 106 His [Coleridge's] mind is in a perpetual St. Vitus's dance—eternal activity without action. 1840 TWEEDIE *Pract. Med.* II. 205 In St. John's dance, as well as in that of St. Vitus..a tympanic state of the abdomen was a frequent symptom.

e. *Dance upon nothing*: an ironical expression for hanging (cf. DANCE *v.* 3 b).

1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Her Death* ix, Just as the felon condemned to die..From his gloomy cell in a vision elopes, To caper on sunny greens and slopes, Instead of the dance upon nothing. *a* 1845 — *An Open Question, note*, If a dance upon Sunday led so inevitably to a dance upon nothing!

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dance-leader, -lover, -tune*; *dance-loving* adj.; **dance-hall, -house**, a public dancing saloon (*U.S.*); **dance-music**, 'music designed as an accompaniment to dancing; also, music written in dance rhythm though not for dancing purposes' (Grove *Dict. Mus.*).

1891 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 276/1 Port Said..abounds in French cafés and dance-halls. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 24 Apr. 1/8 To run a dance-house and gambling-den. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 114 Dawnceledere, *coralles*. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour.* 152 Very popular..as a means of producing dance music.

Dance (dans), *v.* Forms: 4–6 daunse, 4–7 daunce, (5 dawnce, 6 dans(s, danse), 5– dance. [a. OF. *dance-r, danse-r* = Pr. *dansar*, Sp. *danzar*, Pg. *dançar, dansar*, It. *danzare*.

The origin of the Romanic word is obscure; it is generally held (after Diez) to be an adoption of OHG. *dansôn* to draw, to stretch out, from which is supposed to have arisen the sense 'to form a file or chain in dancing'. From Romanic the word has been taken (back) in the sense 'dance' into German: MHG. *tanzen* (11th c), MDu *dansen*. (OHG. *dansôn* was a derivative form from *dinsan* = Goth. *þinsan* in *at-þinsan* to draw towards one.)]

1. *intr.* To leap, skip, hop, or glide with measured steps and rhythmical movements of the body, usually to the accompaniment of music, either by oneself, or with a partner or in a set.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5213 Mery time it is in May..Maydens so dauncen and thay play. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* vi. 14 Dauid .. daunside with all strengthis bifor the Lord. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 147/3 He .. sente them into the gardyn to dausne & to carolle. 1530 PALSGR. 361 After dynner men avaunced them to daunce eche man with eche woman. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 96 Many a youth and many a maid Dancing in the chequer'd shade. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 466 ₱ 3 You shall see her dance, or, if you will do her that Honour, dance with her. 1884 MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* ix, I never danced with any one in my life until to-day. I have danced by myself in the yard sometimes when there was an organ.

†b. *To dance barefoot*: said of an elder sister when a younger one was married before her. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 33 She must haue a husband; I must dance bare-foot on her wedding day, And for your loue to her leade Apes in hell. 1742 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 188 The eldest daughter was much disappointed that she should dance barefoot, and desired her father to find out a match for her.

c. Of animals taught to perform certain regular movements.

c 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 184 Then should ye dance as a bear. 1854 WOOD *Anim. Life* 210 The education of most bears seldom aspires beyond teaching the animal to stand on its hind legs, and raise each foot alternately, a performance popularly entitled 'dancing'.

d. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. viii. (1544) 11 a, Beware afore or ye daunce in the rowe Of such as Fortune hath from her whele ithrow. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 68, I haue some of 'em in *Limbo Patrum*, and there they are like to dance these three dayes.

e. *To dance to* or *after (a person's) pipe, whistle*, etc.: *fig.* to follow his lead, act after his desire or instigation.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 61 To daunce after her pipe, I am ny led. 1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubb. Tales* Wks. 1886 VIII. 65 Till the old devourer .. death, had made our landlord dance after his pipe. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* iii. 98 When a man .. dances to the tune of the age wherein he lives. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* vii, I thought I had the prettiest girl in the Castle dancing after my whistle. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 523 That most of these councillors .. will 'dance to Rome's piping', if they do but see her gold.

2. To leap, skip, spring, or move up and down, with continuously recurring movement, from excitement or strong emotion. Said also of the lively skipping or prancing of animals, and of the heart, the blood in the veins, etc.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 345 Þo3 þou daunce as any do, Braundysch, & brais þy braþez breme. *c* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2618 For þe dowt of þe dyn daunced stedis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 291 Some were constrayned to laase and daunce for ioye. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 21 The woman runneth vp and down, daunsing continually like a frantike bodie. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 110, I haue *Tremor Cordis* on me: my heart daunces, But not for ioy. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 160 The blood more lively danc'd within our veins. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 142 When the heart danced, and life was in its spring. 1821 LAMB *Elia, Valentine's Day*, He saw, unseen, the happy girl unfold the Valentine, dance about, clap her hands. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 505 Yniol's heart Danced in his bosom, seeing better days.

b. To run, go, or move on with dancing or tripping motion.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. x, How you have danced the round of all the Courts. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxiv, The moments .. danced so rapidly away. *Ibid.* xxxiv, Some sprightly damsel, who thinks to dance through life as through a French galliard. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* ii. 20 These boys of twenty-five will dance over the world's edge in pursuit of a theory.

3. Of things inanimate: To bob up and down on the ground, on the surface of water, in the air, etc. Often with personification or figurative reference to gay and sprightly motion.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 7 b, The flame appeareth to leape or daunce from one part to the other, much like as bals of wild fire daunce up and downe in the water. 1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* xviii. F vj, Whilst thy ship doth kepe a flote, ydaunceinge on the plaine. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 231 Why the limb of the Sun, Moon, Jupiter .. and Venus, appear to move or dance. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 135 Care must be taken that the Bressummers and Girders be not weakned more than needs, lest the whole Floor dance. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Cui bono?* iv, Light as the mote that daunceth in the beam. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 138 The little boat rolled and danced.

b. Grimly applied to the movements of the body in or after death by hanging; *to dance upon nothing*, to be hanged.

1837 MAJOR RICHARDSON *Brit. Legion* viii. (ed. 2) 210 To see a fellow-being dancing in air after death, in the manner practised in England. 1839 H. AINSWORTH *Jack Sheppard* xxxi. (Farmer), 'You'll dance upon nothing, presently', rejoined Jonathan, brutally. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) III. VIII. iv. 21 This poor soldier, six feet three, your Majesty, is to dance on the top of nothing for a three-halfpenny matter!

4. *trans.* with the name or description of a dance or measure as cognate object.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 200 (MS. Gg) Daunsynge aboute this flour an esy pas. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. xix, To daunce true mesures without varyaunce. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* III. ii, They have danced a galliard at beggars'-bush for it. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* IV. iii, As if they'd dance the sword-dance on the stage. 1762 GOLDSM. *Life of Nash* Wks. 1881 IV. 69 A minuet, danced by two persons. 1844 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 142 If you could see the little girl dance the Polka with her sister!

†b. *To dance Barnaby*: to dance to a quick movement, move expeditiously. *To dance the Tyburn jig*: to be hanged: cf. 3 b. *Obs.*

1664 COTTON *Scarron.* 15 Bounce cries the Port-hole, out they fly And make the world dance Barnaby. 1664 ETHEREDGE *Com. Revenge* v. ii, Widow, here is music; send for a parson, and we will dance Barnaby within this half-hour. 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* Epil., Did ever one yet dance the Tyburn jig With a free air, or a well-pawdered wig?

5. *To dance attendance*: to wait (upon a person) with assiduous attention and ready obsequiousness; *orig.* to stand waiting or 'kicking one's heels' in an antechamber. See also ATTENDANCE 5.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 626 And Syr ye must daunce attendance, And take patient sufferaunce, For my Lords Grace, Hath now no time or space, To speke with you as yet. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. ii. 31 To suffer A man of Place .. To dance attendance on their Lordships pleasures, And at the dore too, like a Post with Packets. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxv. 380 Few have observed that the sun and moon and stars dance attendance to it [the earth], and cherish it with their influences. 1768 GRAY in *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 75 Here are a pair of your stray shoes, dancing attendance, till you send for them. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxxi. 362 After dancing attendance on the court for a month or two they receive their dismission.

6. *causal.* a. To lead in a dance, cause to dance.

1665 PEPYS *Diary* 11 Oct., Having danced my people as long as I saw fit to sit up, I to bed. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. ii, When my father had danced his white bear backwards and forwards, through half-a-dozen pages. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I, Though I am obligated to dance a bear, a man may be a gentleman for all that.

b. To move or toss up and down with a dancing jerky motion; to dandle.

WYCLIF *Isa.* lxvi. 12 Vp on the knes men shul daunte [*MS. H. a* 1450 daunsen] 3ou. 1546 HEYWOOD *Proverbs* II. x, In hope..In hir dotyng daies to be daunst on the lappe. 1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* II. i, I have dandled you, and kissed you, and played with you..and danced you. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 418 To dance a child in one's arms. 1773 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* July, It was no sport to me to be danced up and down, and to find the waves .. rougher every instant. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Epil., I that danced her on my knee.

7. With *compl.*: To remove, put, bring, impel, etc., *off, away, out, in*, etc., by dancing.

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 208 So was the blessed head of John .. danced off his shoulders by a Harlot. 1787 *Generous Attachment* I. 200, I danced away the recollection of it. 1812 BYRON *Waltz* vii, Her nimble feet danced off another's head. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. l. 169 That an obscure player .. should dance himself into the chamber of the empress. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* iv. (1892) 29 Like a lady danced off her sense of fixity. *Mod.* I fear he has danced away his chance.

Danceable (dɑ·nsăb'l), *a. colloq.* [f. DANCE *v.* + -ABLE; cf. F. *dansable.*] Suitable for dancing; fit to dance with.

1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* I. vi. 22 A flirtable, danceable, small-talkable creature of the male sex. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 25 July 123/2 'The Shaking Polka'..is a very bright and danceable specimen.

Dancer (dɑ·nsəɹ). [f. DANCE *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who dances; *spec.* one who dances professionally in public.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 114 Dawncere, *tripudiator, tripudiatrix.* 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 111 God match me with a good dauncer. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2318/4 Stage-Plays, Dancers of the Ropes, and other Publick Shews. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 146 The dancers quick and quicker flew. 1858 THACKERAY *Virginians* xxviii, She is a dancer, and..no better or worse than her neighbours.

†b. A dancing-master. *Obs.*

1599–16.. MIDDLETON, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, His dancer now came in as I met you. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* I. i, I hold my life you have forgot your dancing: when was the dancer with you?

†c. *transf.* A dancing-dog. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 261 The dog called the Dancer..[They] are taught and exercised to dance in measure. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 184/1.

2. (*pl.*) A sect of enthusiasts who arose in 1374, chiefly in parts of Flanders, and were noted for their wild dancing; in *Pathol.* those affected with the dancing-mania (*St. Vitus', St. John's dance*, etc.) of the middle ages.

1764 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Ch. Hist.* XIV. II. v. § 8 Directly the reverse of this melancholy sect was the merry one of the Dancers, which .. arose at Aix-la-Chapelle. 1844 BABINGTON tr. *Hecker's Epidemics Mid. Ages* i. 88 *note*, According to the Chronicle of Cologne, the St. John's dancers sang during their paroxysms. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 602 The sect of the Dancers, who were enthusiasts, first appeared in 1374, on the Lower Rhine, dancing in honor of St. John.

3. = DANDY-ROLLER, q.v.

4. *pl.* Stairs. *slang.*

1671 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* I. v. (1874) 52 (Farmer) Track up the dancers, go up the stayres. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Dancers*, stairs. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 65 Come, track up the dancers, and dowse the glim. 1858 — *What will he do?* xvi. (D.), Come, my Hebe, track the dancers, that is, go up the stairs.

5. *pl.* A local name for the aurora borealis or northern lights. Also *Merry dancers.*

c 1717 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) I. 99 In the North of Scotland .. they are seen continually every Summer in the Evening .. they call them Dancers. 1727 *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 304 The Meteor call'd by our Sailors, Merry Dancers, was visible, and very bright. 1863 C. ST. JOHN *Nat. Hist. Moray* 86 April 7th (1847)..we saw a very brilliant aurora borealis, or as they term it here, 'The Merry Dancers'.

†**Danceress.** *Obs.*, exc. as *nonce-wd.* [a. OF. *danceresse, danseresse*, now supplanted by *danseuse*: see -ESS.] A female dancer.

1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* ix. 4 Be thou not customable with a daunseresse [1382 a leperesse or tumbler], neither here thou hir. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xli. 62 b/1 The moost excellent Jongleresse or Dawncerese that was in the cytee of Anthyoche. 1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-Mastix* v. viii. 260 What doth a Danceresse doe? She impudently uncovers her head. 1855 *Househ. Words* XI. 57 A cavalier may..offer..a glass now and then to his danceress.

†**Dancery.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *danserie*, dancing, ball: see -ERY.] Dancing.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* VIII. 504 Two, with whom none would strive in dancery.

Dancette (dɑnse·t), *sb.* [app. a modern formation, inferred from next.]

1. *Her.* A fesse with three indentations.

1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiv. § 1 (ed. 3) 160 The 'daunces' are equivalent to a group of fusils conjoined in fesse across the shield, which is sometimes blazoned as a 'dancette' or a fesse dancettée.

2. *Arch.* A zigzag or chevron moulding.

1838 BRITTON *Dict. Archit.* 249 The chevron moulding, or dancette. 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss.

Dancetté, -ee (dɑ·nsĕte, -ti), *a. Her.* Also **-ty.** [app. a corruption of F. *danché, denché*, in OF. also *dansié* (:—late L. *denticātus*, f. *dent-* tooth) used in same sense.

Dancetté or *danceté* may have originated in a scribal error for *danché* or *dansié*. OF. had also the phrase *à danses* = *danché*.]

Of a line, the edges of a fesse, etc.: Having large and deeply marked indentations, usually three in number; = DANCY.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. iii. (1660) 55 These two last mentioned sorts of Lines viz. Indented and Dausnette are both one..their forme is all one, but in quantity they differ much in that the one is much wider and deeper than the other. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. ii. 15 Dancette differs from Indented, by reason it consists but of three teeth only. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiii. (ed. 3) 115 A chief dancettee. 1882 CUSSANS *Heraldry* ii. 47 The lines by which a shield is divided..may assume any of the following forms..Indented, Dancetté (but 3 indentations). iv. 59 Argent; a Bend vert, between Cotises dancetté gules.

Dancing (dɑ·nsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING [1].] The action of the verb DANCE.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7601 (Gött.) In þair dauncing þis was þair sang. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxix. 6 Hoppynge & daunceynge of tumblers & herlotes. 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* Wks. (1573) 375 As who should say, we payd for all mens daunsing. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.*

VII. xxx. 92 With dancings, gifts and songs. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. VI. 244 One night that the King had appointed a great Dancing at Court. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Women* (ed. 4) I. vi. 236 What is dancing, in the best sense, but the harmony of motion rendered more palpable? 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxiv, They had no dancing at Grandmamma's: but she adores dancing.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dancing-assembly, -chamber, -days, -dress, -floor, -hall, -house, -match, -pipe, -pump, -shoe,* etc.; **dancing-malady, -mania, -plague** = CHOREA; **dancing-mistress,** a female teacher of dancing; † **dancing rapier,** a sword worn only for ornament in dancing; **dancing-room,** a room for dancing; *spec.* one for public dancing. Also DANCING-MASTER, -SCHOOL.

1765 COWPER *Let. to J. Hill* 3 July, Here is a card-assembly, and a *dancing-assembly. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1106 *Dido*, To *daunsyng-chaumberys . . This Enyas is led. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 33 Nay sit . . For you and I are past our *dauncing daies. 1724 SWIFT *Stella's Birthday*, As when a beauteous nymph decays, We say, she's past her dancing-days. 1843 LONGF. *Sp. Student* II. i, Now bring me . . my *dancing dress And my most precious jewels! 1839 — *Hyperion* III. iii, Used as a *dancing-floor. 1753 GOLDSM. *Let.* Wks. 1881 IV. 474 When a stranger enters the *dancing-hall he sees one end of the room taken up with the ladies. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ix, Nae frequenter of playhouse, or music-house, or *dancing-house. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 416 As a pandemic disease, the *dancing-mania died out in the fifteenth century. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 145 All the Ladies could prevail upon my Master for, was a *Dancing-match. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak H.* II. vii, *Dancing-mistress though in her limited ambition she aspired to be. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 114 *Dawncynge pype, *carola*. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xix. (1879) 167 They all wear jackets and trowsers, and trodden out *dancing-pumps. 1788 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Peter's Pension* Wks. 1812 II. 17 T' illume The goodly Company and *Dancing-room. 1836 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 271 Occupied by low taverns and dancing-rooms. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 180 ¶ 8 *Dancing-Shoes not exceeding Four Inches Height in the Heel.

Da·ncing, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That dances, in various senses of the verb.

[*c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1343 What ladies fairest bene or best daunceinge.] 1568 FULWEL *Like Will to Like* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 310 Whom have we here? Tom Tumbler, or else some dancing bear? 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 33 Their dansing minions, that minse it ful gingerlie. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 506 Chaff with eddy Winds is whirl'd around, And dancing Leaves are lifted from the ground. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 8 A Dansing Nation, Fickle and Untrue. 1887 J. BALL *Nat. in S. Amer.* 15 The irregular surface of the little dancing waves.

b. † **Dancing-goats** [Lat. *capræ saltantes*], a species of meteor or aurora; **dancing-damsel, -wench, -woman** = DANCING-GIRL.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 6 b, Of fiery meteors . . they have divers names: for they are called burning stubble, torches, dauncing or leaping Goates. *Ibid.* 7 b, Dansing Goats are . . as when two torches be seene together, and the flame appeareth to leape or daunce from one part to the other. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Justin* 42 b, He begat Larissa, a dauncing damsel. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 160 The Dancing Wenches singing with Bells at their Wrists and Heels. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. India Vade M.* I. 386 (Y.) The dancing-women are of different kinds.

Da·ncing-girl. [DANCING *ppl. a.*]

1. A girl who dances in public; a female professional dancer; *esp.* in India, a nautch-girl (in Pg. *bailadeira*, BAYADÈRE).

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xlv, Pleased with the postures as well as the condescension of our dancing girls. 1782 *Ann. Reg.* 43 A company of strolling dancing girls from Surat appeared on a platform. 1842 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* I. i, A mere dancing-girl, who shows herself Nightly, half-naked, on the stage, for money. 1848 HT. MARTINEAU *East. Life* (1850) 283 There was a booth with dancing-girls, a horrid sight.

2. *Dancing-girls*: a plant, *Mantisia saltatoria*, cultivated in green-houses for the beauty and singularity of its purple and yellow flowers.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 719/1 Its flowers . . present some resemblance to a ballet-dancer; hence the popular name, Dancing Girls, applied to the plant.

Dancingly (dɑ·nsiŋli), *adv.* [f. DANCING *ppl. a.* + -LY 2.] In a dancing or capering manner.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xxxvi. (1713) 283 If you be so dancingly merry. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 27 Aug. 552/2 A chill gleam . . lit dancingly on Miss Mattie's face.

Da·ncing-ma·ster. [DANCING *vbl. sb.*] A professional teacher of dancing.

1651 (*title*), The English Dancing-Master. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* v. v, Odd, they'll make an old fellow of sixty-five cut a caper like a dancing-master. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 29 ¶ 11 The Shepherds . . acquit themselves in a Ball better than our English Dancing-Masters. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Culture* (Bohn) II. 371 In town, he can find the swimming-school, the gymnasium, the dancing-master.

Da·ncing-school. [f. as prec.] A school for instruction in dancing.

1580 BARET *Alv.* D 118 A daunsing schoole. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. v. 32 They bid vs to the English Dancing-Schooles. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 9 The Church . . will sooner become the Devils dancing-Schoole, then Gods Temple. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 356 A warning that no young lady who attended dancing-school that winter should be employed.

† **Da·ncitive,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. DANCE *v.*, on the analogy of *sensitive*: cf. *talkative.*] Inclined or given to dancing.

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* II. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 31 Your Lord is very dancitive me thinkes.

† **Dancy,** *a. Her. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *dansié, danché*:—late L. *denticātus* toothed, f. *dent-* tooth.] Toothed, indented.

1611 COTGR., *Danché*, indented; or (as in termes of blazon) dancy. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Dancette* or *Dancy*.

Dand, slang or dial. abbreviation of DANDY.

1886 T. HARDY *Mayor of Cast.* xxvii, Farfrae, being a young dand. 1891 — *Tess* I. 89 You will never set out . . without dressing up more the dand than that?

Dandelion (dæ·ndɪlə̇iən). Forms: 6 **dent de lion,** dentdelyon, dantdelyon, 6–7 dan-, dantedelyon, 7 dent-, dendelion, 6– dandelion. [a. F. *dent de lion*, in med.L. *dens leonis*, 'lion's tooth', from the toothed outline of the leaves.]

1. A well-known Composite plant (*Taraxacum Dens-leonis* or *Leontodon Taraxacum*), abundant in meadows and waste ground throughout Europe, Central and Northern Asia, and North America, with widely toothed leaves, and a large bright yellow flower upon a naked hollow stalk, succeeded by a globular head of pappose seeds; the leaves, stalk, and root contain a bitter milky juice.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 119 Seyr downis smaill on dent de lion sprang. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* V. XVI. 568 Dandelion flowreth in April and August. *Ibid.* 569 The seconde kinde is called . . in shoppes *Dens leonis* . . in French *Pisse-en-lict* . . in Englishe Dandelyon. 1655 HARTLIB *Ref. Silkworm* 31 They wil also eate the hearb called Dantedelyon. 1692 TRYON *Good House-w.* XXII. (ed. 2) 216 Our Herb called Dandelion (that is in English, Lyons Tooth, because of the similitude of its Leaf). 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* I. 249 The Juice of the Dandelion is a remedy in intermitting Fevers. 1805 WORDSW. *Vaudracour & Julia*, A tuft of winged seed . . from the dandelion's naked stalk . . Driven by the autumnal whirlwind. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 195 In Dandelion, all the florets are . . ligulate and yellow.

2. Applied, with qualifying words, to other Composites: as **Autumnal D.,** *Apargia autumnalis*; **Blue D.,** a species of lettuce (*Lactuca sonchifolia*) with toothed leaves; **Dwarf D.** (U.S.), *Krigia virginica*; **False D.,** 'a branching composite of the southern United States, *Pyrrhopappus Carolinianus*, with dandelion-like heads' (*Cent. Dict.*).

3. *attrib.*

1656 MENNIS & SMITH *Musarum Del, Oberon's Apparel*, His [Oberon's] breeches . . lined with dandelyon plush. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 114 The dandelion flowers. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Gold. Calf* VII. 83 As light and airy as that dandelion seed.

Dander (dæ·ndəɹ), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* [Origin unknown]. A piece of the vitrified refuse of a smith's fire or a furnace; a calcined cinder or piece of slag.

1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 230 These [peats] burnt in kiln-pots leave a plate of yetlin amongst the ashes, which the country people call a dander. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* III, 'Nay, father,' said the Smith, 'you cannot suppose that Harry Gow cares the value of a smithy-dander for such a cub.' 1828 *Specif. T. Stirling's patent* No. 5685. 3 A layer of dander or the scoriæ obtained from the Carron Ironworks in Scotland. 1888 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Mar. 98 1 The horse sprained the fetlock joint in the near forefoot . . in consequence of a number of lumps of ashes or 'danders' having been left on the road.

Dander (dæ·ndəɹ), *sb.*[2] [Origin uncertain: app. West Indian or American.] (See quot.) Now commonly DUNDER, q.v.

?*c* 1796 SIR J. DALRYMPLE *Observ. Yeast-cake* 1 The season for working molasses lasts five months, of which three weeks are lost in making up the dander, that is, the ferment.

Da·nder, *sb.*[3] = DANDRUFF, q.v.

Dander (dæ·ndəɹ), *sb.*[4] *U. S. colloq.* and *dial.* [Conjectured by some to be a fig. use of DANDER [3], dandruff, scurf; but possibly fig. of DANDER [2], ferment.] Ruffled or angry temper; in phr. *to get one's dander up*, etc.

1837–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 31 He was fairly ryled, and got his dander up. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 49 *Wut* 'll git your dander riz? 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xliii, When my dander is up it's the very thing to urge me on. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* s. v., 'I got his dander up' means I put him out of temper. [In Dialect Glossaries of *Cumbrld.*, *Sheffield*, *Berkshire.*]

Dander (dæ·ndəɹ), *sb.*[5] *Sc.* and *dial.* Also **daunder, dauner.** [f. DANDER *v.*]

1. *Sc.* A stroll, a saunter.

1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 17 He'd from Edina take a dander To Glasgow. 1883 NASMYTH *Autobiog.* XXI. 379 We had a long dander together through the Old Town.

2. *dial.* A fit of shivering.

1877 in *Holderness Gloss.*

Dander (dæ·ndəɹ), *v. Sc.* and *dial.* Also **daunder, dauner, dawner.** [A frequentative form like *blunder, wander*. Conjectured by some to be akin to DANDLE: cf. *dadder* and *daddle.*]

1. *intr.* To walk idly or purposelessly; to stroll, saunter. (*Sc.* and *north. dial.*)

a 1600 BUREL in Watson *Collect.* (1706) II. 19 (Jam.) Quhiles wandring, quhiles dandring. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 75 Alane through flow'ry hows I dander. 1808 ANDERSON *Cumbrld. Ball.* 57 The wearied auld fwok dander'd heame. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* IX. VIII. (1849) 434, I would just dauner about and dwine away. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 288 To see poor Jess Donaldson dandering about, opening drawers and presses. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* XVI. 153 Hendry dandered in to change his coat deliberately.

2. *dial.* **a.** To 'wander' or 'ramble' in talk, to talk incoherently. **b.** To tremble, to vibrate; applied also to the rolling sound of a drum. In this sense akin to *dunder, dunner.*

a 1724 *Battle of Harlaw* XVIII. in *Evergreen* I. 85 The Armies met, the Trumpet sounds, The dandring Drums alloud did touk. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Dander* . . to talk incoherently. *Chesh.* 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dander*, to tremble as a house seems to do from the inside when a carriage passes heavily in the street. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.*, 'Thou danders like an old weathercock—hold still with thee.'

Hence **Da·nderer,** one who 'danders'; **Da·ndering** *ppl. a.*, that 'danders'.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 407 (Jam.) Thou art but a daunderer a-down the dyke-sides. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems, Cauler Oysters*, We needna gie a plack For dand'rin mountebank or quack. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 85 There are always some 'dandering individuals' dropping in.

Dandiacal (dændəi·ăkăl), *a.* [A Carlylean derivative of DANDY, after *hypochondriacal* and the like.] Of the nature of, or characteristic of, a dandy; dandified.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. X. (*heading*) The Dandiacal Body . . It appears as if this Dandiacal Sect were but a new modification . . of that primeval Superstition, Self-worship. 1845 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 301 How washed out the beautiful dandiacal face looked. 1886 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Aug. 138 Arrayed in the most dandiacal manner.

Dandification (dændifikē·ʃən). *colloq.* [f. DANDIFY *v.*] The action of dandifying or fact of being dandified; *concr.* a dandified adornment.

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 828 There is no dandification about it, no cockneyism. 1856 THACKERAY *Christmas Bks.* (1872) 137 [He] surveys his shining little boots . . his gloves and other dandifications with a pleased wonder.

Da·ndified, *ppl. a. colloq.* [f. next + -ED.] Made or adorned in the style of a dandy; foppish.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. i, He was dressed . . in the most dandified style that you can conceive. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. VI. i. 150 A rainbow-coloured, dandified puppy, a secretary of the bishop's.

Dandify (dæ·ndifəi), *v. colloq.* Also **dandyfy.** [see -FY.] *trans.* To give the character or style of a dandy to; to make trim or smart like a dandy.

1823 *Mirror* I. 365/2 Dandyfying in the first style for the occasion. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 150 The male is dandyfying his plumage. 1859 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* II. 134 For fear, if smartened up and dandified, he should become the object of envy.

Da·ndilly, *a.* and *sb. Sc.* Also **dandily.** [app. a deriv. of DANDLE *v.*] **A.** *adj.* Petted, spoiled by being made too much of. Jamieson also gives the meaning 'Celebrated'. **B.** *sb.* A pet, a darling.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Schir, yit remembir* 62, I wes in 3owth on nureiss kne, [cald] Dandely, bischop, dandely. 1697 CLELAND *Poems* 76 (Jam.) The fate of some [that] were once Dandillies, Might teach the younger stags and fillies, Not for to trample poor cart-horse. 17.. in R. Jamieson *Pop. Songs* (1806) I. 324 (Jam.) And he has married a dandily wife, She wadna shape, nor yet wad she sew. *a* 1808 ROSS *Songs* 145 (Jam.) The dandilly toast of the parish Is woo'd and married and a'. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* XXXIV, Yon dandilly maiden . . a' glistenin' wi' goud and jewels.

Dandily, Dandiness: see DANDY.

Dandiprat (dæ·ndipræt). *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 **dande-, dandy-, dandipratt(e, danty-,** 6–8 **dandy-,** 7 **dantiprat, (dand-prat).** [Etymology unknown; as the sense-development is also uncertain, the senses are here arranged chronologically.]

† **1.** Applied to a small coin, worth three halfpence, current in England in the 16th c. *Obs.*

c 1520 T. NORFOLK in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. 129 I. 381 Suche a Coyne might be devised as were the dandipratts. 1530 PALSGR. 498/2 Coyle out the dandyprattes and Yrisshe pence. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 198 A Dandiprat, worth 3 halfe pens. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 253 If they aske an halfpenie for spice, a penie for candels, a dandiprat for an earthen pot. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 188 K. Henry the 7th stamped a small coine called dandyprats. 1641 PRYNNE *Antip.* 99 A poore Knave, scant worth a dandyprat.

2. A small, insignificant, or contemptible fellow; a dwarf, pygmy. Also *attrib. Obs.* or *arch.*

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* IX. 158 Yet as the giantes pawes pat downe dandipratts, So shall we put downe these dandiprat brag bratts. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. I. (1641) 195/2 Am I a Dog, thou Dwarfe, thou Dandiprat? 1659 TORRIANO, *Sipithaméi*, pigmeis, or dandy-prats that be but three spans long. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) I. 211, I saw a little Dandiprat riding about, who, they said, was a hugeous great Lord. 1841 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 133 The dandiprats of St. Stephen's . . took themselves for patricians of old Rome.

b. Said of a young lad, little boy, urchin; rarely (quot. 1638) a young girl. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 41 On father Æneas his neck thee dandiprat hangeth. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Woman* I. Wks. 1874 V. 284 Her name is Luce. With this Dandiprat, this pretty little Apes face, is yon blunt fellow in love. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* III. i, *Boy.* A Candle, Sir! 'tis broad Daylight yet. *Whims.* What then, you little Dandyprat? 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XXVI, It is even so, my little dandieprat. 1875 CALVERLEY *Fly-Leaves, Cock & Bull*, It's a thing I bought Of a bit of a chit of a boy . . 'Chop' was my snickering dandiprat's own term.

Dandizette (dændize·t). Also **dandisette, dandysette, -zette.** [f. DANDY; app. after French words like *grisette.*] A female dandy.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 409 The city dandy and dandisette. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 336 Lord Foppington was a dandy, and Lady Fanciful a dandyzette. 1890 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 4/7 The humours of the Dandies and the Dandizettes are shown up..in these pleasant pages.

Dandle (dæ·nd'l), *v.* Also 6 **dandil(l, -yll.** [Not known before 16th c. To be compared with It. *dandola*, var. of *dondola*, 'a childes baby [= doll]'; also a dandling'; *dandolare*, var. of *dondolare*, 'to dandle the baby' (Florio), to swing, toss, shake to and fro; dally, loiter, idle, play, sport, toy. But actual evidence of the derivation of the Eng. word from the Italian has not been found. Another suggestion is that the word may be cognate with Ger. *tändeln* intr. 'to dawdle, toy, trifle, dally, play, dandle', dim. of MHG. *tänden* to make sport (with), play; but no word of this family is known in Old or Mid. Eng., and the sense is not so close to the English as in the Italian word.]

1. *trans.* To move (a child, etc.) lightly up and down in the arms or on the knee. Also *fig.*

1530 PALSGR. 506/2, I dandyll, as a mother or nourryce doth a childe upon their lappe. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 804 Your Church, in whose lappe the vilest miscreants are dandled. *c* 1672 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 79 [He] would often take her out of the cradle, dandle her in his armes. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 93 Dandling two of Mr. Wood's children on her knees. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 146 He sits dandling his child on his knee. 1882 F. P. VERNEY in *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 961 The nurse took up a child and dandled it kindly.

b. *transf.* To move (anything) up and down playfully in the hand.

a 1678 MARVELL *Poems, Checker Inn*, Thou'lt ken him out by a white wand He dandles always in his hand. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 20 In the sign.. for 'child', the right elbow is dandled upon the left hand.

2. *fig.* To make much of, pet, fondle, pamper.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Pr. Pleas. Kenilw.* Wks. (1587) 12, I would confesse that fortune then, full freendly dyd me dandle. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 143 She dandles him, and then on him she frowns. 1605 Z. JONES *Loyer's Specters* 16 Which did entertain and dandle him with all manner of delights. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* i. 315 By blindness thou art blest; By dotage dandled to perpetual smiles. 1881 GOLDWIN SMITH *Lectures & Ess.* 42 No man or nation ever was dandled into greatness.

† 3. To trifle, play, or toy with. *Obs.*

1569 E. FENTON *Secr. Nature* 66 a, Noble men, whome she courted and dandled with such dissimuled sleightes in loue. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 648/1 They doe soe dandle theyr doinges, and dallye in the service to them committed, as yf they would not have the Enemye subdued. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. (1632) 970 King Henries Ambassadors.. hauing been dandled by the French during these illusiue practises. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 83 Some studies would be hug'd as imployments, others onely dandled as sports.

4. *intr.* To play or toy (*with*). *rare.*

1829 *Westm. Rev.* XI. 207 That sort of dandling with Irish history. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. XVI. IX. 256 While dandling with the flute.

† 5. = DANGLE. *Obs.* (? erroneous.)

1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* IV. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 480 A holy spring, about encompassed By dandling sycamores and violets. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 147 The wild Swan..in his crop, (dandling just below his beak) insatiable. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* I. 33 Having more shaggy Rags dandling about me than the errantest Tatterdemallion.

† 6. = DANDER I. *Sc. Obs.*

a 1600 BUREL in Watson *Collect.* (1706) II. 39 (Jam.) Euin as the blind man gangs be ges, In houering far behynd, So dois thou dandill in distres.

Dandler (dæ·ndlɔɪ). [f. DANDLE + -ER 1.] One who dandles: see the verb.

1598 FLORIO, *Trescatore*, a iester, a dallier, a dandler. 1611 COTGR., *Mignardeur*, a luller, dandler, cherisher. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* I. 269 Poor Miss Morris was no dandler of babes.

† **Da·ndling,** *sb. Obs.* (or *dial.*) [f. DANDLE *v.* + -ING.] A dandled child; a fondling, a pet.

1611 COTGR., *Mignot*, a wanton, feddle, fauorite; a dilling, dandling, darling. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* App. 695 Fortune..before made him her dandling. [1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Dandling*, a fondling child.]

Dandling (dæ·ndlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DANDLE, q.v.

1591 W. WEBB *Let. to R. Wilmott* in *Tancred & Gismund*, Let it run abroade (as many parentes doe their children once past dandling). 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 562. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 39 That wanton dandling of your fan. 1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 260 [He] has long out-grown the need of any critical dandling.

Da·ndling, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That dandles: see the verb. Hence **Da·ndlingly** *adv.*

1598 FLORIO, *Vezzosaménte*, wantonly, dandlinglie.

Dandruff, dandriff (dæ·ndrŏf, -if). Forms: 6 dandrif, 6–7 -ruffe, -raff(e, 7 -ruf, -riffe, 7–-ruff, -riff; also 6–7 dandro, 8–9 dander. [Of unknown origin.

For conjectures, see Wedgwood, Edward Müller, Skeat: nothing satisfactory has been suggested.]

Dead scarf-skin separating in small scales and entangled in the hair; scurf.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* IV. vi. (1634) 198 They that haue blacke hayre haue more store of Dandruffe then others. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XX. vi, The iuice of Garlick being taken in drink clenseth the head from dandruffe. 1611 COTGR., *Crasse de la teste*, Dandriff; the skales that fall from the head, etc. in combing. 1730 SWIFT *Poems, Lady's Dressing-Room*, Combs.. Fill'd up with Dirt..Sweat, Dandriff, Powder, Lead and Hair. 1866 YOUATT *Horse* XV. 342 The scales which fall off in the shape of dandriff.

β. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Caspa de cabeça*, Dandro, *Furfures capitis*. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 53 To breed Lice and Dandro, after the manner of your Irish. 1786 *Sportsman's Dict.* G g viij, Some horses have neither scales, dander, or scabs. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Dander*, a slight scurf on the skin.

attrib. 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* IV. iii, There's the dandriff comb you lent me.

Hence **Da·ndruffy** *a.*, scurfy.

1858 MAYNE REID in *Chamb. Jrnl.* IX. 333 A white dandruffy surface was exhibited.

Dandy (dæ·ndi), *sb.*[1] (and *a.*). [Origin unknown. In use on the Scottish Border in the end of the 18th c.; and about 1813–1819 in vogue in London, for the 'exquisite' or 'swell' of the period.

Perhaps the full form was JACK-A-DANDY, which occurs from 1659, and in 18th c. had a sense which might pass into that of 'dandy'. Connexion with *dandiprat* or with F. *dandin* has been guessed, but without any apparent ground. It is worthy of notice also that *Dandy* = Andrew in Sc. See Rev. C. B. Mount in *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IV. 81.]

I. 1. One who studies above everything to dress elegantly and fashionably; a beau, fop, 'exquisite'.

c 1780 *Sc. Song* (see *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IV. 81), I've heard my granny crack O' sixty twa years back When there were sic a stock of Dandies O; Oh they gaed to Kirk and Fair, Wi' their ribbons round their hair, And their stumpie drugget coats, quite the Dandy O. 1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* (Jam.), They.. laugh at ilka dandy at that fair day. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* i. 48 They've made him a Dandy, A thing, you know, whiskered, great-coated, and laced, Like an hour-glass, exceedingly small in the waist. 1819 ANDERSON *Cumbrld. Ball.* (1823) 148, I..went owre to see Carel Fair; I'd heard monie teales o' thur dandies—Odswinge! how they mek the fwok stare! 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. x, A Dandy is a Clothes-wearing Man, a Man whose trade, office, and existence consists in the wearing of Clothes. 1874 DASENT *Half a Life* II. 65 Like the cabriolets which some dandies still drive.

b. Said of animals and things.

1835 SIR G. STEPHEN *Adv. Search Horse* ii. 18, I mounted many a slug and many another dandy before I again ventured to buy. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* 54 The barque looked a real dandy.

2. *slang* or *colloq.* Anything superlatively fine, neat, or dainty; *esp.* in phr. *the dandy*, 'the correct thing', 'the ticket'.

1784 G. COLMAN *Song* in *Two to One*, Her breath is like the rose, and the pretty little mouth Of pretty little Tippet is the Dandy O! 1814 *Apollo* (in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. IX. 136), For marriage to old maids is the dandy, O. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 105 A cure for coughs I know, It will prove the dandy. 1837–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 340 The new railroad will be jist the dandy for you. 1887 *Amer. Angler* XII. 360, I had the largest, the dandy, and was satisfied.

II. Technical and other senses; app. transferred applications of prec. to things considered neat, trim, or 'tidy' in form or action.

3. *Naut.* 'A sloop or cutter with a jigger-mast abaft, on which a mizen-lug-sail is set' (Smyth, *Sailor's Word-bk.*). Hence *dandy-rig, -rigged* adjs.

1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 134 Dandy 3, Flats 4. 1880 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 3/7 Busy Bee, fishing dandy, of Lowestoft, struck on a wreck and foundered. 1886 *Times* 2 Jan. 3 The lifeboats..dandy Snowdrop, of Ramsgate..dandy Lady's Page, of Scarborough.. dandy Seabird, of Yarmouth, saved vessel and six.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Dandy-rigged-cutter.* 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 132 An elliptical stern Dandy-rig Fishing-boat. 1891 *Daily News* 15 Dec. 5/6 His smack.. dandy-rigged, and of only thirty-seven tons, was again overtaken by a storm.

4. *Naut.* A piece of mechanism, resembling a small capstan, used for hoisting the trawl. Hence **dandy-span,** the handle-bar by which a dandy is worked.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 10 Bridles, Dandies.. Hauling Lines, and Running Gear. *Ibid.* 12 Manilla Bridles..Dandy Span.

5. *dial.* A bantam fowl. (*Dandy-cock, dandy-hen.*)

1828 *Craven Dialect, Dandy-cock*, a bantam cock, a diminutive species of poultry. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss., Dandy*, a bantam. The sexes are specified as dandy-cock and dandy-hen. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.* 167 'Hey struts abowt like a dandy-cock.'

6. *Irish.* A small jug; a small glass (of whisky).

1838 *Blackw. Mag.* May (Farmer), 'Father Tom and the Pope'. Dimidium cyathi vero apud Metropolitanos Hibernicos dicitur dandy. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 12. 285 Take a dandy—there's no headache in Irish whisky.

7. In various other technical applications; *e.g.* a handy accessory to various machines or structures; a running-out fire for melting pig-iron in tin-plate manufacture; a small false grate fitted for purposes of economy into an ordinary grate or fireplace; a light iron hand-cart used to carry coke to a blast-furnace; also short for DANDY-CART, -ROLLER.

1850 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Petticoat Govt.* 13 She blew a small dandy-ful of shavings and cinders into warmth, for the purpose of causing the water in her diminutive kettle to boil. 1851 *Rep. Juries of Exhibition* 428 A channelled and perforated roller technically called a 'dandy', to remove part of the water from the pulp. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 490 The two rollers following the dandy.. are termed couching-rollers. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* 276 Price's puddling furnace.. consists of a bed or hearth at one end of which is a chamber or dandy in which the pig-iron is first placed for preliminary heating. 1892 [see DANDY-CART].

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Da·ndyhood,** the state or style of a dandy. **Da·ndyic** *a.*, dandyish. **Da·ndy-ize** *v. intr.*, to play the dandy. **Da·ndy-jack** *v.*, to play the jack-a-dandy. **Da·ndy-land** [cf. *fairy-land*], the (imaginary) land of dandies. **Da·ndy-ling,** a diminutive or petty dandy.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 229 Prank'd out in dandihood withal To the top pitch of fashion's folly. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 171 Done..not with philosophic, permanent colours, but with mere dandyic ochre and japan. 1830 *Ibid.* II. 200 We have dandyised in our time with the.. turbaned exquisites of.. Stamboul. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. x, Those Dandiacal Manicheans, with the host of Dandyising Christians, will form one body. 1887 FENN *Master of Cerem.* xi, 'My, he do go dandy-jacking along the cliff.' 1831 MOORE *Summer Fête* 498 Two Exquisites, a he and she, Just brought from Dandyland, and meant For Fashion's grand Menagerie. 1846 WORCESTER, *Dandyling*, a little dandy; a ridiculous fop. *Qu. Rev.*

B. *attrib.* and *adj.* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of a dandy or dandies; of the nature of a dandy; affectedly neat, trim, or smart.

1813 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 25 July, The season has closed with a Dandy Ball. 1821 — *Juan* V. cxliii, Even a Dandy's dandiest chatter. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 172 The stiff cravat, the pinched-in waist, the dandy-walk. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lx, A dandy little hand in a kid-glove. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* 194 They.. had the dandy youths taught how to ride.

Hence **Da·ndily** *adv.*, **Da·ndiness.**

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 147 We were not so dandily dressed. 1825 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 473 The first two numbers.. displeased me as much by their dandiness as ——'s does by its blackguardism.

Dandy, *sb.*[2] Also **dandy-fever.** [See DENGUE.] The popular name in the West Indies of DENGUE fever, on its first appearance there in 1827.

1828 STEDMAN in *Edin. Med. Jrnl.* XXX. 227 As it was unknown to the faculty, the vulgar, as commonly happens, gave it names of their own; and ridiculous as they may sound, they soon became the only appellations of the new malady. The English negroes in St. Thomas called it the *Dandy Fever*, while the French vulgar called it the *Bouquet*, which again was corrupted into the *Bucket*. — *ibid.* 239 The contagion was supposed to be brought by a vessel from the coast of Africa which touched at St. Thomas. 1830 FURLONGE *Ibid.* XXXIII. 51 (*title*) A few remarks on the Dandy which prevailed in the West Indies towards the close of 1827 and beginning of 1828. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 573 'Dandy fever', or break-bone (Dengue), has prevailed several times. 1880 FAGG & PYE SMITH *Text-bk. Med.*, The negroes called the new disease 'Dandy-fever', apparently in ridicule of the attitude and gait of the patient.

‖ **Dandy, dandi** (dæ·ndi), *sb.*[3] *Anglo-Ind.* Also dandee. [Hindī *ḍāṇḍī*, deriv. of *ḍāṇḍ, ḍaṇḍ* staff, oar (Yule).]

1. A boatman of the Ganges.

1685 HEDGES *Diary* 6 Jan. (Y.), Our Dandees (or Boatmen) boyled their rice. 1763 W. HASTINGS in Long *Select. Rec.* (1869) 347 (Y.) They..plundered and seized the Dandies and Mangies' vessel. *c* 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Ayah & Lady* ix. 51 To make sport for the dandies, and other people in the boat. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Dandies*, rowers of the budgerow boats on the Ganges.

2. (*Dandi.*) A S'aiva mendicant who carries a small wand (F. Hall).

1832 H. H. WILSON in *Asiatic Res.* XVII. 173 The *Dan'dī* is distinguished by carrying a small *dan'd*, or wand, with several processes or projections. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. IV. ii. 74 The Dandis, distinguished by carrying a small *dand* or wand.

3. 'A kind of vehicle used in the Himalaya, consisting of a strong cloth slung like a hammock to a bamboo staff, and carried by two (or more) men [*dandy-wallahs*]' (Yule).

1870 C. F. GORDON CUMMING in *Gd. Words* 135/1 As the darkness closed in, my dandy-wallahs stumbled, so that I had to give up the attempt to use the dandy, and struggle on on foot. 1888 *Times* 2 July 5/2 Major Battye and Captain Urmston joined the rear and placed the wounded man in a dandy.

Da·ndy-brush. [app. f. DANDY *sb.*[1]] A stiff brush used in cleaning horses, made of split whale-bone or vegetable fibre, as the stiff root fibres of *Chrysopogon Gryllus*, the Venetian or French Whisk.

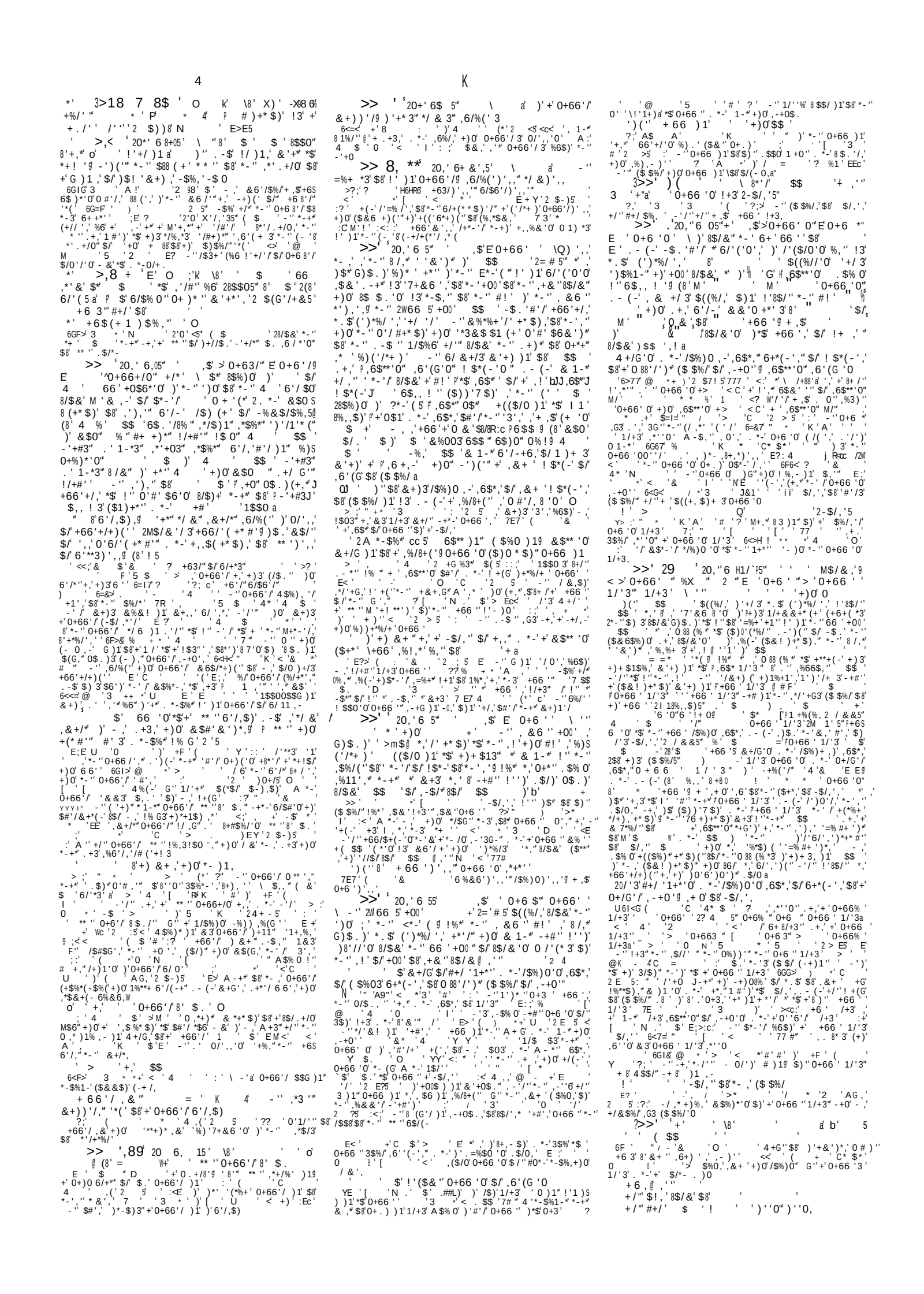
1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. I. 77 Then have every bullock well brushed with what is called a dandy-brush (being a brush made with whale-bone, for taking the rough dirt off horses). 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* XXXII. 249 Poor Bates..brushed away more than one silent tear with the back of the dandy-brush.

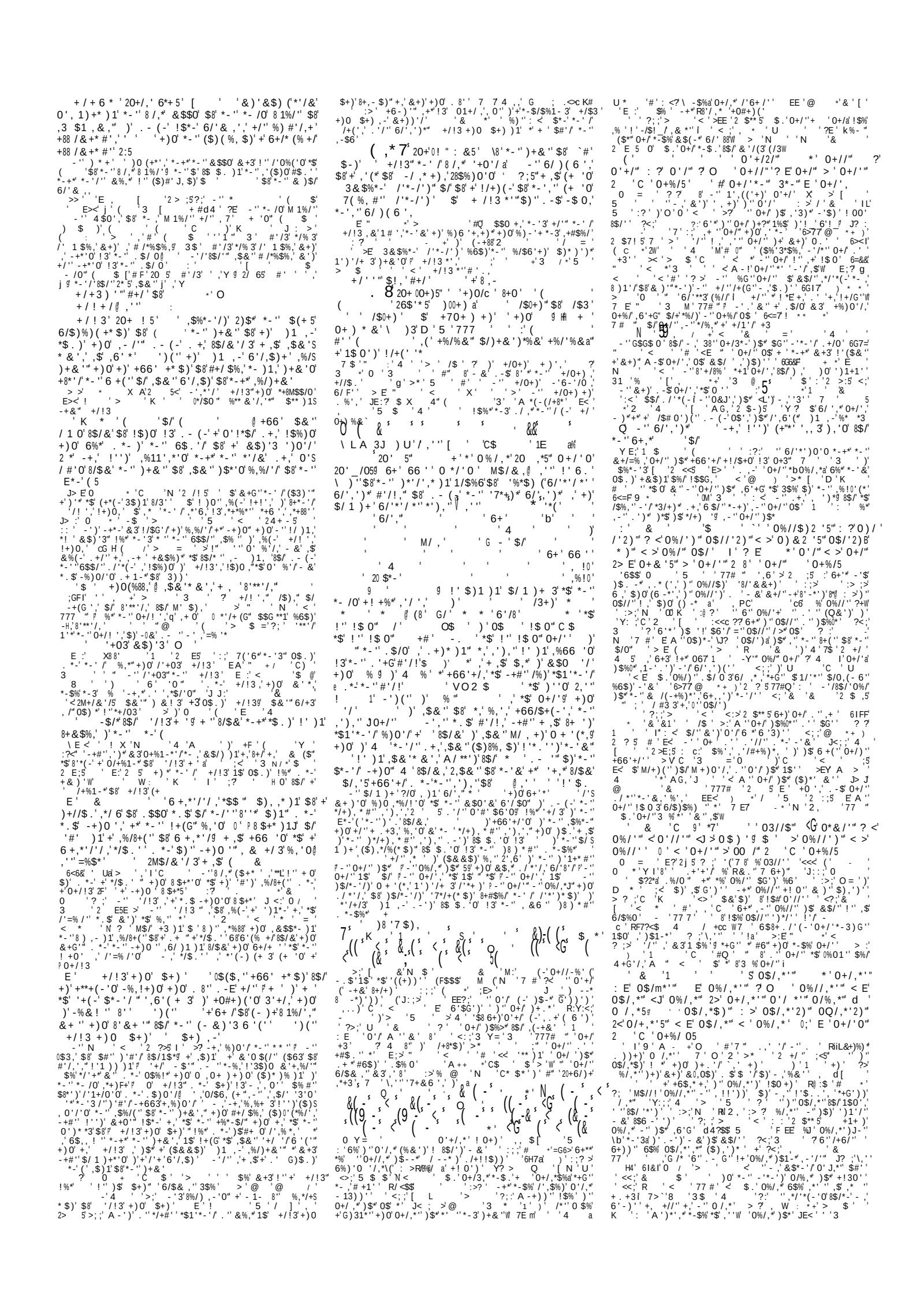
Da·ndy-cart. A kind of spring-cart, used by milkmen, etc.

1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 105 May be some o' ye wad be sae kin' as to gie me a cast out in a dandy-cart. 1892 *Melbourne Age* 31 Dec. 10/1 Advt., Milk dandy, good, high wheels, half cost.

Dandy-cock, -hen: see DANDY[1] 5.

Dandy-fever: see DANDY[2].





Episc. 39 As Mercury once spared Jupiter's thunder-bolts which he dirst not steale. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 ¶ 11 They durst not speak. **1849** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 88, I durst not let myself talk to you at Scotsbrig.

β. *c* **1590** GREENE *Fr. Bacon* iv. 10 Lovely Eleonor, Who darde for Edwards sake cut through the seas. *Ibid.* iv. 18 She darde to brooke Neptunus haughty pride. **1641** BURROUGHS *Sions Joy* 26 They dared not doe as others did. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* I. 145 They dared not to stay him. **1790** COWPER *Let. to Mrs. Bodham* 21 Nov., Such as I dared not have given. **1821** SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXV. 345 He dared not take the crown himself. **1848** DICKENS *Dombey* xxx, Florence hardly dared to raise her eyes. **1864** J. H. NEWMAN *Apologia* 288, I dared not tell why. **1883** FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. iv. 48 Any one who dared to lay hands on him.

5. *Past Subj. sing.* as in *Past Indic. pl.* 1 **dorsten**, 2– as in *Indic.*

a **1000** *Boeth. Metr.* i. 54 Gif hi leodfruman læstan dorsten. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 906 Yn loue I dorst [*v.r.* durst] haue sworn. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 178 Þere ne was ratoun .. þat dorst haue ybounden þe belle aboute þe cattis nekke. **1556** *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) C viij, What man..that dorste haue tolde me.

¶ This Past Subj. or Conditional *durst* (=would dare) is often (like the analogous *could, would, should, ought*) used indefinitely of present time.

c **1400–50** *Alexander* 1673 Sire, þis I depely disire, durst I it neuyn. **1606** W. CRASHAW *Rom. Forgeries* 161 Do but promise that you will iudge without partialitie, and I durst make you iudges in this case. **1662** GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* (1682) 83, I confess, I'm so timorous that I durst not follow their example. **1761** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xx, I have no desire, and besides if I had, I durst not. **1793** MRS. INCHBALD *Midn. Hour* II. i, I hear his vessel is just arrived, I durst not leave my house. **1881** *Private Secretary* I. 132 My mother does not drink wine and my father durstn't.

6. *Pres. Inf.* α. 1 ***durran**, 2–5 **durre**(n, 3–4 **dur**, 5 **durn, doren, dorn, dore**. β. 5 **daren, -un, darn, (derre)**, 5– **dare**, (8–9 *Sc.* **daur**).

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 22603 (Cott.) He a word ne sal dur speke. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4548 Na man sal þam dur biry. *c* **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxxxi, Þer shulde noon dore rescеyue it. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 114 Darn, or durn (PYNSON darun, daren, or dorn), *audeo*. *c* **1450** LONELICH *Grail* xliii. 538 They scholen not doren lyen. **1481** CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 72 To dore to me doo suche a shame.

β. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iv. 12 So hardy þat he sall dare ga to hir. **1488** *Cath. Angl.* 89 Dare, *audere, presumere, vsurpare*. *Ibid.* 97 Derre, *vsurpare, presumere, audere*. **1715** DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iii. (1841) I. 64 They shall not dare to despise it. **1816** SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, 'They'll no daur open a door to us.' **1841–4** EMERSON *Ess., Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 35 You cannot hope too much, or dare too much. **1871** MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xi. 153 We cannot dare read the times and seasons of prophecy.

7. *Pres. pple.* and *vbl. sb.* 6– **daring**.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 29 None now daring to take the same from you. **1889** *Spectator* 19 Oct., Power .. held on the tenure of daring to do, as well as daring to decide.

8. *Pa. pple.* α. 5 ? **dorren** [cf. OHG. *gitorran*], **dorre**; 6 **dare**. β. 6–7, *dial.* 8–9 **durst**. γ. 6– **dared**.

α. *c* **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. v. (1869) 78 How hast thou dorre be so hardi? *c* **1500** *Melusine* xlix. 324 How one knyght alone had the hardynes to haue dare come.

β. **1509** BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 207 They sholde not have durst the peoples vyce to blame. **1605** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Law*, But Iochebed would faine (if she had durst) Her deere sonne Moses secretly have nource't. **1665** PEPYS *Diary* (1875–79) III. 315 A hackney-coach, the first I have durst to go in many a day. **1691** tr. *Emilianne's Obs. Journ. Naples* 217 They had not durst so much as to take one step. *Mod. Sc.* If I had durst do it.

γ. **1529** in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 65 They have dared to break out so audaciously. **1603** SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 91 Those many had not dar'd to doe that euill. **1883** *Daily Tel.* 10 Nov. 4/8 A simple monk had dared to consign a Papal decree to the flames.

9. Forms with initial *þ, th* [partly from Norse *þora, þorði* (Sw. *torde*, Da. *turde*), partly confused with THAR to need]: *Pres. Indic.* 2 *sing.* 3–4 **therstou**, *pl.* 3–4 *we* **thore**, 5 *they* **ther(not)**; *Pa. Indic.* 3 **þurte**, 3–4 **therste**, 4 **therst**, 5 **thorst**.

c **1300** *Havelok* 10 Þe wicteste man..That þurte riden on ani stede. *c* **1300** *St. Brandan* 581 We ne thore oure maister i-seo. *Ibid.* 585 Hou therstou .. bifore him nemne his name? *c* **1300** *Beket* 1550 Hi ne therste aȝe the Kinges wille nomore holde him so. [Also 895, 1156.] *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 2668 Was þer þan no man þat in wraþþe þerst sen ys fas. **1460** *Lybeaus Disc.* 1155 The four gonne to fle, And thorst naght nyghhe hym nere. **1465** MARG. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 506 II. 195 They say that they thernot take it uppon hem.

B. Signification.

I. *intr.* (Inflected *dare, durst* (also *dares, dared*.)

1. To have boldness or courage (*to do* something); to be so bold as. **a.** followed by *inf.* without *to* (the original const.).

a **1000** [see examples in A. above]. **1154** *O. E. Chron.*, Ne durste nan man don oþer bute god. *a* **1225** *Juliana* 42 Þenne darie we & ne durren neuer cumen biuoren him. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 3586 (Cott.) Baldlik þat dar i sai. **14**.. [see examples in A. above]. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 395 Whatsoever the king did, no man durst speake a worde. **1611** BIBLE *John* xxi. 12 None of the disciples durst aske him, Who art thou? **1743** JOHNSON *Debates in Parlt.* (1787) II. 441 No man dared afterwards .. expose himself to the fury of the people. **1759** H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (ed. 3) III. cccxxxv. 302 Two hundred and sixty-eight Sequins are more than I dare lay out. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 74 Nature has caprices which art dares not imitate. **1862** HISLOP *Sc. Prov.* 5 Ae man may steal a horse where anither daurna look ower the hedge.

b. The *inf.* is often unexpressed.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 128, & ȝelpeð of hore god, hwar se heo durren & muwen. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 2040, [I] missaide hire as i durst. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 222 He mai be martyr if he dair. **1535–83** [see A. 4]. **1652** CULPEPPER *Eng. Physician* (1809) 343, I have delivered it as plain as I durst. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 344 [They] brought them as near the place as they durst. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxi, The will to do, the soul to dare. **1852** MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. xxii. 238 John of Gaunt had favoured the reformer as far as he durst.

c. with *to* and *inf.*

In this construction the 3rd sing. is now *dares* and the pa. t. *dared*; but *durst to* was formerly used. 'None dared to speak', is more emphatic than 'none durst speak'.

c **1555** HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 269 The Counsell..neither durst to abridge or diminish any of them. **1611** BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 9 It were to be wished, that they had dared to tell it. **1619** BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 35 A Spanish Notary dared to appear publickly in the Rota. **1625** BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 6 No intelligent man durst absolutely to deny any of these Conclusions. **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 5 No one durst to breathe otherwise than according to the Dictates of her Law. **1836** W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 289 No one would dare to desert. **1870** E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 218 He did not dare to meet his uncle. **1848, 1883** [see A. 4].

2. (*ellipt.*) To dare to go, to venture.

c **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 3726 Ferrer ne draste þay no3t for fere. **1660** GAUDEN *Brownrig* 151 There is nothing so audacious which wit unsanctified will not..dare at in Heaven or Hell. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VI. 6 Apollo .. bade me feed My fatning Flocks, nor dare beyond the Reed.

II. *trans.* (Inflected *dares, dared.*)

3. To dare to undertake or do; to venture upon, have courage for, face.

1631 MAY tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Mindes* II. 135 To dare all things, but nothing too much. **1704** SWIFT *T. Tub* xi, Should some sourer mongrel dare too near an approach. **1827** HEBER *1st Olympic Ode* 145, I will dare the course. **1867** LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* iii. 110 To teach them fortitude that they might dare all things, and bear all things for their Lord.

4. To dare or venture to meet or expose oneself to, to run the risk of meeting; to meet defiantly, defy (a thing).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 133, I dare Damnation..onely Ile be reueng'd. **1611** HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. Wks. 1874 III. 7 A Crown's worth tugging for, and I wil ha't Though in pursute I dare my ominous Fate. **1645** QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* 23 O why should'st thou provoke thy God, and dare His curse upon thy practise? **1701** ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* IV. i. 1738 If thou still persist to dare my Power. **1727–38** GAY *Fables* I. xx. 36, I stand resolv'd, and dare the event. **1844** LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xiii. 260 He hesitated not to dare the resentment of the pontiff. **1853** C. BRONTË *Villette* vi, I saw and felt London at last.. I dared the perils of the crossings.

5. To challenge or defy (a person).

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 316 An English man..[cannot] suffer..to be dared by any. **1589** *Hay any Work* 37 What wisedome is this in you to dare your betters? *c* **1620** Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 138 A gyant tall, who darr'd him to his face. **1703** ROWE *Ulyss.* I. i. 270 The Slave Who fondly dares us with his vain defiance. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 395 Woman confiding in and daring woman. **1813** HOGG *Queen's Wake* 190 To range the savage haunts, and dare In his dark home the sullen bear.

b. With various const., *e.g.* to dare (a person) *to do* something, *to* the fight, etc., † to dare *out*.

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1861) 92 With haughty menaces To dare me out within my palace gates. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 148 He would .. meet the Rebell in the heart of Lydia, and there dare him battell. **1606** SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 25, I dare him therefore To lay his gay Comparisons a-part. **1632** RANDOLPH *Jeal. Lovers* V. viii, I dare him to th' encounter. **1672** BAXTER *Bagshaw's Scand.* II As children dare one another into the dirt. **1785** BURNS *Halloween* xiv, I daur you try sic sportin. **1847** MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xvii, You wish to dare me to it—well, I won't be dared to anything. **1873** BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxvii. 451 He knew she was daring him to contradict her.

III. Dare say. [From sense I.] **a.** *properly.* To be as bold as to say (because one is prepared to affirm it); to venture to assert or affirm.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 4509 (Cott.) Bot i dar sai, and god it wat, 'Qua leli luues for-gettes lat'. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 1452, I dar seie & sobliche do proue, sche schal weld at wille more gold þan ȝe siluer. *c* **1460** *Play Sacram.* 316 Neyther mor or lesse Of dokettis good I dar well saye. **1540–54** CROKE 13 *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 7 My sute is heard .. I dare well saye. **1570–6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1862) 311 No Towne nor Citie is there (I dare say) in this whole Shire comparable .. with this one Fleete. **1614** BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 759 Who devised your Office of Ministery? I dare say, not Christ. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* 120 This I dare say is the best and neatest Explication .. and .. I believe it the truest.

b. *transf.* To venture to say (because one thinks it likely); to assume as probable, presume. Almost exclusively in the parenthetic 'I dare say'; rarely in oblique narration, 'he dared say'. (In this use now sometimes written as one word, with stress on the first syllable.)

Some dialects make the past *daresaid, darsayed, dessayed.*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. xii, You give your friend a very good character..and a very deserved one, I dare say. **1768** STERNE *Sent. Journ.* I. 54 (*The Letter*), La Fleur .. told me he had a letter in his pocket .. which, he durst say, w' suit the occasion. **1807** ANNA PORTER *Hungar. Bro.* v, 'Other women have admired you as much..I dare say'..'O! if it's only a "dare say"' cried Demetrius, shrugging up his shoulders. **1853** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 221, I daresay you have thought me very neglectful. **1885** SIR C. S. C. BOWEN *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. D. 872, I daresay the rule was drafted without reference to the practice at common law.

Dare (dēə1), *v.*2 *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 3 **deare**, 4 **dere**. [Known from *c* 1200; but not found in OE., though the early ME. *darien* suggests an OE. **darian*. Perh. identical with the stem of MDu. and LG. *bedaren* to appease, abate, compose, calm, Flemish *verdaren, verdarien* to astonish, amaze; but the word has not been found in the earlier stages of the Teutonic langs., and the primary signification and sense-development are uncertain.]

I. *intr.*

† **1.** To gaze fixedly or stupidly; to stare as one terrified, amazed, or fascinated. *Obs.*

a **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 2048 Þe keiser..dearede al adeadet, druicninde & dreori. *a* **1250** *Owl & Night.* 384 Ich mai i-son so wel so on hare, Þe3 ich bi daie sitte an dare. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 4055 Þe king was kast in gret þou3t; he dared as doted man for þe bestes dedes. **1444** *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 218 The snayl goth lowe doun, Darythe in his shelle, yit may he se no sight. **1526** SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1358, I have an hoby can make larkys to dare. **1530** PALSGR. 506/2, I dare, I prye or loke about me, *je aduise alentour*. What darest thou on this facyon? me thynketh thou woldest catche larkes. **1549** THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 96 The emperour..constreigned Henry Dandolo..to stande so longe daryng in an hotte basen, that he lost his sight.

† **2.** *fig.* To be in dismay, tremble with fear, lose heart, dread. *Obs.*

c **1300** *Cursor M.* 21870 (Edin.) For þe se sale rise and rute, mani man sal dere and dute. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2258 For drede he wolde not dare. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xxviii. 2 My flesshe dyderis and daris for doute of my dede. **1513** BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2654 Dredefully darynge comen now they be, Theyr wynges traylynge entred into the hall.

† **3.** To lie motionless (generally with the sense of fear), to lie appalled; to crouch. Also *fig.*, esp. in *droop and dare. Obs.*

c **1220** *Bestiary* 406 Ne stereð ȝe [ðe fox] no3t of ðe stede ..oc dareð so ȝe ded were. *a* **1225** *Juliana* 42 Þenne darie we & ne durren neuer cumen biuoren him. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 103 Thise wedded men þat lye and dare As in a fourme sit a wery hare. *c* **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* iv, The dere in the dellun Thay droupun and daren. *a* **1450** *Le Morte Arth.* 2575 Knyghtis of kynges blode, That longe wylle not droupe and dare. ? *a* **1500** *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 148 (Date of MS. 1592), Builded thinges to grounde shall falle..And men in graves dare.

† **4.** To be hid, lie hid, lurk. *Obs.*

a **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 1135 ȝef drihtin, þe darede in ure mennesse, wrahte þeos wundres. **1382** WYCLIF *Mark* vii. 24 And Jhesus .. mighte not dare *or be privy* [**1388** be hid]. **14**.. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 107 The worm .. Dareth full oft and kepeth hym covertly. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* IV. xvii. (1554) 117 b, Under floures lyke a serpent dare Til he may styng. *c* **1440** HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxiii, There is moche pryde hydde in the grounde of thyne herte, as the foxe dareth in his denne. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 113 Daryn, or drowpyn or prively to be hydde, *latito, lateo.*

† **b.** with indirect obj. (dative): To be hid from, escape, be unknown to.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Pet.* iii. 5 It daarith hem [**1388** it is hid fro hem] willinge this thing. *Ibid.* iii. 8 Oo thing daare ȝou not *or be not unknowun*. — *Acts* xxvi. 26, I deme no thing of these for to dare him.

II. *trans.*

† **5.** To daze, paralyse, or render helpless, with the sight of something; to dazzle and fascinate. *To dare larks*, to fascinate and daze them, in order to catch them. (Cf. sense 1, quots. 1526–30, and DARING *vbl. sb.*2) *Obs.*

1547 HOOPER *Answ. Bp. Winchester's Bk.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 203 Virtuous councillors, whose eyes cannot be dared with these manifest and open abominations. *a* **1556** CRANMER *Wks.* I. 107 Like unto men that dare larks, which hold up an hoby, that the larks' eyes being ever upon the hoby, should not see the net that is laid on their heads. **1602** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. xxxix. (1612) 256 The Spirit that for God himselfe was made, Was dared by the Flesh. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 282 Let his Grace go forward, And dare vs with his Cap, like Larkes. **1621** FLETCHER *Pilgrim* I. i, Some costrell That hovers over her and dares her daily. **1671** TEMPLE *Ess. Const. Empire* Wks. 1731 I. 90 They think France will be dared, and never take Wing, while they see such a Naval Power as ours and the Dutch hovering about all their Coasts. **1860** SALA in *Cornh. Mag.* II. 239 A 'dare' for larks or circular board with pieces of looking-glass inserted, used in sunshiny days, for the purpose of daring or dazing larks from their high soaring flight to within a distance convenient for shooting or netting them.

† **6.** To daunt, terrify, paralyse with fear. Now *dial.*

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* IV. i, For I have done those follies, those mad mischiefs, Would dare a woman. **1627** DRAYTON *Agincourt* 97 Clifford whom no danger yet could dare. **1778** *Gloss. Exmoor Scolding* (ed. 9), *Dere*, to hurry, frighten, or astonish a Child. s.v. *Thir, Dere*, a Word commonly used by Nurses in Devonshire, signifying to frighten or hurry a Child out of his senses. **1864** CAPERN *Devon Provinc., To dare*, to frighten. *He dare'd me*, he surprized me. *I was dare'd*, I was surprized.

Hence **Dared** *ppl. a.*

a **1400–50** *Alexander* 3044 Selcuth kni3tis, Sum darid [*Dubl. MS.* dasyd], sum dede, sum depe wondid. **1563** *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 252 They become as wise as the blocks themselves which they stare on, and so fall down as dared larks in that gaze. **1678** DRYDEN *Œdipus* I. i, Then cowered like a dared lark.

Dare, *v.*3 obs. var. DERE, to injure, hurt.

Dare (dēəɪ), *sb.*1 Also 6 darre. [f. DARE *v.*1] 1. An act of daring or defying; a defiance, challenge. Now *colloq.*

1594 *First Pt. Contention* v, *Card.* Euen when thou darest. *Hu.* Dare. I tell thee Priest, Plantagenets could neuer brooke the dare. 1600 HEYWOOD 2 *Edw. IV* Wks. 1874 I. 96 His defiance and his dare to warre. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 191 Sextus Pompeius Hath giuen the dare to Cæsar. 1688 BUNYAN *Dying Sayings* Wks. 1767 I. 48 Sin is the dare of God's justice. 1892 R. H. DAVIS *Van Bibber* 87, 'I didn't suppose you'd take a dare like that, Van Bibber', said one of the men.

†**2.** Daring, boldness. *Obs.*

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* lxxvii, And yet, then these my darre shall be no lesse. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 78 It lends..A larger Dare to your great Enterprize.

Dare (dēəɪ), *sb.*2 [f. DARE *v.*2] A contrivance for 'daring' or fascinating larks.

1860 SALA *Hogarth* in *Cornh. Mag.* II. 239 *note*, The 'dare' I have seen resembles a cocked hat, or *chapeau bras*, in form, and is studded with bits of looking-glass, not convex, but cut in facets inwards, like the theatrical ornament cast in zinc, and called a 'logie'. The setting is painted bright red, and the facets turn on pivots, and being set in motion by a string attached to the foot, the larks are sufficiently 'dared' and come quite over the fascinating toy. 1888 *Athenæum* 28 Jan. 122/1 The dare for larks, or mirror surrounded by smaller ones, over the mantel-piece, which exercised many commentators [Hogarth's *Distressed Poet*].

†**Dare,** *sb.*3 *Obs.* Also 5 **dar.** [A singular formed on *dars*, OF. *dars, darz*, pl. of *dart, dard* dart, dace. The OF. pl. *dars* and nom. sing. *dars* became in Eng. *darse, darce*, DACE.] = DACE.

[1314 in *Wardrobe Acc.* 8 *Edw. II*, 21/12 Dars roches et pik *2s. 8d.*] *c* 1475 *Pict. Vocab.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 763/36 *Hic capita*, a dar. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxvi, The pretty slender dare, of many call'd the dace. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* I. iii, As large as a Dare-Fish of Loire. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* I. xxiii. 60 The Dace or Dare.. is not unlike a Chub.

†**Dare, darre,** *sb.*4 *Obs.* [Cf. F. *dare*, 'a huge big bellie; also, Dole' (Cotgr.).] ? A portion (or some definite portion).

1528 *Papers of Earls of Cumbrld.* in Whitaker *Hist. Craven* (1812) 308 Item, for herbes five dares..for yeast, five dares. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 2 (1876) 6 His livere..shalbe a darre of bredde. *Ibid.* § 9 He may take two darres of bred.

Dare (= *dar*), **darh,** var. of THAR *v.*, need.

Da're-all. [f. DARE *v.*1 + ALL: cf. *dare-devil.*] One who or that which dares all; a covering that braves all weather, a 'dread-nought'.

1840 T. HOOK *Fitzherbert* I. xi. 120 Enveloped in mackintoshes, great-coats, dare-alls, boas and oilskins.

Dared, *ppl. a.*: see DARE *v.*2

Dare-devil (dēəˈɹdeːvĭl), *sb.* and *a.* [f. DARE *v.*1 + DEVIL: cf. *cutthroat, scarecrow.*]

A. *sb.* One ready to dare the devil; one who is recklessly daring.

1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes to Mr. Paine* ii, I deemed myself a dare-devil in rhime. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* (1851) 152 A dangerous, desperate, reckless dare-devil. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. § 1 Robert Clive .. an idle dare-devil of a boy whom his friends had been glad to get rid of.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a dare-devil; recklessly daring.

1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 193 A certain dare-devil cast of countenance. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* I. 159 Plenty of dare-devil skippers ready to bring cargoes.

Hence **Da're-de:vilish** *a.*, **Da're-de:vilism, Da're-de:vilry, -deviltry** (U.S.).

1886 *Blackw. Mag.* CXL. 737 His faults were dare-devilism and recklessness. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 24/2 The dare-devilry which prompts a respectable girl to make her way into the haunts of vice. 1886 MRS. C. PRAED *Miss Jacobsen's Chance* I. vi. 111 The spice of dare-devilry in him was in piquant contrast to, etc. 1881 *N. Y. Nation* XXXII. 369 No city has for courage and dare-deviltry surpassed Milan.

Dare-fish: see DARE *sb.*3

†**Da'reful,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. DARE *sb.*1 or *v.*1 + -FUL.] Full of daring or defiance.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. v. 6 We might haue met them darefull, beard to beard. 1614 SYLVESTER *Parl. Vertues Royall* 994 Not by the Prowesse..Of his owne darefull hand.

Darer (dēəˈɹəɹ). [f. DARE *v.*1 + -ER.] One who dares or ventures; one who challenges or defies.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 16. 454 The best, and most fortunate of these Great Darers. 1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* III. v, Another darer come? 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 348 Women to women, thou knowest, are great darers and incentives. 1884 A. FORBES in *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Dec. 150 Of such men as Cavagnari is our empire of India—a thinker, a doer, a darer.

Da'resome, *a. dial.* [See -SOME.] Venturesome, foolhardy.

1854 L. N. COMYN *Atherstone Priory* I. 101, I don't like to see her so careless and daresome-like.

Darf, var. of DERF *a. Obs.*, keen, and THARF *v. Obs.*, to need.

Darg (dāɑg). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 5 **dawerk, dawark,** 8 **daurk,** 9 **daark, dark, darrak, darroch, dargue, daurg.** [A syncopated form of *daywerk*, or *daywark*, DAYWORK, through the series of forms *dawark, *da'ark, dark, darg*, the latter being now the common form in Scotland.] A day's work, the task of a day; also, a defined quantity or amount of work, or of the product of work, done in a certain time or at a certain rate of payment; a task.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* IX. xiv. 44 (Jam.) That duleful dawerk that tyme wes done. 1489 *Act. Audit.* 147 (Jam.) Ffor the spoliatioune of vi dawarkis of hay. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 596 For that same darg and deid. 1605 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials Scot.* II. 451 Fourscoir dargis of hay. 1787 BURNS *Auld Farmer's Salut.* xvi, Monie a sair daurk we twa hae wrought. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XII. 300 A darg of marl, i. e. as much as could be cast up by the spade in one day. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxvi, I have a lang day's darg afore me. 1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1862 IX. 51 You did what in Westmoreland they call a good *darroch.* 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-tr. Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 21 *Darg*, a fixed quantity of coal to be worked for a certain price..the general term in use about Berwick. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss., Darrak* (Centre), *dark* (S.W.), *darg* (North C.), day's work. 1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clavigera* VI. 8 Lett. 61 And goes out himself to his day's darg.

Hence **Da'rg-days,** days of work done in lieu of rent or due to the feudal lord. **Da'rger, da'rker, Da'rgsman,** day-labourer. **Da'rging,** working as a day-labourer.

1803 JAMIESON *Water-Kelpie* iv. in Scott *Minstr. Sc. Bord.*, The darger left his thrift. 1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 64 The laird and dar'ker cheek by chowle, Wad sit and crack of auld lang seyne. 1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* 119 (Jam.) Glad to fa' to wark that's killing, To common darguing. 1885 in D. H. Edwards *Mod. Sc. Poets* Ser. VIII. 44 A bargain..for drainin' or for dargin'. 1845 *Whistle-binkie* Ser. III. (1890) I. 418 Warnin dargsmen to put on their claes.

Dari, = DURRA, Indian millet or Guinea corn.

1892 *Daily News* 28 June 2/8 Buckwheat, dari, and millet firm. *Ibid.* 27 Oct. 7/4 Linseed, buckwheat, dari, and millet.

Darial, dariel(le, var. of DARIOLE *Obs.*, pasty.

Daric (dæˈrik). Also 6–7 **daricke, dari(o)que,** 7–9 **darick.** [ad. Gr. *Δᾱρεικ-ός* (properly an adj. agreeing with *στατήρ* stater).] A gold coin of ancient Persia, said to have been named from the first Darius. Also a Persian silver coin of the same design, specifically called *siglos.*

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 40 The King..sent to the man ..a cuppe of golde and a thousand darices. 1586 T. E. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 336 Two cups..full, the one of Dariques of gold, the other of silver Dariques. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 243 Timagoras .. had received a bribe of ten thousand Dariques or Sagittaries. 1767 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 273 *note*, The bow and arrow..visible .. on a very curious Daric. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 5 The Persian Daric, of which an example in silver is shown.

Darie, obs. form of DAIRY.

Da'rii. *Logic.* A mnemonic word designating the third mood of the first figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss is a universal affirmative (*a*), and the minor premiss and the conclusion particular affirmatives (*i*); thus, All A are B; Some C are A: therefore, Some C are B.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 27 Vnto the firste figure belong fower Modes .. *Barbara, Celarent, Darii, Ferio* .. whereby every Proposition is knowne, either to be universall or particular, affirmative or negative. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* III. 383, I could .. With learned skill, now push, now parry, From Darii to Bocardo vary. 1869 FOWLER *Ded. Logic* (ed. 3) 99 Thus Disamis, when reduced, will become Darii.

Daring (dēəˈɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. DARE *v.*1 + -ING1.] The action of the verb DARE1; adventurous courage, boldness, hardihood.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. (1632) 596 Incredible darings..were not wanting. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xv. 80 As if not the Cause, but the Degree of daring, made Fortitude. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 406 The whole people had soon caught the self-confidence and daring of their Queen.

†**Da'ring,** *vbl. sb.*2 *Obs.* [f. DARE *v.*2] The action of the verb DARE2; *esp.* the catching of larks by dazing or fascinating them (see DARE *v.*2 5).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 113 Darynge, or drowpynge, *licitacio, latitatio.* 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 96 Little round nets fastened to a staff, not much unlike that which is used for daring of larks. 1704 *Dict. Rust., Clap-net* and Looking-glass; this is otherwise called Doring or Daring. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 150 What was called daring of larks.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *daring-glass, -net.*

1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 8 They set out their faces as Foulers doe their daring glasses, that the Larkes that soare highest, may stoope soonest. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 712 You..shall with your horse and Hawke ride about her..till you come so neere her that you may lay your daring-net over her. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Church* 197 New notions..are many times..the daring-glasses or decoyes to bring men into the snares of their .. damnable doctrines.

Da'ring, *ppl. a.*1 [f. DARE *v.*1 + -ING2.]

1. Of persons or their attributes: Bold, adventurous; hardy, audacious.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 143 A loftye Thrasonical huf snuffe..in phisnomye daring. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 91, I do not thinke a brauer Gentleman..More daring, or more bold, is now aliue. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 129 Half way he met His daring foe. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvii. 539 The daring insolence .. of prophane Sinners. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 325 Montague, the most daring and inventive of financiers.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* I. i. 314 To walk unmuffl'd .. Even in the daring'st streets through all the city. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 202 Witness Wimbleton in this county, a daring structure. 1697 ADDISON *Ess. on Georgics*, The last Georgic has indeed as many metaphors, but not so daring as this. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. 39 This daring legal fiction.

†**3.** In quasi-*advb. comb.* with another adj., as *daring-hardy. Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 43 On paine of death, no person be so bold Or daring hardie as to touch the Listes.

Da'ring, *ppl. a.*2 *Obs.* Also 4 **dareand.** [f. DARE *v.*2] Staring, trembling, or crouching with fear, etc.: see the vb.

1333 MINOT *Poems, Halidon Hill* 39 Now er þai dareand all for drede, þat war bifore so stout and gay. 1611 COTGR., *Blotir*, to..lye close to the ground, like a daring Larke, or affrighted fowle.

Daringly (dēəˈɹiŋli), *adv.* [f. DARING *ppl. a.*1 + -LY2.] In a daring manner.

1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* I. i. (R.), Prouder hopes which daringly o'erstrike Their place and means. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlii. 220 The civil rights of the people are daringly invaded. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 533 Men asked .. what impostor had so daringly and so successfully personated his highness.

Daringness (dēəˈɹiŋnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Daring quality or character.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 70 Full of Daringnesse and of Lying. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. (1703) II. 276 [*Falkland*], The daringness of his Spirit. 1795 COLERIDGE *Plot Discov.* 49 The frequency and daringness of their perjuries. 1880 M. BETHAM-EDWARDS *Forestalled* I. i. ix. 140 The daringness of..youth.

‖ **Dariole.** *Obs.* Also 5 **daryol(e, -iolle, -ial, -yal, -eal, -iel(le, -yel.** [a. F. *dariole* (14th c.) a small pasty 'filled with flesh, hearbes, and spices, mingled and minced together' (Cotgr.), now a cream-tart.] = CUSTARD I a.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 199 With darielles endordide, and dayntеez ynewe. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 38 For darials. Take creme of almonde mylke [etc.]. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 47 Daryoles.—Take wyne & fressche broþe, Clowes, Maces, & Marow..& put þer-to creme..& ȝolkys of Eyroun. *Ibid.* 53 Darioles. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 443 Daryalys. 1664 ETHEREDGE *Com. Revenge* III. iv, I..did buy a dariole, littel custarde. [1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* iv, Ordering confections, *darioles*, and any other light dainties he could think of.]

Dark (dɑɹk), *a.* Forms: 1–2 **deorc,** 3 **dearc, derc, dorc, dorck, darc, darck, deork, durc,** 3–6 **derk,** 4 **deorke, durke,** 4–6 **derke, dirk(e, dyrk,** 5 **derck, dyrke, dork,** 4–7 **darke,** 6 **darck, dearcke,** 6– **dark.** [OE. *deorc* (repr. earlier **derk*, with fracture of *e* before *r* + cons.); there is no corresponding adj. in the other Teutonic langs., but the OHG. wk. vb. *tarchanjan, tarhnen, terchinen* to conceal, hide, of which the WGer. form would be *darknjan*, appears to contain the same stem *derk, dark.* In ME. there is a notable variant *therk(e, ðherke, thyrke*, with the rare substitution of initial *þ, th*, for *d*, for which see THERK.]

I. *literal.*

1. Characterized by (absolute or relative) absence of light; devoid of or deficient in light; unilluminated; said *esp.* of night.

Beowulf 3584 Niht-helm ȝeswearc deorc ofer dryhtgumum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxiii[i]. 16 Þu dæȝ settest and deorce niht. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 30 Dreihen hire into darc [*v.r.* dorc] hus. *c* 1275 LAY. 7563 Hit were dorcke niȝt. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 16783 (Trin.) Þe day wex derker þen þe nyȝt. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XVI. xvii, Hit was soone derke soo that he myght knowe no man. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 113 A very darke night. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 275 The gate was closed, because it was at that time darke. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 354 Lizards shunning Light, a dark Retreat Have found. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 198 ¶ 10 The room was kept dark. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 24 People lose their health in a dark house. 1875 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherman* 190 They will bite when it is so pitchy dark that you cannot see to bait your hook.

†**b.** A *dark house* or *room* was formerly considered a proper place of confinement for a madman; hence to *keep* (*a person*) *dark*, to keep him confined in a dark room. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 97 Both Man and Master is possest..They must be bound and laide in some darke roome. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 421 Loue is meerely a madnesse, and..deserues as wel a darke house, and a whip, as madmen do. 1601 — *All's Well* IV. i. 106 Till then Ile keepe him darke and safely lockt. 1630 MASSINGER *Renegado* IV. i, He..charged me To keep him [a madman] dark, and to admit no visitants. 1687 JEFFERIES in *Magd. Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 61 This man ought to be kept in a dark room. Why do you suffer him without a guardian?

c. Of luminous bodies: Dim; invisible. *Dark moon* = *dark of the moon*; † *dark star* (see 1594).

a 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1106 Se steorra ætywde innon þæt suðwest he wæs litel ȝeþuht and deorc. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 272 They .. that be called Cloudy starres: and a lesser sorte yet named Darke starres. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. xxiii. (ed. 7) 328 Besides these, there be fourteene others [stars], whereof five be called cloudy, and the other darke, because they are not to be seene but of a very quick and sharpe sight. 1653 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 192 Two lanthorns .. everie night in ye dark moone be sett out at the High Crosse. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Dark moon*, the interval between the old and the new moon.

2. Of clouds, the sky, etc.: Reflecting or transmitting little light; gloomy from lack of light, sombre.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxviii. [lxix.] 14 Ado me of deope deorces wæteres. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 441/365 þat lodloketse weder þat mi3hte beo..Swart and deork and grislich. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1020 Þe derk dede see hit is demed euer

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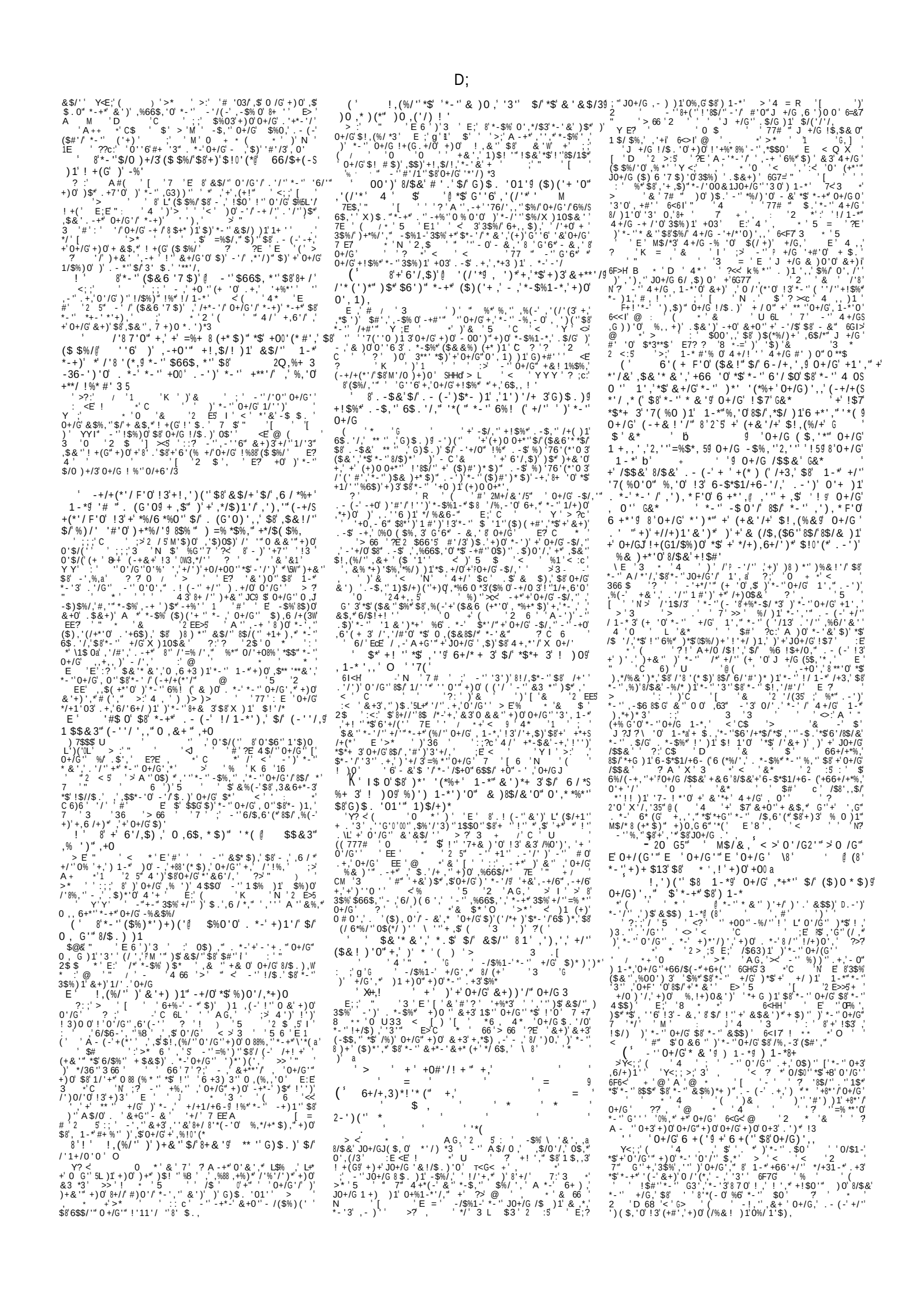

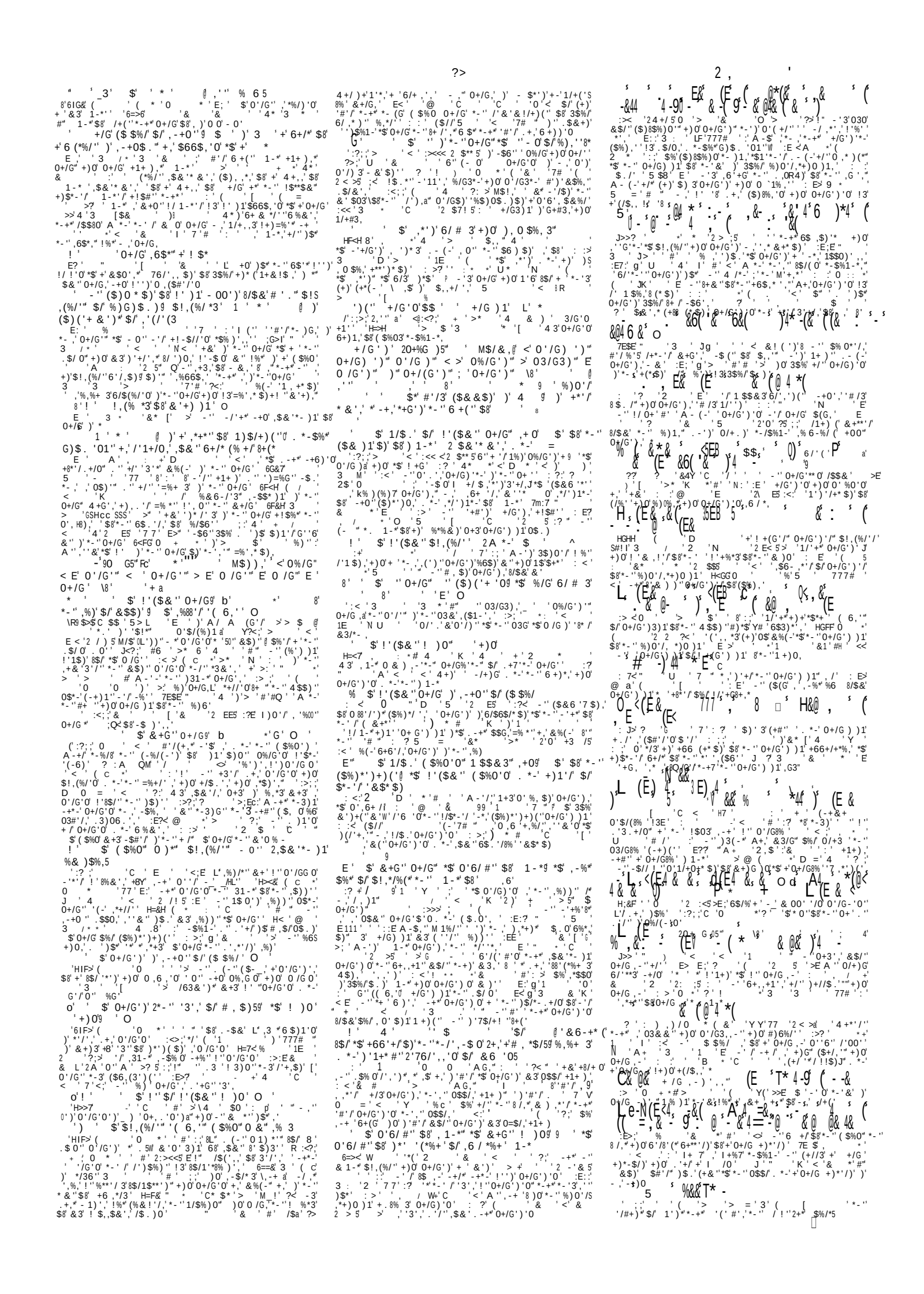

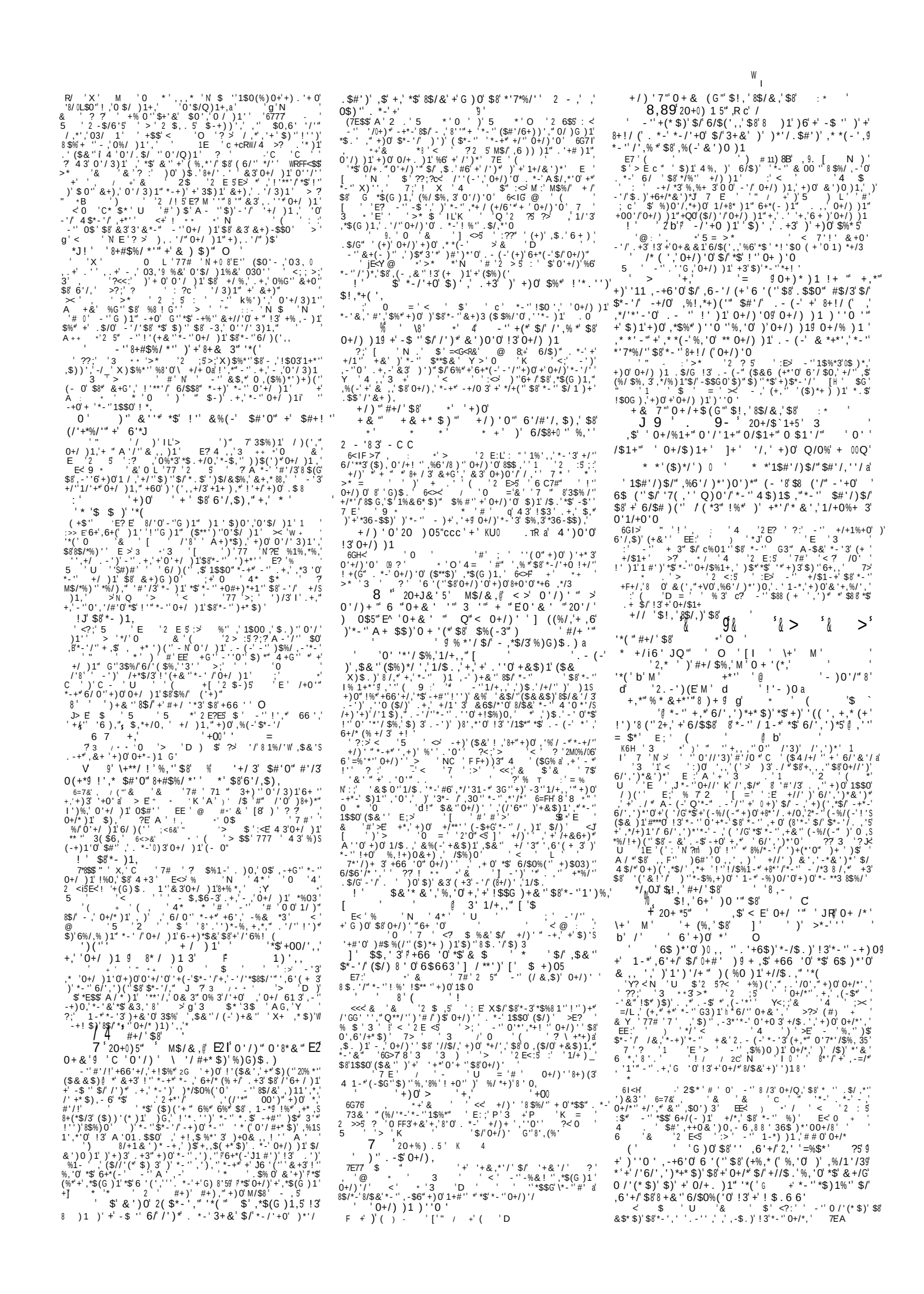

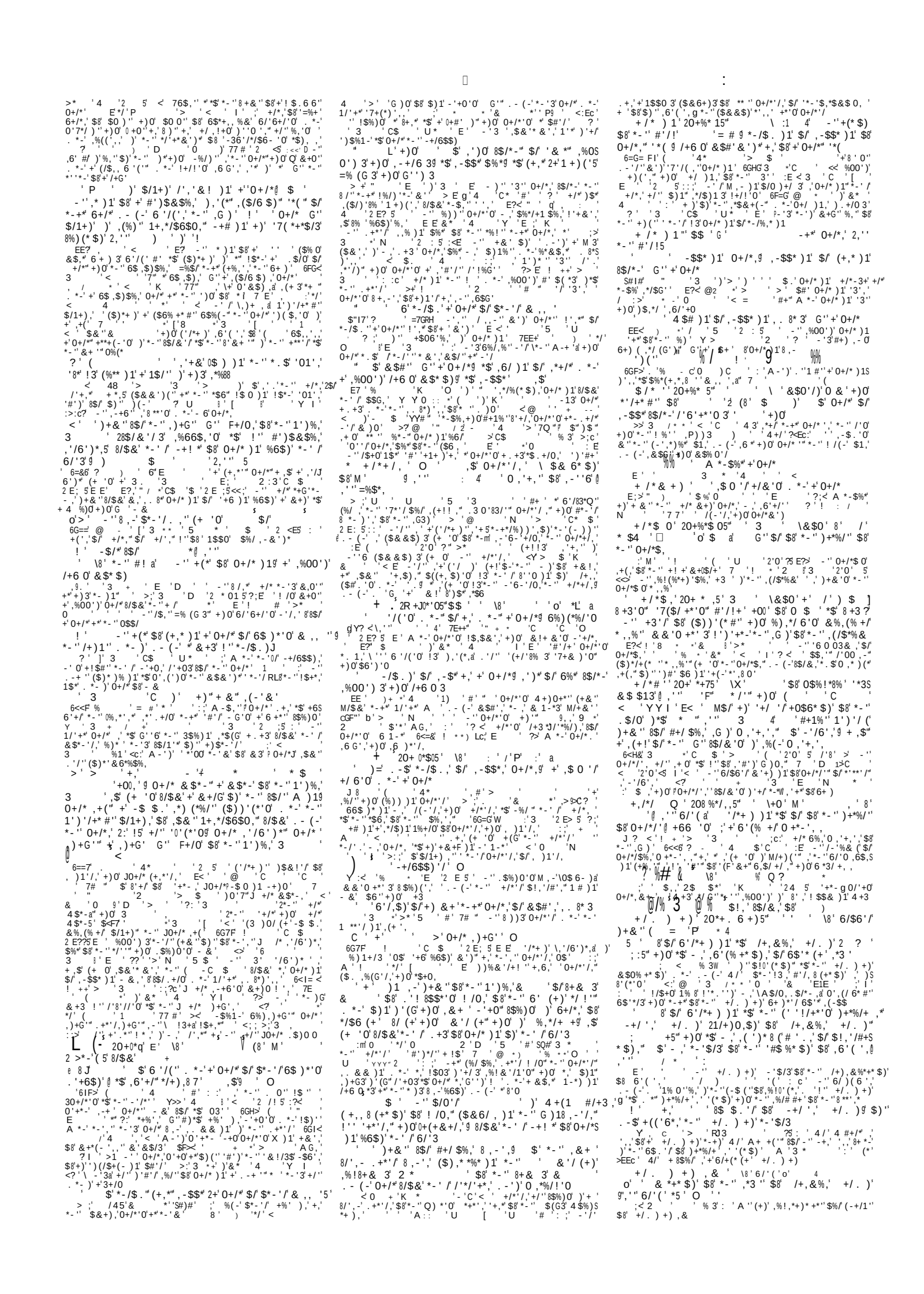

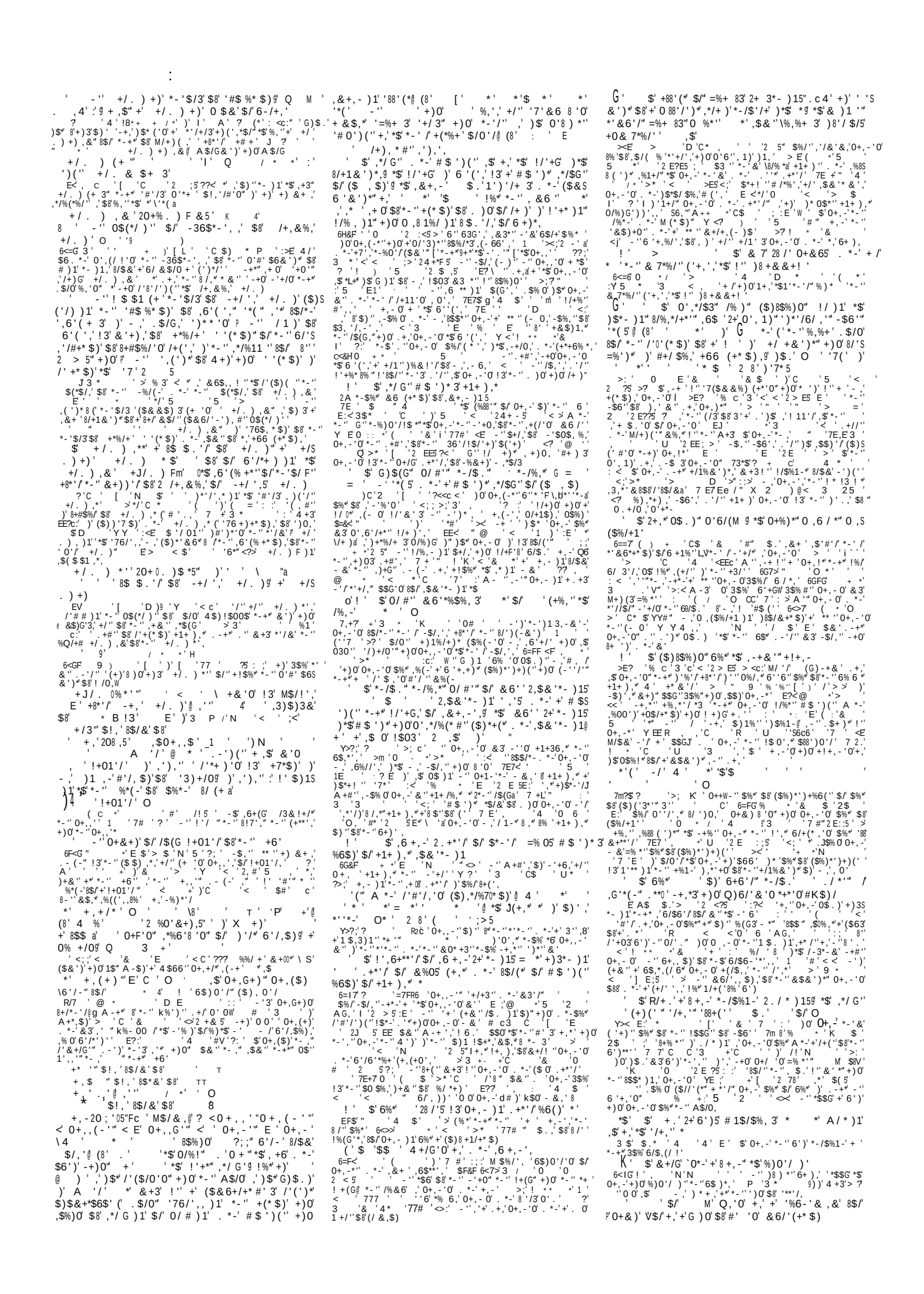

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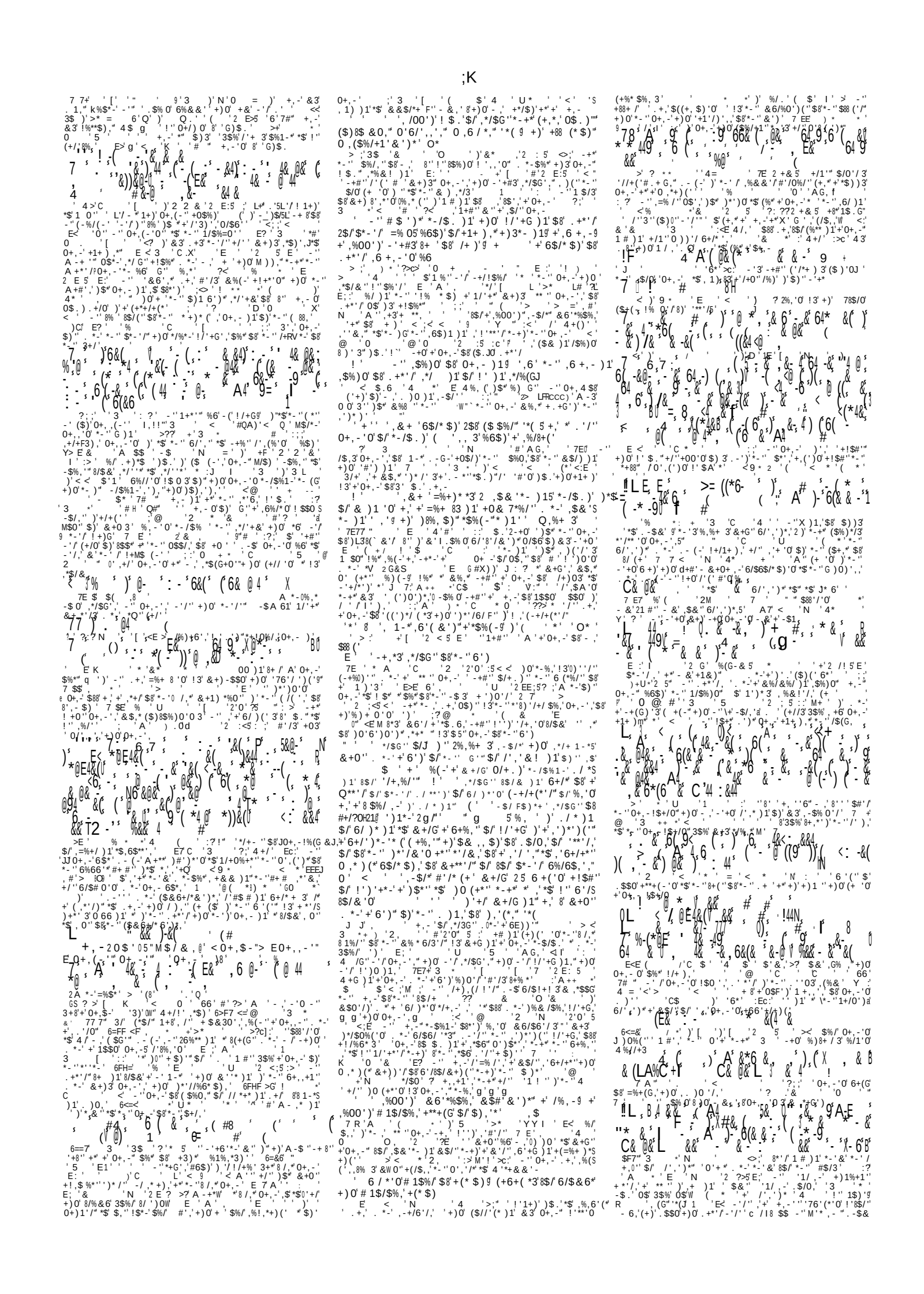

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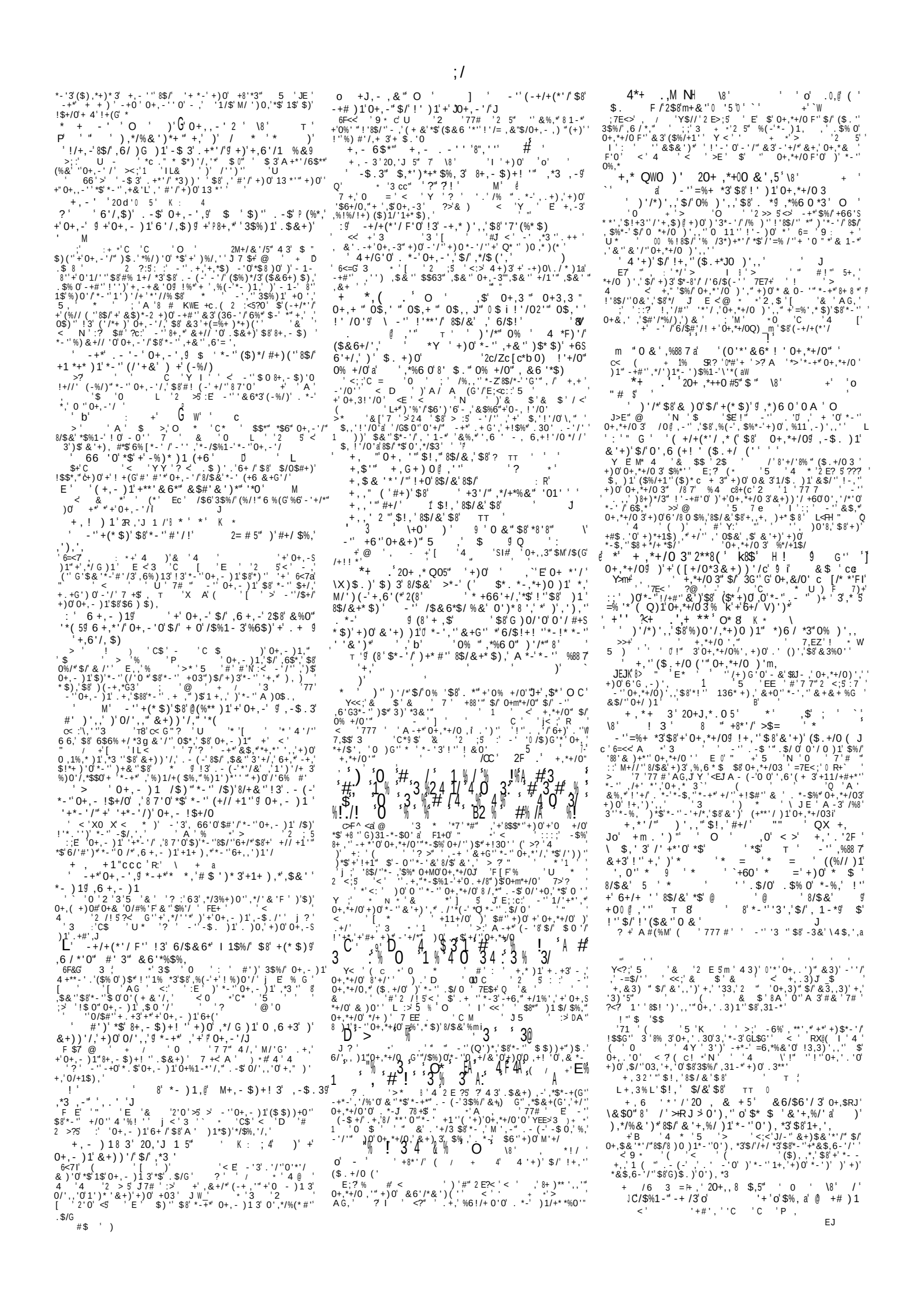

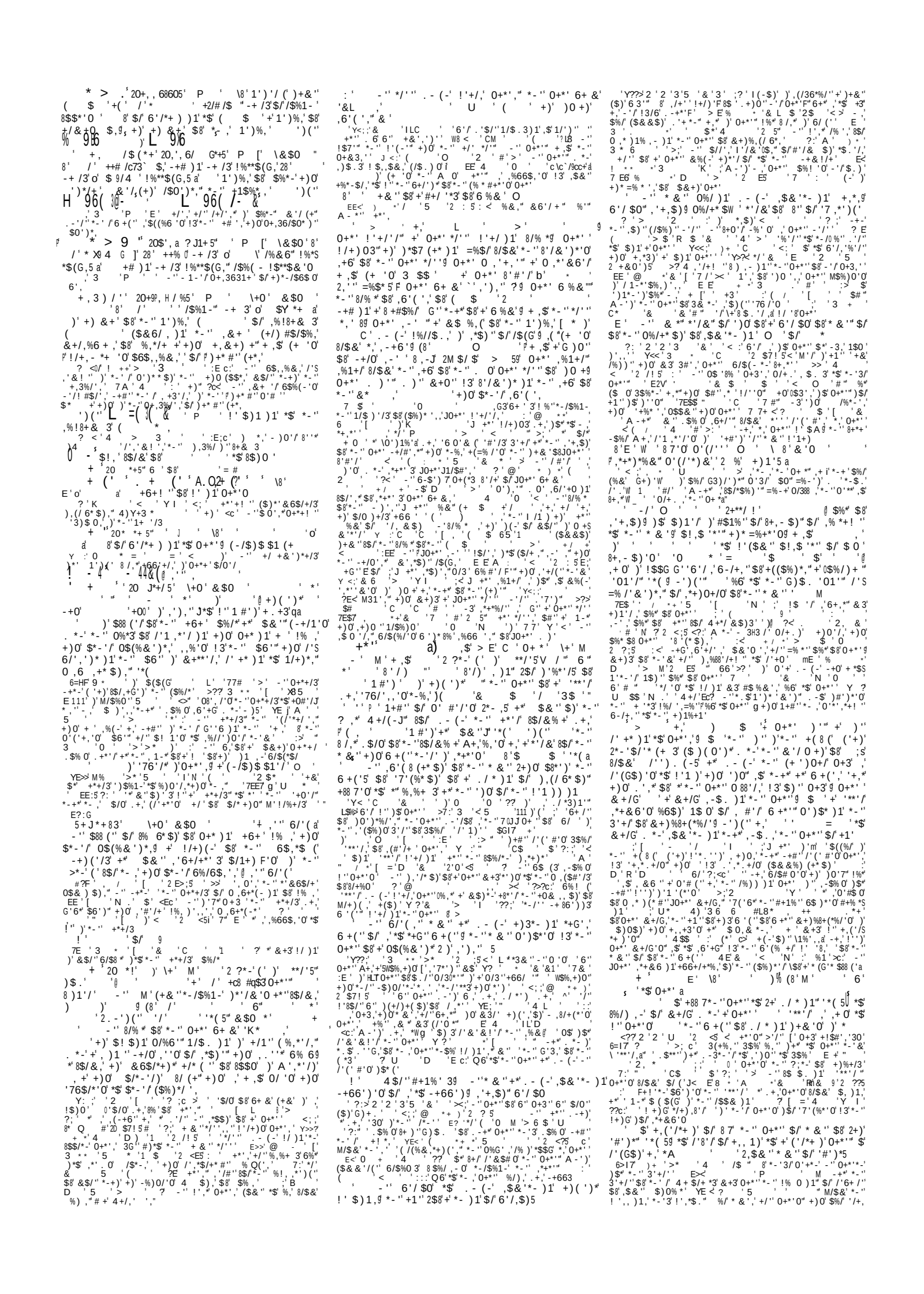

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 ' ' %*' $8' $) ' , ' , ') , ,'' *-'' =%+ *3' $8' ! ') 1' 0+*' $ ' ,,' $ *-'' +!, ') ('' $8' +' 8 7 ' 0' & *' $8' * & '
 EE ;' ' 4 ' ,*' 1 $ ' #' ' W - '' 88 ('/, ' $8' - , ' \4 $) G , d /& 3'* +1/'' 0'' *-+*' *-'' +/ +& ')*') 0' 0'' *$' 6 ' /6 ' *%+*'' *-'' +* $) , ' , +#' /3' ! 3' *-' /' 0+*' , ') ' , '
 + ' K 4' +') '' . -$' 0+*' , '
 ! ') ' +66+/+*%, ' 8$/' 0+*' , *+& 6) 1
 7E ' $ '' (' +' 0+*' /' $8' . / *) 1, ' ' *-'' 0+*' /'' $/' 0 , 6+*(-' /'' $8' *-'' $6' , ' % , $' +) ' $/0) +/ ' 88 ('/') ' *-'' $%/*' $8' $& ' ' ' '>) ' '/6' *%+' -+) 0' 0+*' / ,
 + +'' $! , ' 8$/ & ' $ 8'
 +0 0 ' *'' 0+0L ' *'' *(@ , ' ''
 +*- $ *0 3 ' ' //$) ' #+/ ' $8'
 +*) 1' ' K ' a' - '' +(* $)
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 E ' 4 ' 1) ' 1' '' . +, '*-') ') ' $) 0 $) '
 +, ' , %66$, '' ! 3' *-'' 0+*') 1' $8 , ' '**'/, '' 7' ' ' 5
 *') ' +' * ' ' +) ' E c+' ' , '$*- ' /' 0+) , ' $8' - , '+/''
 +66+/') * 3' +0#+) (' 0' $) '' 3' +/'' - ' , ' 0+*) 1' /' = % / , ' , '*$! '') S
 =% / ' 0' ,) *$
 +* $) 1' 2OWJ 0) 5' \+('' ' ') ' $8' +(* $) '
 8/$&' ' *$' 1 #' p' - ' +(* $) ' $8' 1 #) 1'' 8 ' + '
 < ' ' 0$, ' ' ! ' > ' [= ' ' /') 0' /) 1' $8' '
 O ' M ' - ' *-'' '1+' +(*' $8' 1 #) 1' $/' ($) S
 8' / /) 1'' ' $8' +) ' $88 (' g' $ ' +, ' 0 , *) (*' 8/$&'
 E>E' 3 * ' N ' (' +' 1 #) 1'' +' 1 8*'' +' 0$ ' '
 E> ' ! * *' ' ($ ' E ' -+*' ' =%+) * *3' $/' 0$, ' $8' +) ' g ' N) ' ( ) ' *- '' =%+) * *3' $/' 0$, ' $8' +) $ ' & ' 0 (+& ') *' . - (-' , ' 6/ ' . (/ ! ' 0' ' , '+' $, , '' 8$/' $, ' , ' +*$) ' g ' N) ' ( ) ' *- '' =%+) * *3' $/' 0$, ' $8' +) $ ' & ' 0 (+& ') *' *-+*' , '+0 -) , */ ' 0' *$' *- '' 6+* ') *' +*' $%(' ') ' > ' ('2) ' , '') , '' !5''
 e' ' +* , (+' 2O+* , G+5'' 0 ' \&$0Y ' 2)) +'%, ' 1 # ' , ') $, $%/ (' 5''a' - '') +& '' ; +' 1') %, $8' & $) $ ' (- +& 30' $, ' 7$1') , ' 2 ' (5 g (' ') ' *- '' / '*+) ' $/' +, *+/0' '& 6 6 +) *'' ' ,) 0 1 $%, ' *$' '6+%' +) 0' *- '' '#+) *g *, ' '+#' , ' ($) *+) +' / ($ $%/) 1' & +**' / ' G) $.) ' +, ' = ' %, ' 0') 03') 1' , G'' *(' ') ('' +* , $ %'' +' 1 %($ ' , 0 '' ' : :' :'' + '0' *$' , + ( ) '' $! *+) ' 0' 8/$&' *- '' ' +#' , ' +) 0' /$$*' $8' +*, (+' +* , $' *) '' $ ' >' 0$' '*+' /' 0+*' 8$/*- '' (') /3 , *+) '' 6/$0%(*' $8' *- ' 0' ($&6$, S * $) ' $8' 0+* , ( )
 E? :' ' ('>* ' ?;E - '' '+#' , ($) *+) ' +' 6 ' (% +/' ($ $%/) 1' & +**' /'' =' 1 '?;' %/'' 0+* , (,) ' 8$/&, ' ($ $%/ ' , ' , G3') ''0 ' , ' ' 3' !$) 1' . *-' , */$) 1' 6$*+, - '3'' *' , 0' ($&6$, ' 0' . *-' 8$/&+*$) ' $8' 0+*, ' ('*)
 +*, ' 20+*0 , 5' [- '' &) ' &$) ('*' /&' 0' , 1) +*) 1' *-'' &$$0' $8' *- '' *- /0' 8 1%/'' $8' , 3 $S 1 , & , ') ' . - (-' *-'' &+0$/' 6/' & , ,' , ' +' %) #' /, +' +88 / & +* #'' ' +) 0' *- '' &) $/' 6/' &0, , ' +) 0' ($) S (%, $) ' 6+/* (% +/' +88 / & +* #' , ' 28''
 -'') * +') 0 (+*' , '*-+*' *-'' &$$0' & +3' !'' /' 0%(' 0' *$' ('$8' *-'' 8 / ,'* 8 1%/' g' *-'' '8$ $.) 1' *-'' , '($) 0' #$. ' '' *-+*' - , ' 0$) '' !3' , & 6 ''($) #' / , $) ' $8' *-'' &) $/' 6/' & , , >>7 A ; 8L ' c8' 2> $$?:' - ''*- /0' 8 1%/'' (' 3 <- 6$ (/ * ' , ' ($%) *' . ' . $/G ' , ' -'' -$) , ' ,' ' $&'' - 6$ ' (/ *' , ' -+*'' ! '') ' , 66' , ' -'/'' 8$/'' , $&'' 0 66 ' , -+*'' ($%&6*' 0' . . $/G ' , ' -'' -$) , ' , '' E><j ' (' 3' , ['2 E> 5 ?E -'' 4 $0' , $8' *- ' M 1%/'' +/'' , 7 ' + ' 0'' ($) ' K $ ' (' (' 0) ' K Y E<3 / *' ['# ' : ; +
 +*, & 20 J* F & 5 ' ' \+0 ' /' 3 C ' f' +' , 6 ' +G) 1' G'' +* , ' 2*-'' 4 ' 0 +) ' ($& & +) 0' /' +* 4 +/+*-$) 5'' ' ' , 6 ' +G) 1' ! /$G ') ' /'' G' 2 00 ' ' [' ($*'5 a' /$G ') ' $/' ! +/ ! +/$%, ' , 6 ' ' (-9 +' 8+% *') ' , 6 ' +G) 1' , %(-' +, ' . $% 0' ! '' & +0'' ! 3' $) '') $*' 8% 3' +(=%+) *' 0' . *-' *-'' +) 1%+1 '
 CGCF' @ * ' (' g' . -') ' !3' +' - '+6'' $8' 3) $) & +', ' . '' /' -' +/, '' *-'' +, +& '' *-') 1, ' ' C 8' 8' < $#' >><c: A '' (+) ' %) 0' / , *+) 0' *-+*+' , & + *-') +)' ! $3' , -% 0' ($& & *' +' +*, &) ' +*) 9' ! %*' . ') *' , '' . -3' *-'' $ & +) ' ! =3' , -$% 0' & +G '' +') '%*' / ' # ' / ! ' *+/+) , * #' '
 * # + ' 20 *+ P#+ 5'' ' N ' ' [') 5 2, ' '') ' 7*5' o' 4' ' Y I ' ?: :') , *' +0' $8' - '' 1 ' 8** #+' +) 0' 0+* #+' *' / &) +* $) , ' J
 8** IE 20 * #5'' ' +) 0' ' \+0 ' ' ' $8' $/' ! ' $) 1) 1' *$' 1 #) 1'' 8 ' ' 1 #') 9) ' 1/+ & & +/ / ') 0' /) 1' / ' 8 $ //(% 35'' 8/$&' ' $8' 1 #) 1') +*%/ '' 8' a' 1 # ') a' ' 9 ' N ' -'') +& '' $8' *-+*' (+, '' $8') $%) , ') /3+) ' +) 0' , $& '' $*-' /' +) 1%+1 ' , ' . (-' ($& &$) 3' 0') $*' , *-'') 0 / ' (*' $/' & $/'' / ' & $*'' $!0' (*' ; ' *-'' +(* $) ' $8' +' 8' / ! '' *-+*' ' $/' . -$& ' $/' . - (-' . '' 0$' +' *-) 1 ' ' <<; ' N ' ' 7 ('' < E' 2 00 ' 4 5' - '' *-/ 0' M+ '' , ' 0+* 8' (+, '' 8$/' *-' /'' +/' , '$& '' *-+*' +/'' 6/$. 0'' 8$/' *-' 3' & $, ' 13#'' 7 ' , ' : * 4 'K ' 4 ' , ' /'% ' *-& +) 3' * & ' , '*$' 76/ ' , ' ' *-'' +* %'' +, ' @ +, W 'E ' , ' ' ' ' 1+% '' *' $ & 3' 8+-' /' EE ' 2 * ' >* '?>: ' - '' +* #'' +, '' , ' 76/ ' , ' 0' ! 3' *-'' / ' 6$, * $) ' 2 $5 ' ' : ' ['N ' #' 7 ' N ?7 ;' - '' +* #'' (+, '' , '%, ' 0' & ' *. $' , ') , ' $) 3@ 2 5 *'' 76/ '' , ' ' *T ' ' 9 ' 2 5 *' ,% ' 0 + = % + , + 0 0 ' (* # + , ') , ') , ' ' < ' - '' 6/$) $%) , ' * ' * ' * ' * ' . - (-' . '') $ ' , %, '' ! $*-' +, ' 0 / ' (*' +) 0') 0 / ' (*' $! 0' (*' # ' , '' . '/'' $/ 1) + 3' 0+* #'' 8$/ & , 9 ' -'' $/ 1) +' +(& , +*' , ' +/'' 0 , %, ' 0
 J , 6$, ' 0' *$' 1 #' g -+#) 1' *-'' / 1 -*' *$' 1 #'' O ' 2) ' 8 / ,*' =%$*' . *-' 6 +3' , ') , ' J
 < ' & ' ' K ' ?E ') +F ' 2 & & ' ' >' $' G) $. ') ' 8$ G '' *-+*' ! ' - 0+* 388 @ - ' ' /6% / (-' , ! '' (+ '0'+! +'' 8@ - ' 3' -+%'' *- ' /' 0') ' #$ (+*' 8' E>E I c$, RL /'' ('
 -+' 1 #'*-'' $/' , ' $/' 8 6$. ' /' *$' 1 #'*''
 8 ' ' 8' *-'') +*%/'' $8' #' 1 8*' g ($) 8' / / ' 0' $/' ! ' S
 , *$. ' 0' +, ' +' 1 8*' 2M/ ' = ' 66, ' 0' *$' ' O
 > ; E' 3 + ' K *' / ' : E5' <>? ' $! * '' +) 0' ') */ '' ' , ' *-'/' +* #'' * $/' ! 3' , %/(-+, '' \ ' '' +(=% , $ *$) i' J E7 @ *' C$ * ' N) ' ' : ' -'' 8 , *' +* #'' '*-'' ' ($) 0' +* #'' * ! ') ' 1 1 #') ') '/ ' . +/0 ,
 ' [= ' + ' -+*' &+3 ' ! '' 1 #') ' $/' 0 , 6$, ' 0' $8' +* 6 ' +, %/' g) ' $) ' , ' 1 8* ' ! ' 8' +) ' $88 (' /$ 6S 6$) *' 0' , $' +, '*$' ! '' / ' & $#+ ! ''+*' 6 ' +, %/' g 66, ' 0' *$' $ $ ' (' C ' [= ' #') ' $/' +66$) *' 0' ! 3' +' &+1 , */+*'' $/' +' ($%/*' $8' 0%, * ('') $*' ! 3' +' *' , *+*' $/' ! 3' *-'' & ' /'' 0 , 6$, * $) ' $8' + . 9 6 ' /*+)) 1' *$
 ,%(-' +66$) *' & ') *@ +, ')' , ' +) ' 7'' (%*$/' +66$) *' 0' ! 3' 0' (/' '' $8' * '' ($& & , ,+/3' . - ') $) '' -+, ' ! '') ' +66$) *' 0'' ! 3' *-'' 0' ('+, ' 0'' +) ' +0' &) , */+* M9 ' '+' 0' (/' '' +66$) *) 1' +' 7' (%*$/' 0+* #' g ' ' *-'' 0' (/'' ($) 8 / &) 1' +) 0' ($) 8 ' / /) 1' 8% ' * * '' $) ' +) ' 7' (%*'' 0+* #' g ' '+'*%*$/' +66$) *' 0' ! 3' *-'' $%/' $) ' *-'' 8+ %/'' $8' *%*$/,) $&) +*'' +0 0' *%* +*' + . g' ' '*-'' $88 ('' $8' +' *%*$/' 0+* #' 0' 4 ' ') ' [= ' $) '' +66$) *' 0' !9 *-'' *', *+*$/'' +, ' 0 , *) 1% , -' 0' 8/$&' ' $ >?> E 3 ' 5 ' E 111 ' (' : ' N >' /3$%/, ' $/' 1$#' /) $%/' 0+*38@ [' / ' &$#+! '' 8/$&' *3& '' *$' *3& ' ' > > ' 4 ' 5 '] (' 5 ' ' ' : <4' &) >' %& ' * *$/ , ' +/' *', +*/ , ' , %& ' *%*$/ , ' 8 + . ''+) 0' , %& ' /*%*$/ , '0+* #' ' -'' *%*$/' 0+* #'' , ' & +0' +) 0' 1' #) ' ! ''*- ''X) 1' E>' ' 3 1 (' N ' 2 + ' # 2 ? 5' : - . , -+ ' ('/* 83'' . -'*-'' +' / $/' ! '' 6 ' /6 ' *%+ '' U/ 0+* #'' - :E ' A --' & 'Q## -$, ''+/''*'/& 0' +* #'' 7 ' (%*$/ , ' . -$' +/'' +66$) *' 0' , %/' i ! 3' *-'' %01 ' , ' (/' '*' +, ' 0&) , */+*$/ , ' . *-' %, ' - '/'') 1 +) 0' >< ' *' & C ' [= ' 20 $65' > 8' /) *%*$/ $8' + . ' 0' &+) 0, *-'' $88 ('*+) 3' 6 '/, $) '& +3' +66 3' 8$' +' *%*$/3 0+* #' ' E ' -'' ' .*+& ') *' +* #'' +R) #') *$/3' $8' *-'' 0' ! *' ' 0%, * 3' $.) 1' *$' %& =%- '' $! ' / ' %& , '' +*' *-'' *& '' $8' - ,0' ('+, '' 8%*-8%Q3' & +0'' $%*' +& ' 1 #') ' %6' ! 3' +1' /& $%/*' . 0$. ' $8' *-'' , +0' 0' 8%) ('*' +& ' 7' (%*/ 7' =%+/' (*'' 0' (' /) ' 0' *$' - & ' ! 3' 0' (/' '*0+* #'' $8' *- ' $/+) %, . +/3' $8' %& 8/' ' , 6<>< *' [=' [, (' *-+*' - (-' & +3 ! ''1 #') ' $/' 0 , 6$, ' 0' $8' +*' . ' +) R 6 '+, %/' ' 'C ' ' :> 4 +3' ><:') ' *-'' 8$%/*-' 3' +/' , ') /3 I '' + ' *-'' 0+* #'' +' ' , ' 6/ $/ ' , ' . ' /'' 0 , , $ #' 0' +& ' 1/+) *' 0' *$' *-'' /$.) ' 7 $ @ +' A ' +' H' > %*$/ , '+66$) *' 0') ' +' *, *+& ') '# ' 1$#' /) $&) +* $) ' +/ (+ ' 0' *%*$/, ' 0+* #' g *-$, '' , ' ' (*' 0') '# /*%'' $8' +' 6$. ' /' ($6* $) '' *%*$/, ' $6* #' J
 ' 2(6*' %, '' $8' *-'' +0 0 5 ' N ' -$/'# 8$/' ' '@ , ' '' '
 C=H7 * *' 2 >: 5' ' =& *3& ') ' *-'' , ' *' 0'' (1') 3' * %'' (+, '' -'' . 3 *') +%'' +' 0+*3%%' ' > ' ; ' 5 * #'' 2 E5 : ' - ' +* #'' +, ' *' & 6 '' ; ') 0') $3' *$'' & 6 63' 0' *$' 0') $*'' *-'' M) +' +%, ' ' E*' @ C' @ ' C ' ['# ' : ; ' - '' $(+* #'' & +3' A ' ($) #' 3' *-'' & ' +') 1' $8' *-'' 0+* #' ' 7 E ' ' '' :E; ' *-' '7+& 6 ' , ' 8' *') 0) 1 ' ' (' 0' (/' '' 0+* #'' ' , '' ' <' (' O ' : E ' . ' 0' (/' '' 0+* #'' ' , '' ' <' (' O ' >E<' 3 ' C ' :< % 3' 2 + & q' A '' - + 8' 1 #') ' ' 6$. ' /' *$' $%/' , + 0, ' $& & , , +/ ' , ' $8 0) !%/1 - '' *$' 1 ! ' 0+* #' , '' +) 0' $) , ' *%*' '7' (%*$/, 0+* #' , ' , E 4' 1 ' > ' C 3 C ' > ? $$6' >' 8') * -' /') +/'' $8' G) '' 7' (%*$/' $/ (/' 0 *$/ ,) + ' 0' , /'' *$' 1'' ($) 8 / & ' 0' L ' , -+ ' $) 8 / & ' 3$%/' 6/$(%/+*$/' 8 , (+'' 0+* #' ' + , +3 , ' ! ' ,) ' 0% 3' 1 #') *-'' /' *$' !0 ! / ' ' 8* ' /' *-'' , + 0' 0+* ! ' , 2 ! %* ! ' 8$' ($) 8 / & +* $) 5
 +, J ' ' 20 * # 5'' ' \8' 6/' (' f' ' N 5 ') ' -'' 0+* #'' (+, ' g' + , ' +' 0+* #' : E > '< ' YYY 9' ' -'' 6/$) $%) ' $8' *-'' 8 /' $/ , ' ($) 0' 6 ' /, $) '' %, ' 0' 0' *-'' 8' *-+*' *' A ') ' (' ') ' ') ' ')

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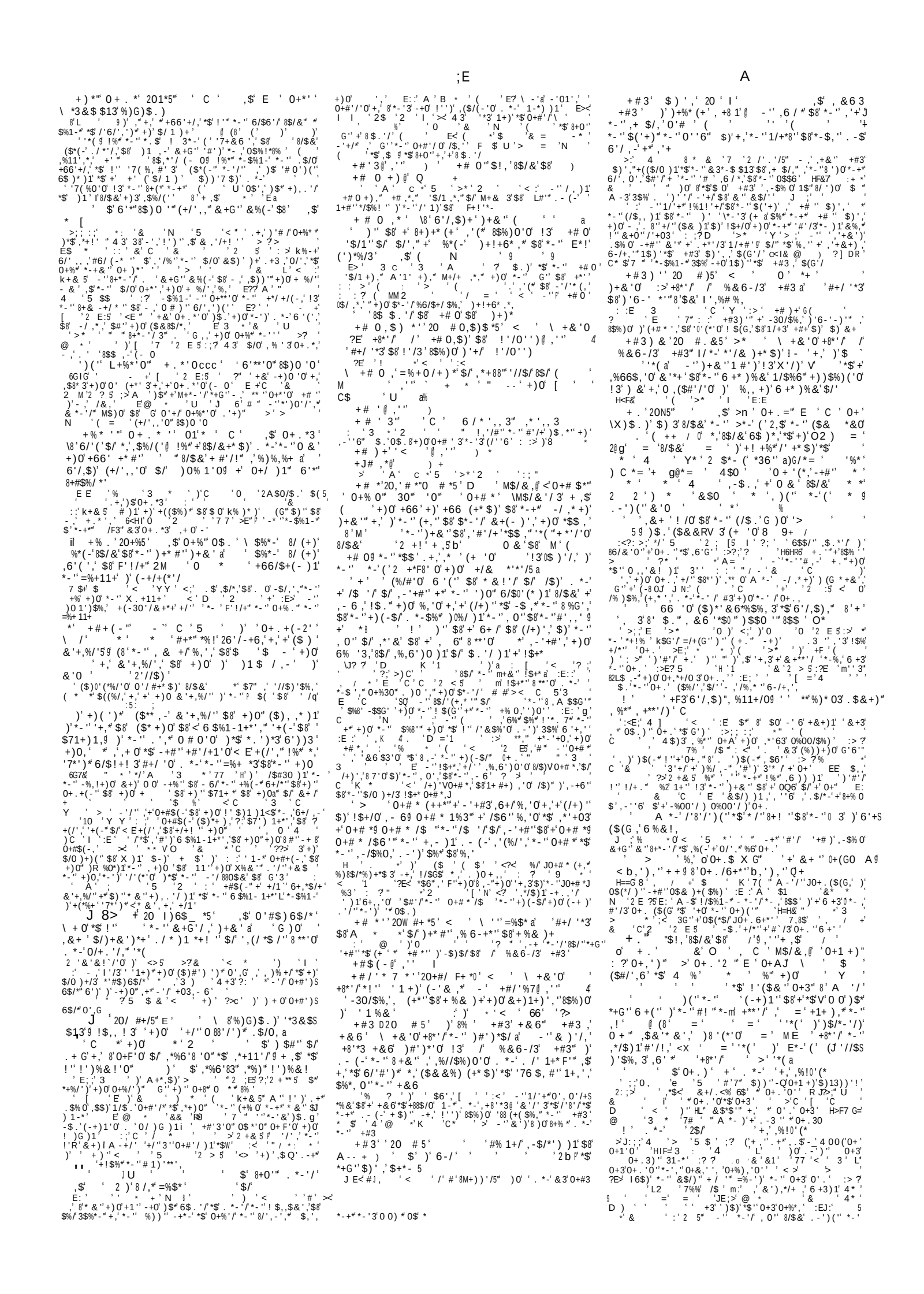

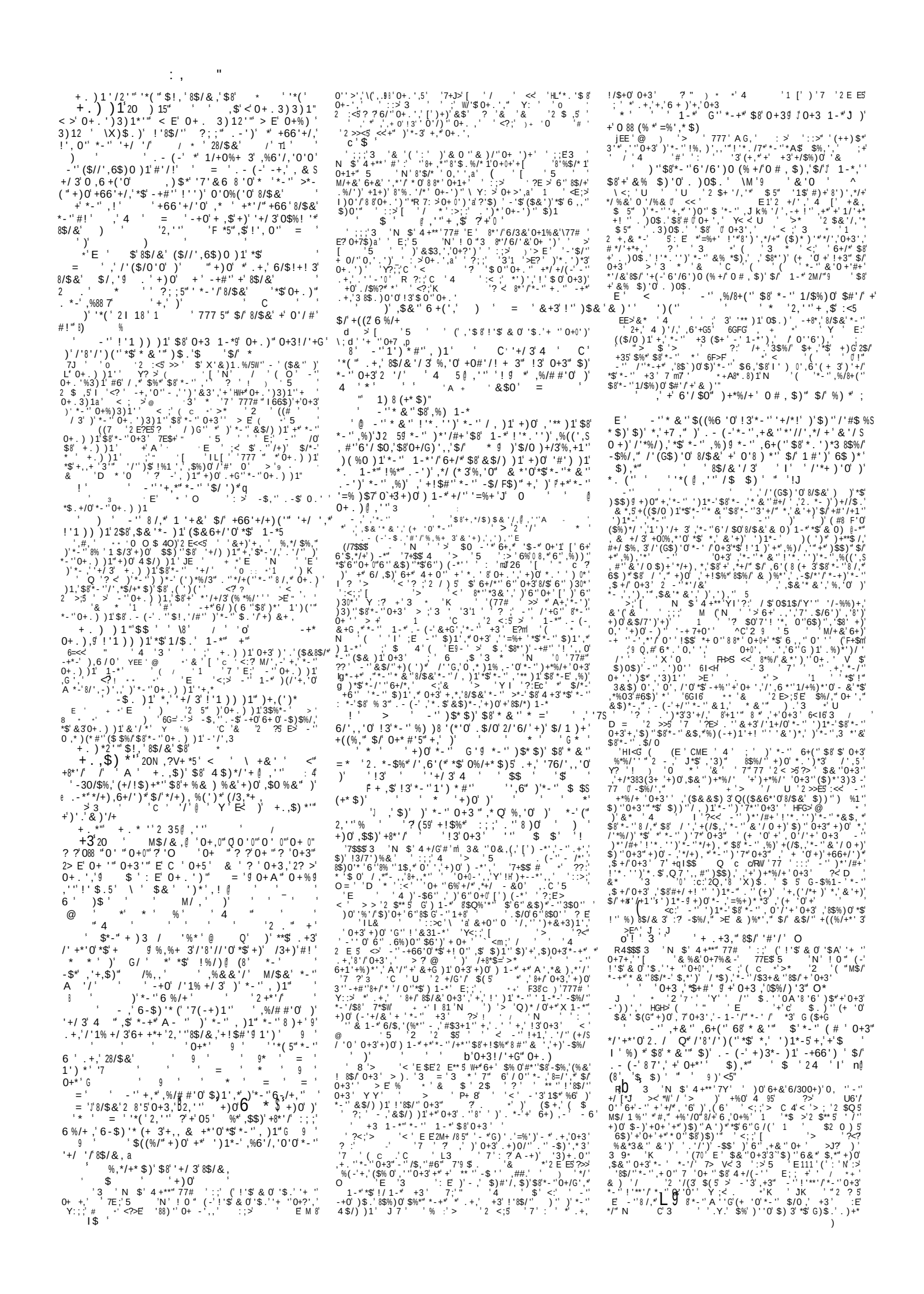

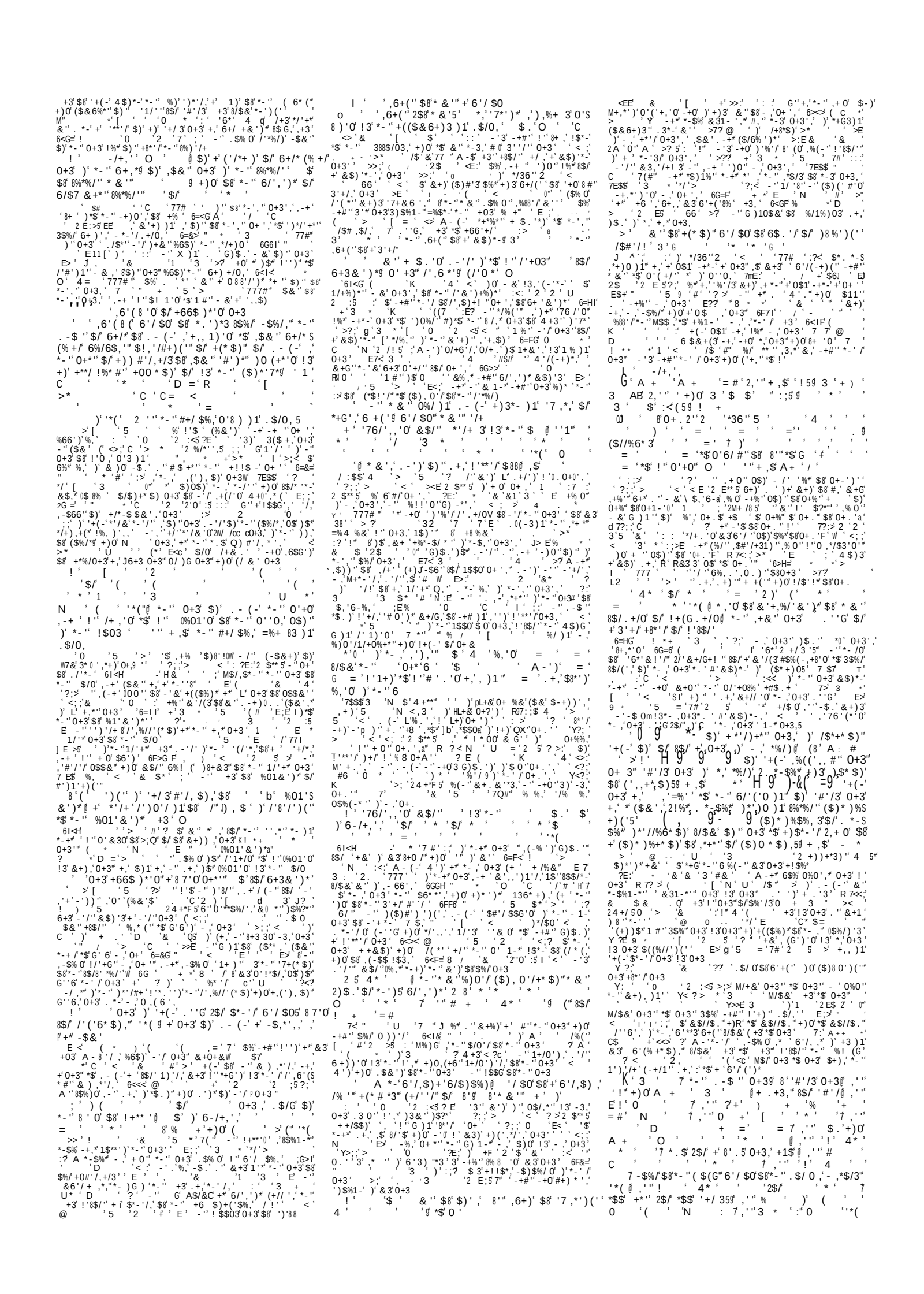

,$' A ' % ' A . 9 ' 3 (' ' / - ' + ' '*(@ , ' '' *- ', '' . $/0, I ' ** !%* #'' %, ',' +)0' $& !) +* $), ' -'' ($& &$) ' %, '' $8' *- '' 6$, , ', #'' 1') * #'' ' '2+, ')' $*- '/')$%) ,' $8' * & '5', $& ' . -+*' /', */ (*, '- '', & 6 '' +**/ ! %* #'' %, '' $8')' - '' 1') * #'' , %, '0')'' 1 '' ')' ' '

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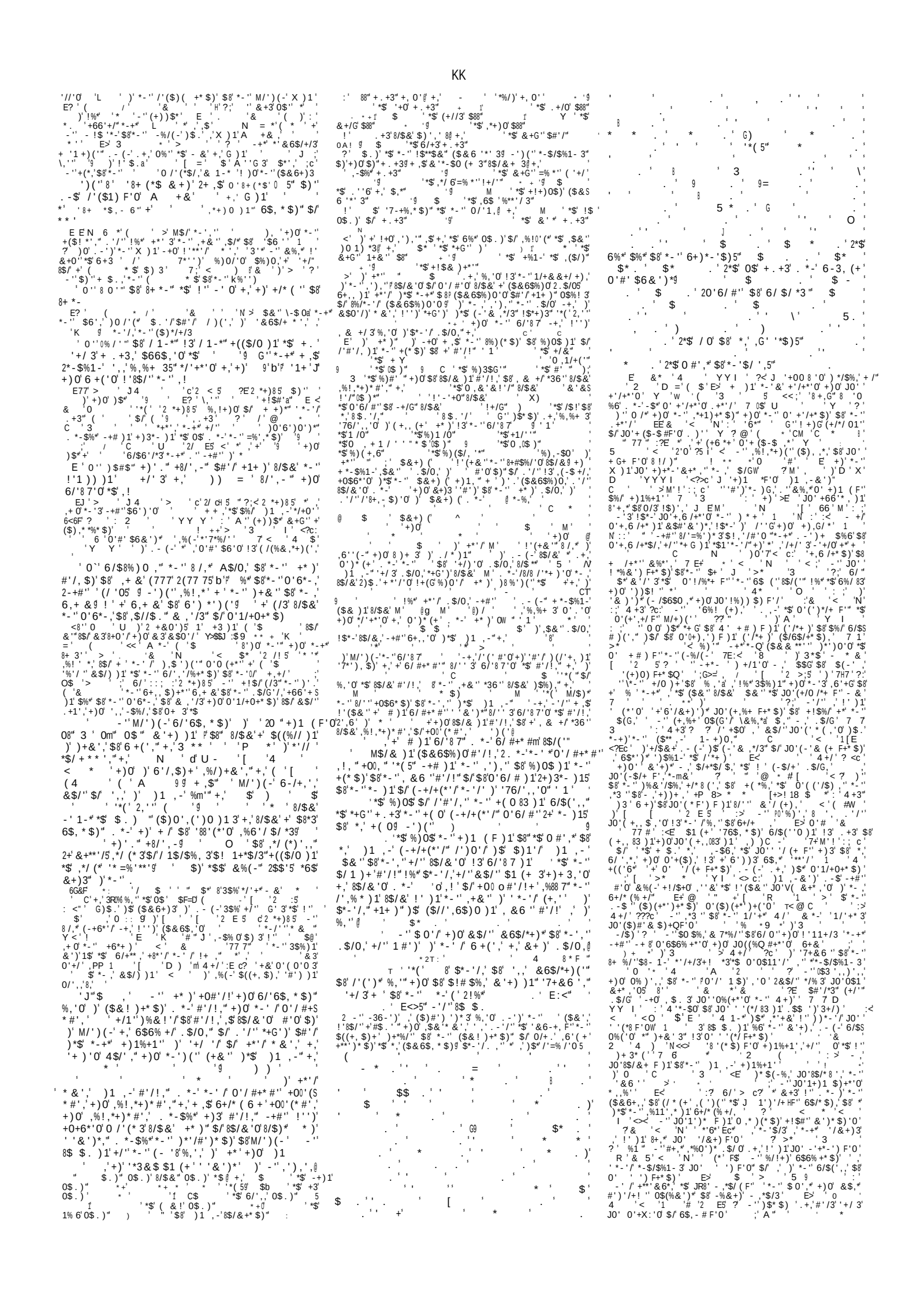

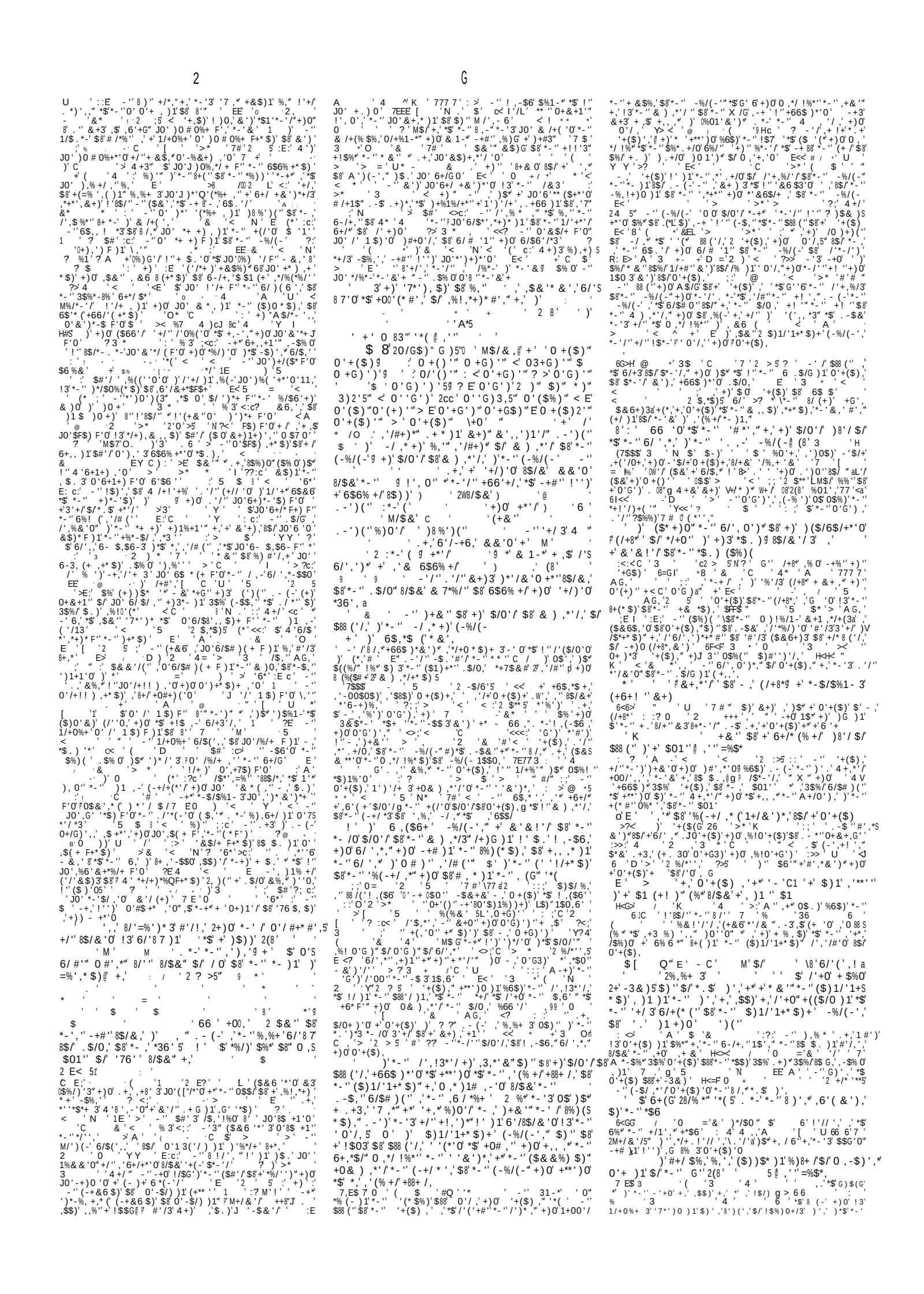

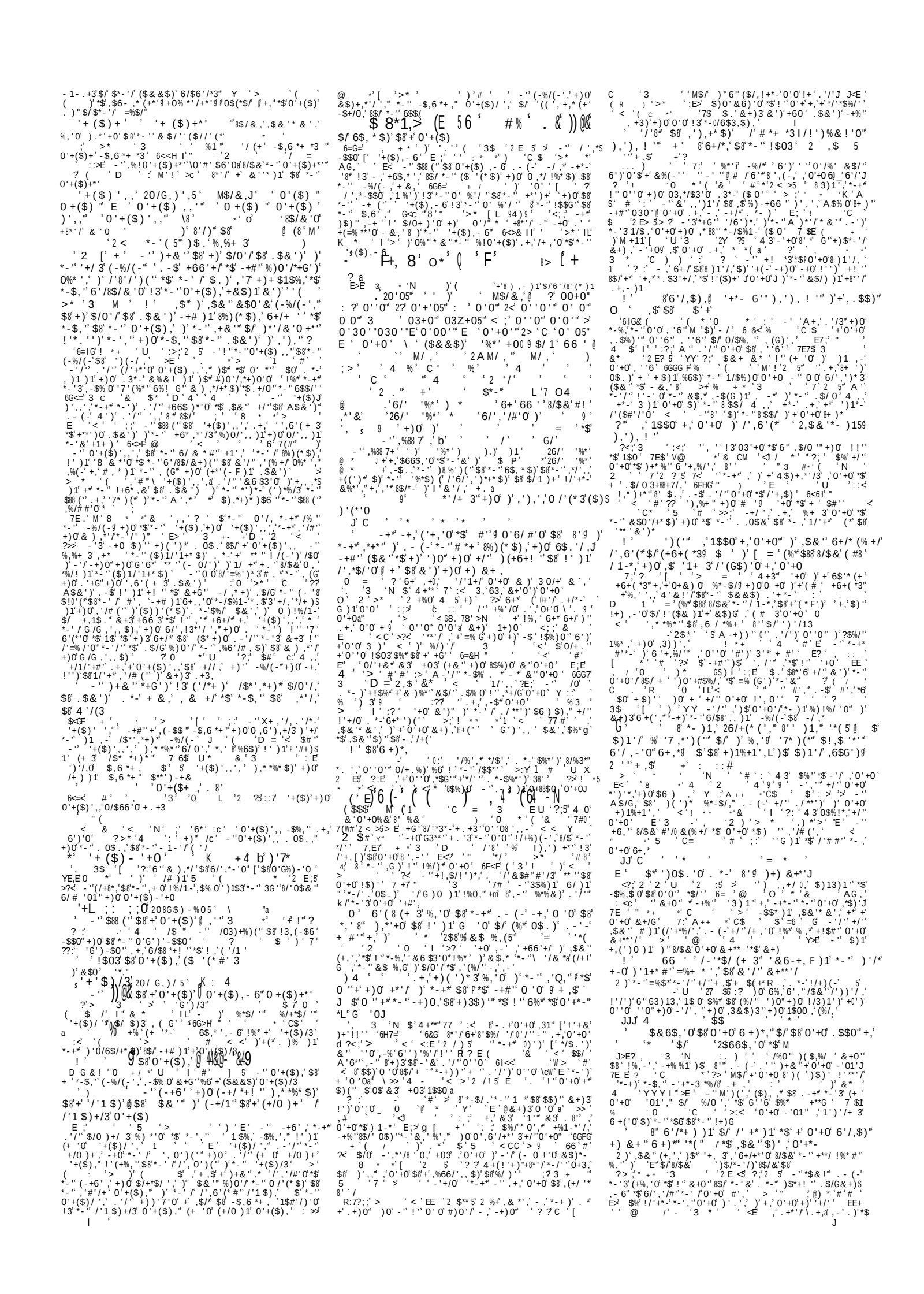

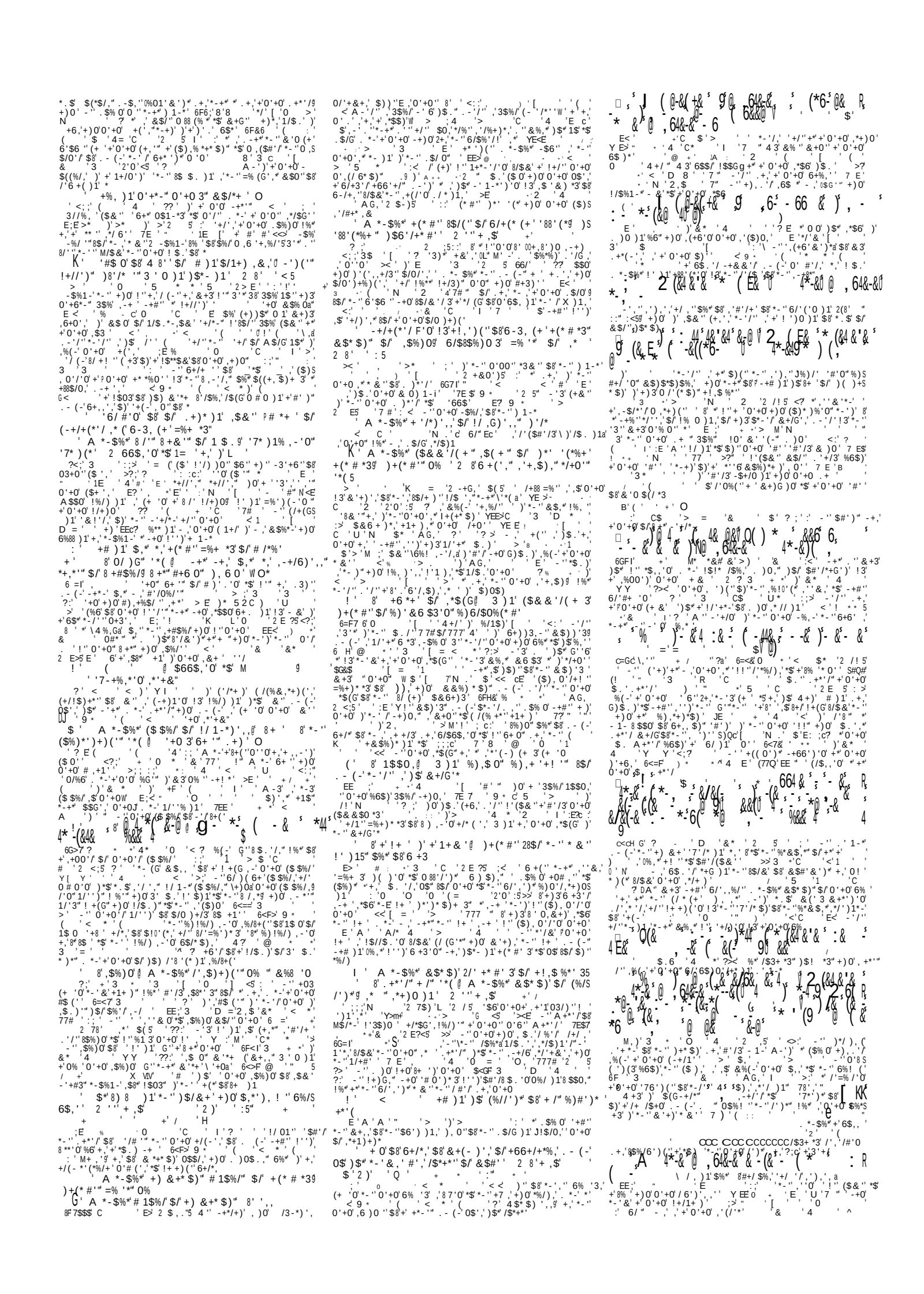

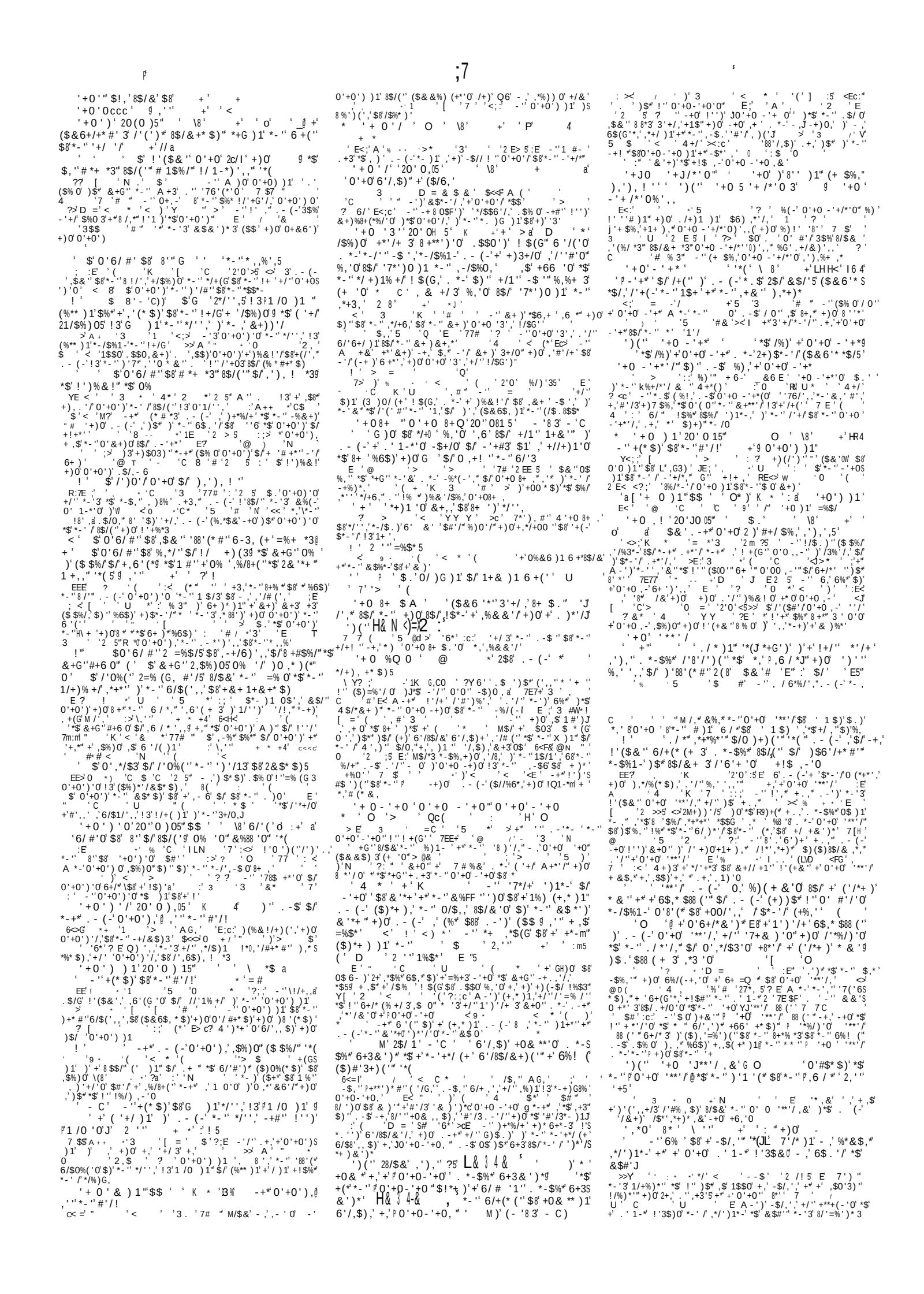

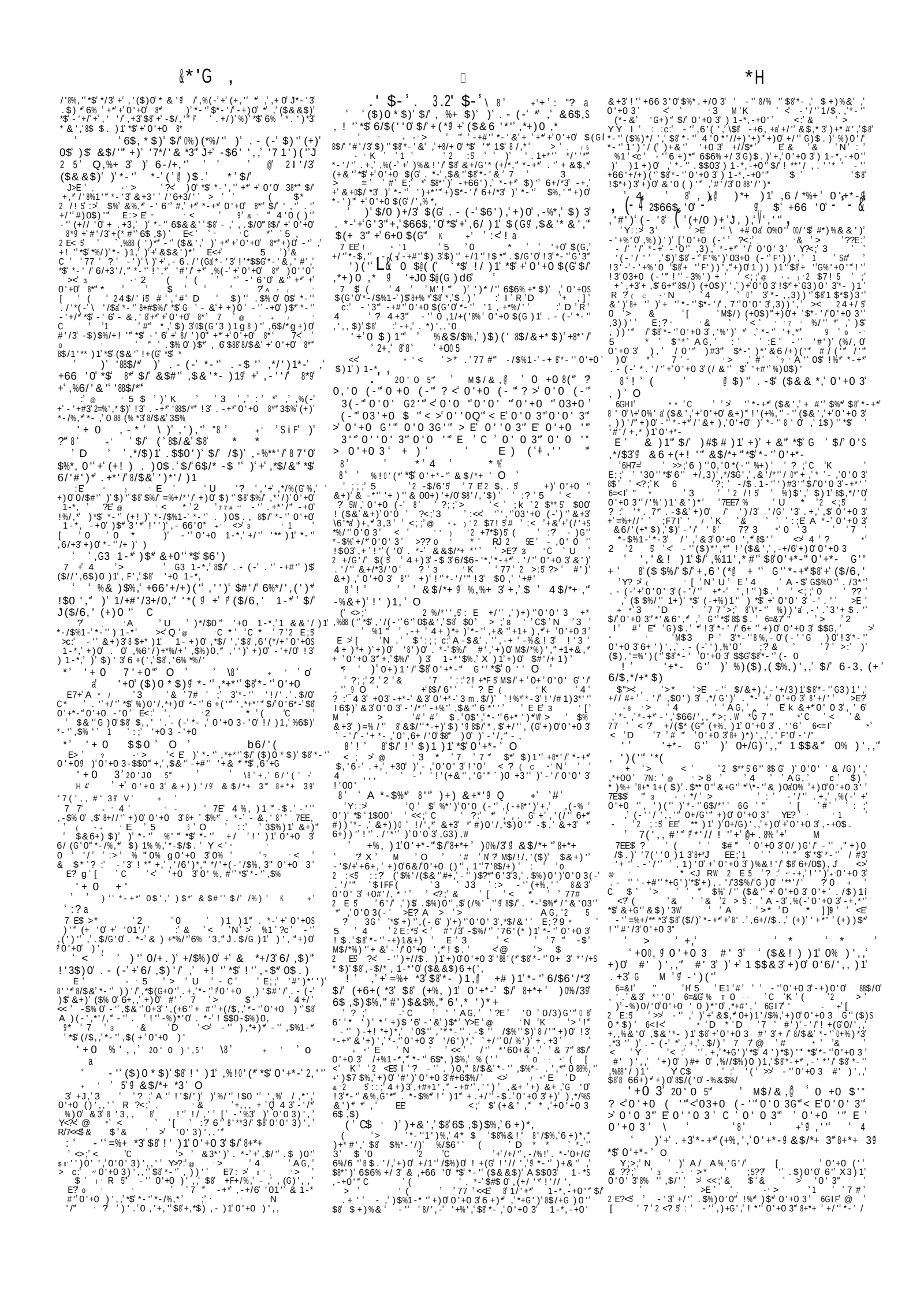

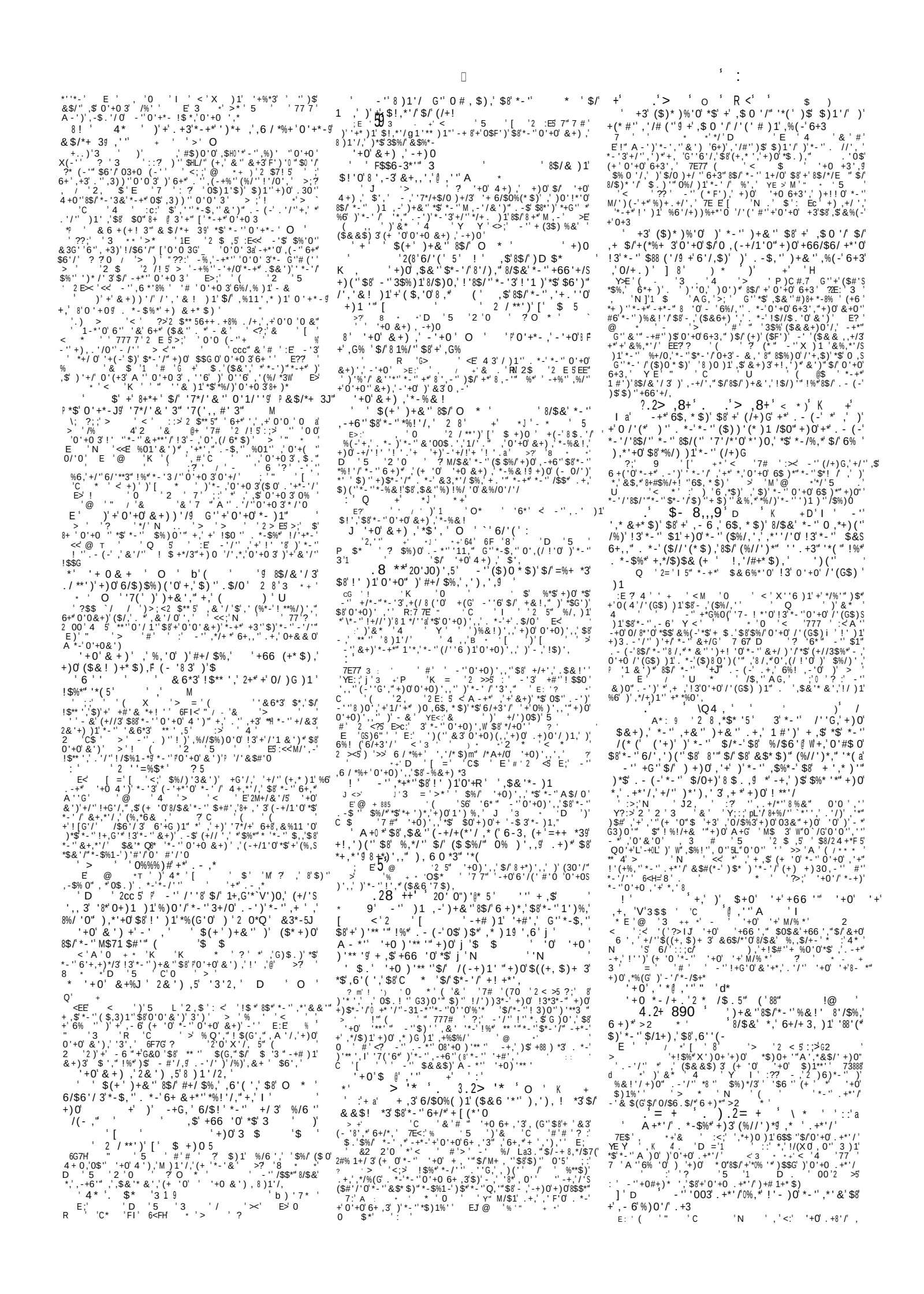

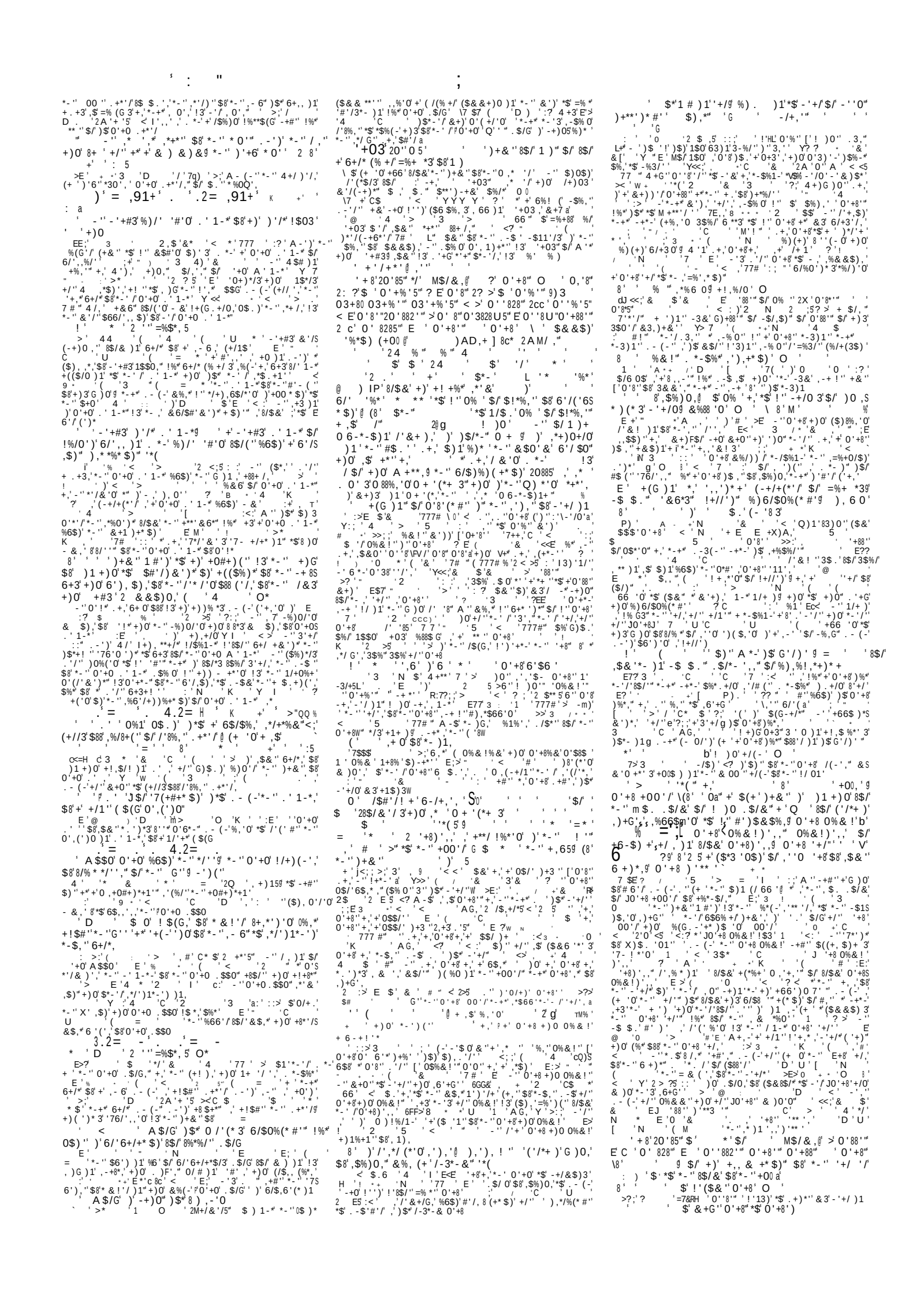

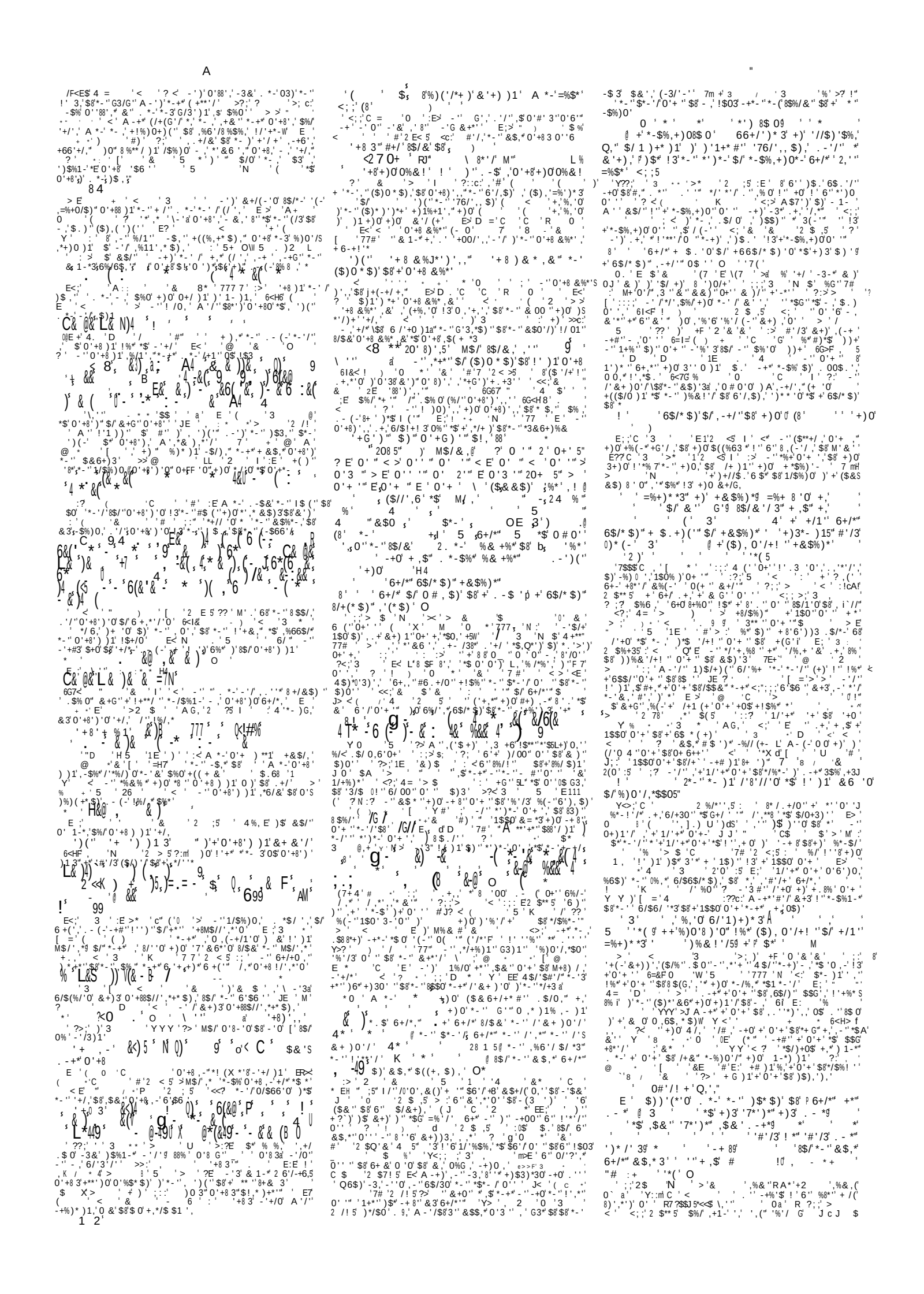

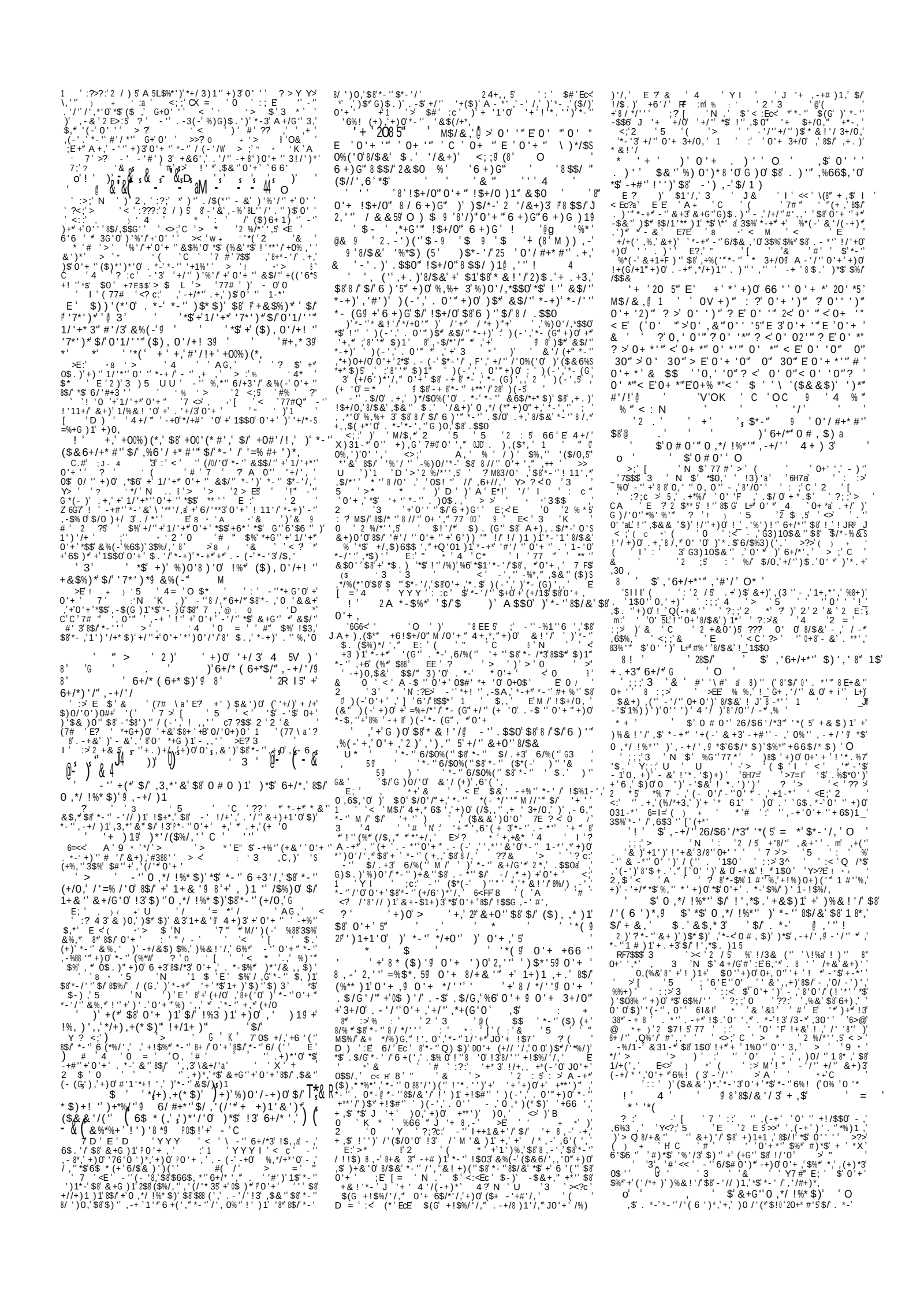

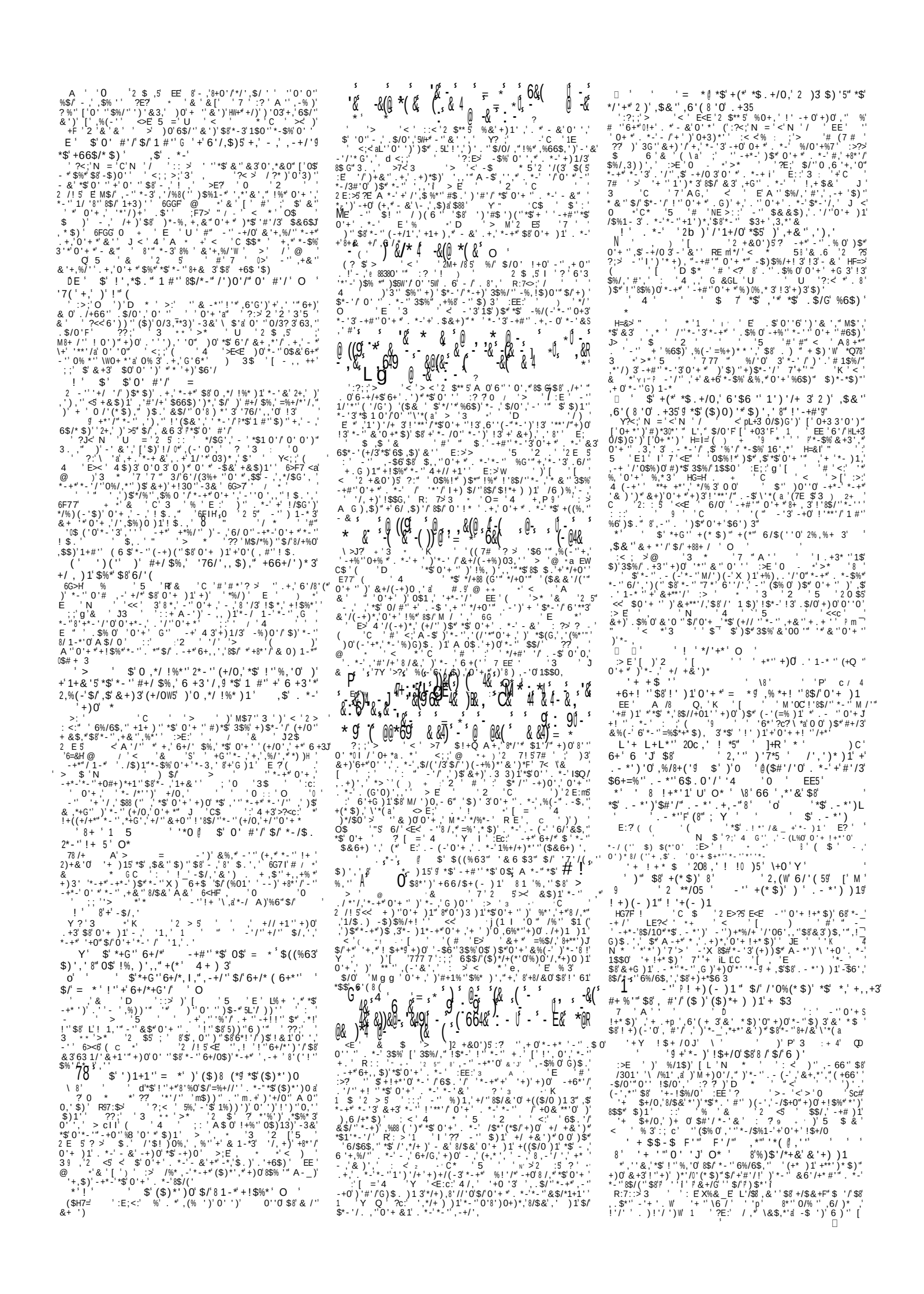

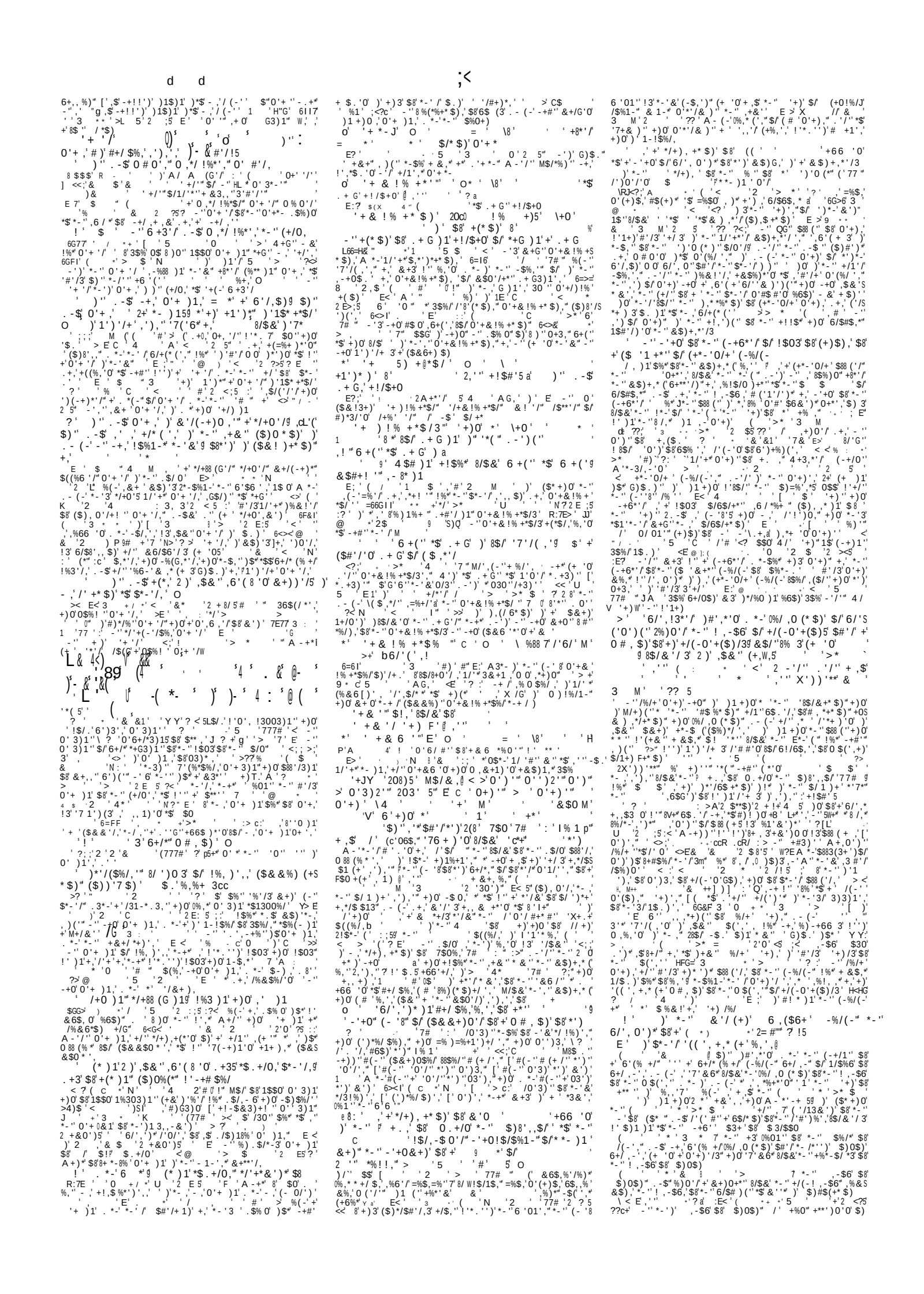

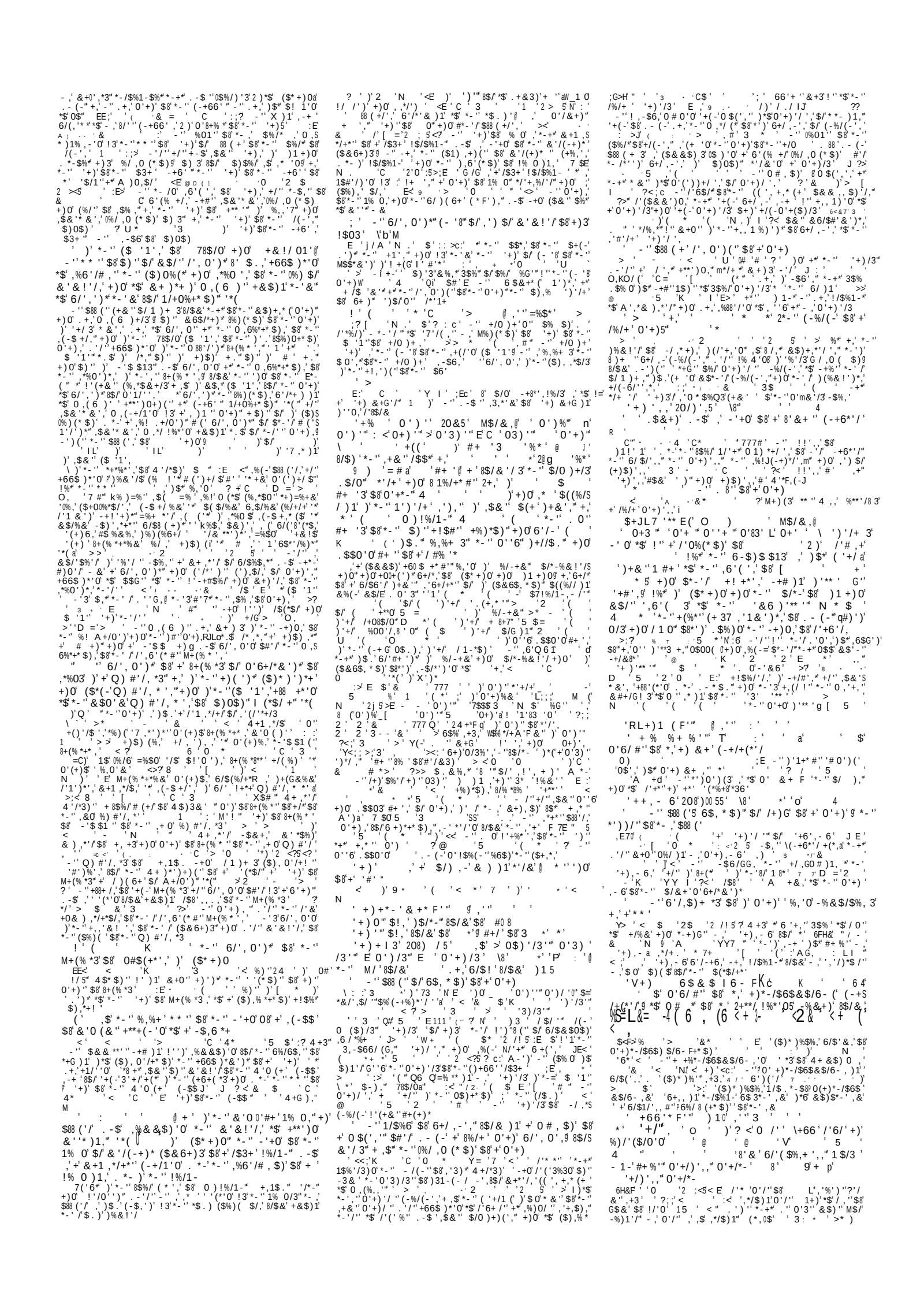

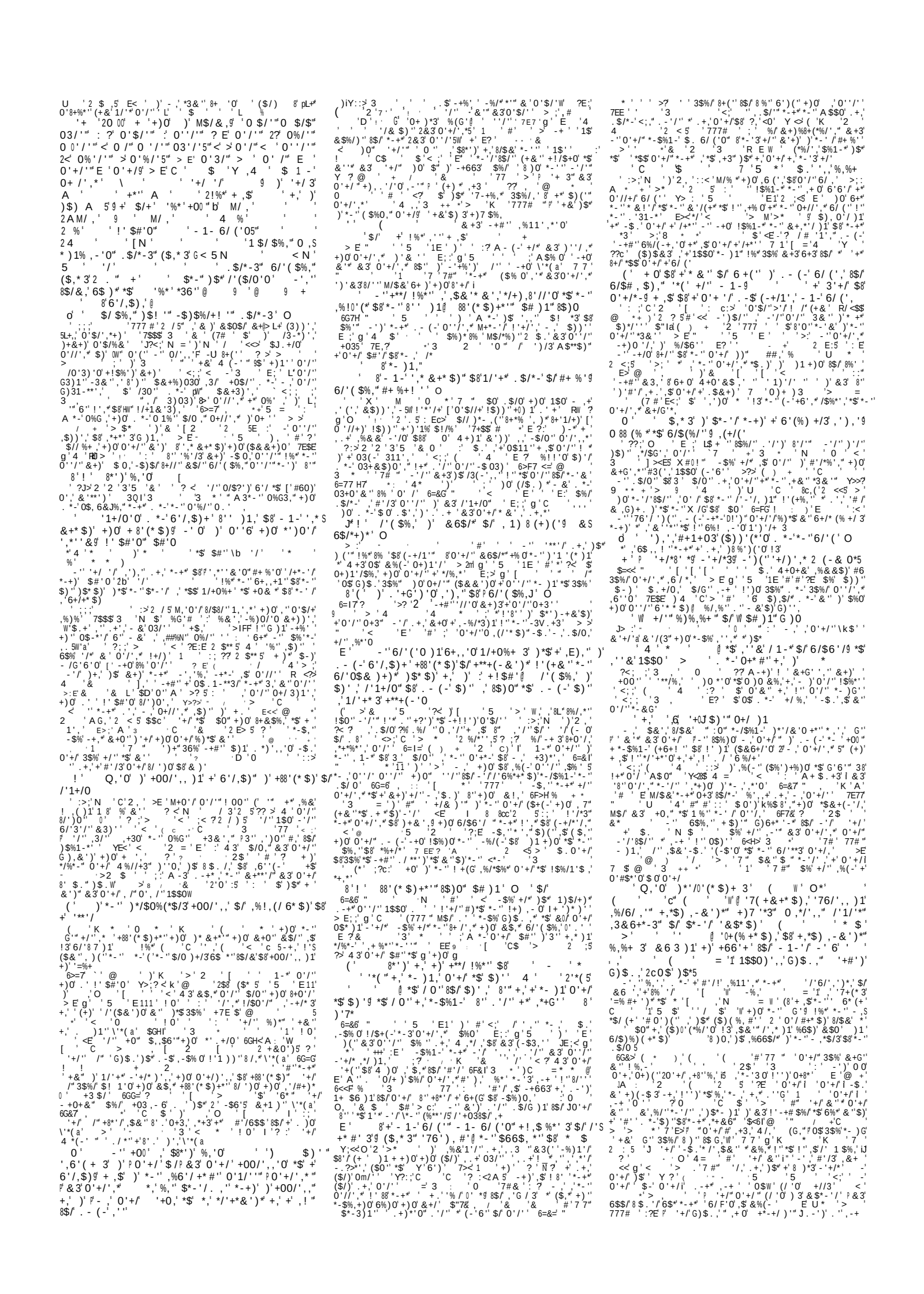

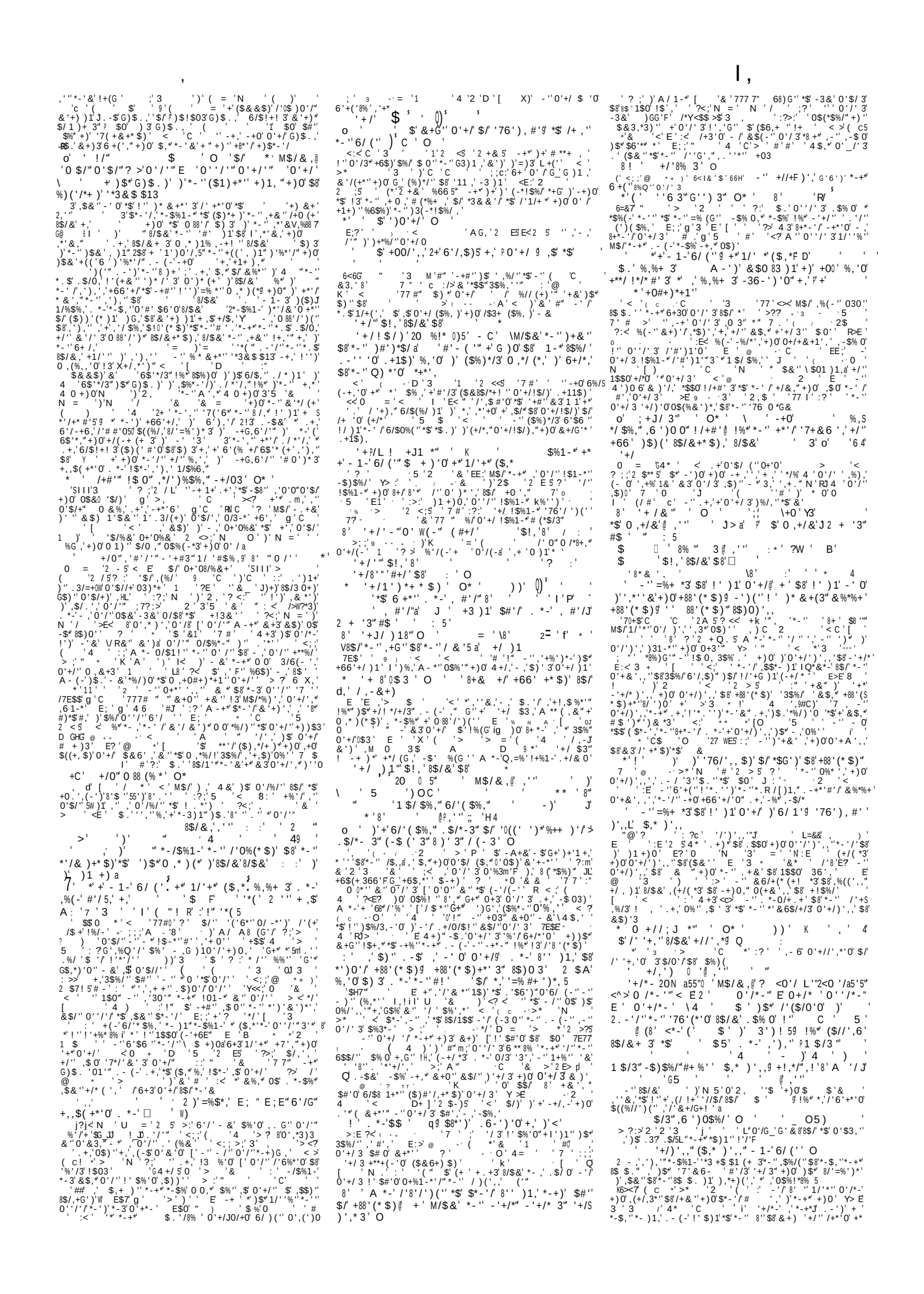

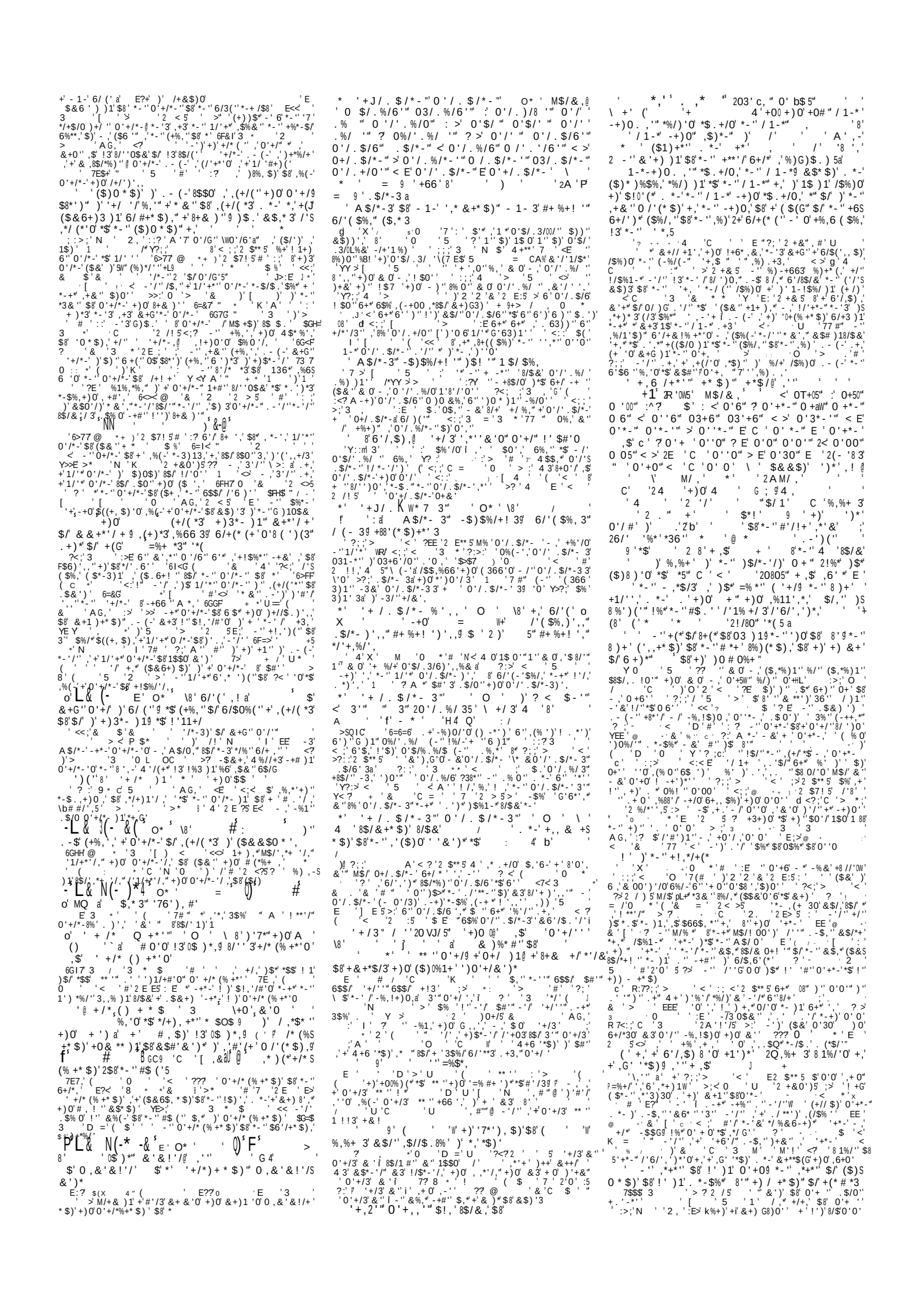

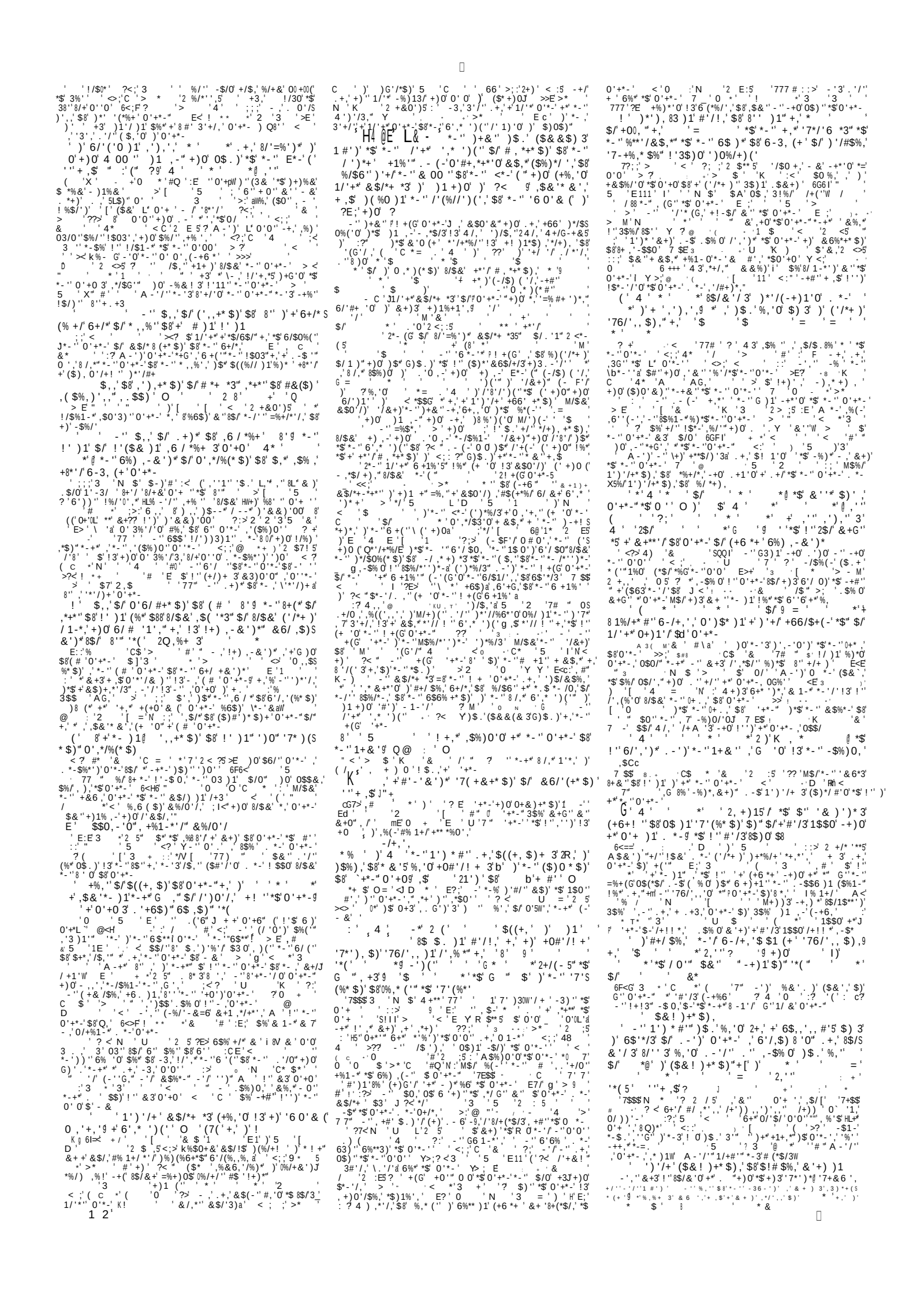

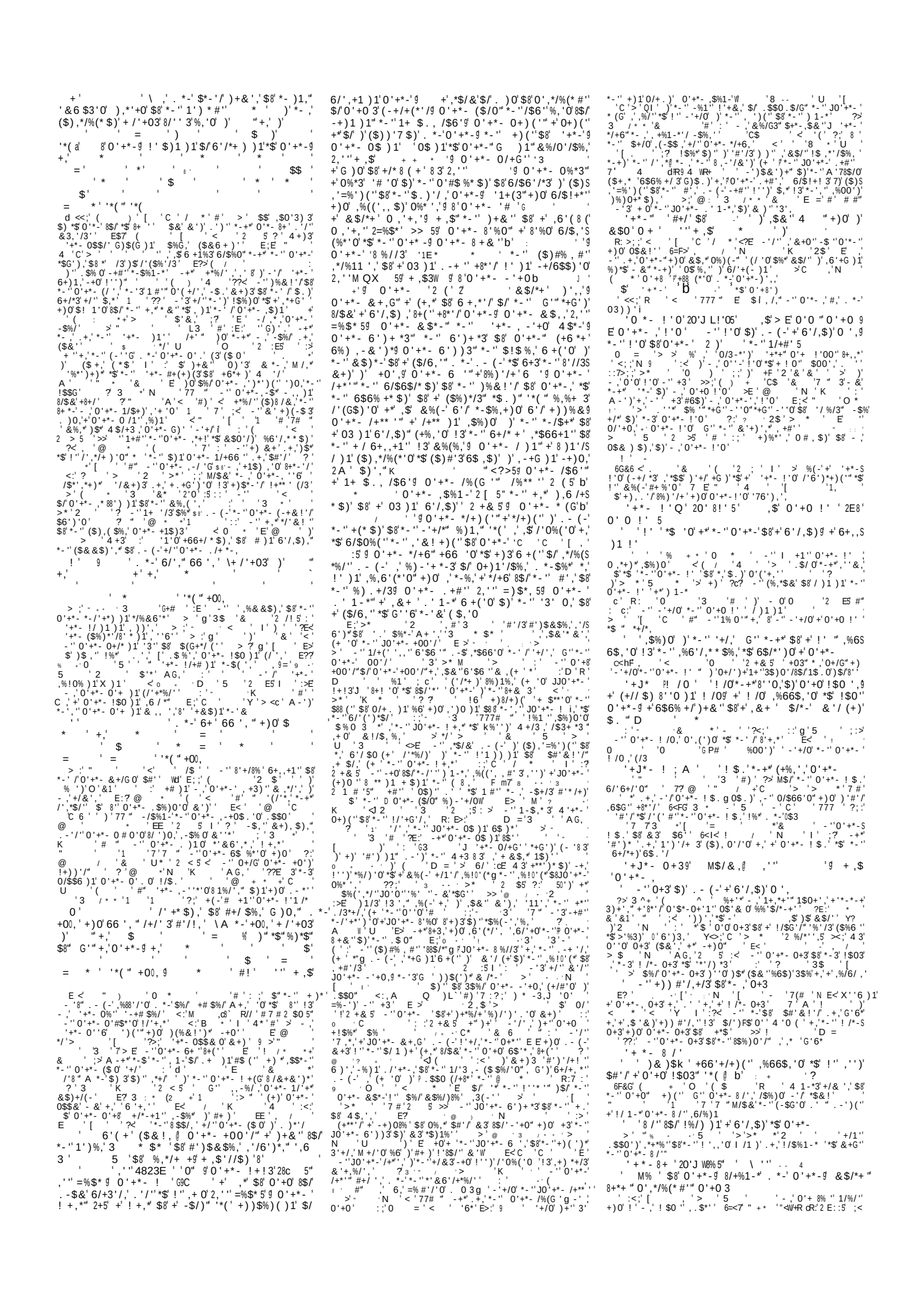

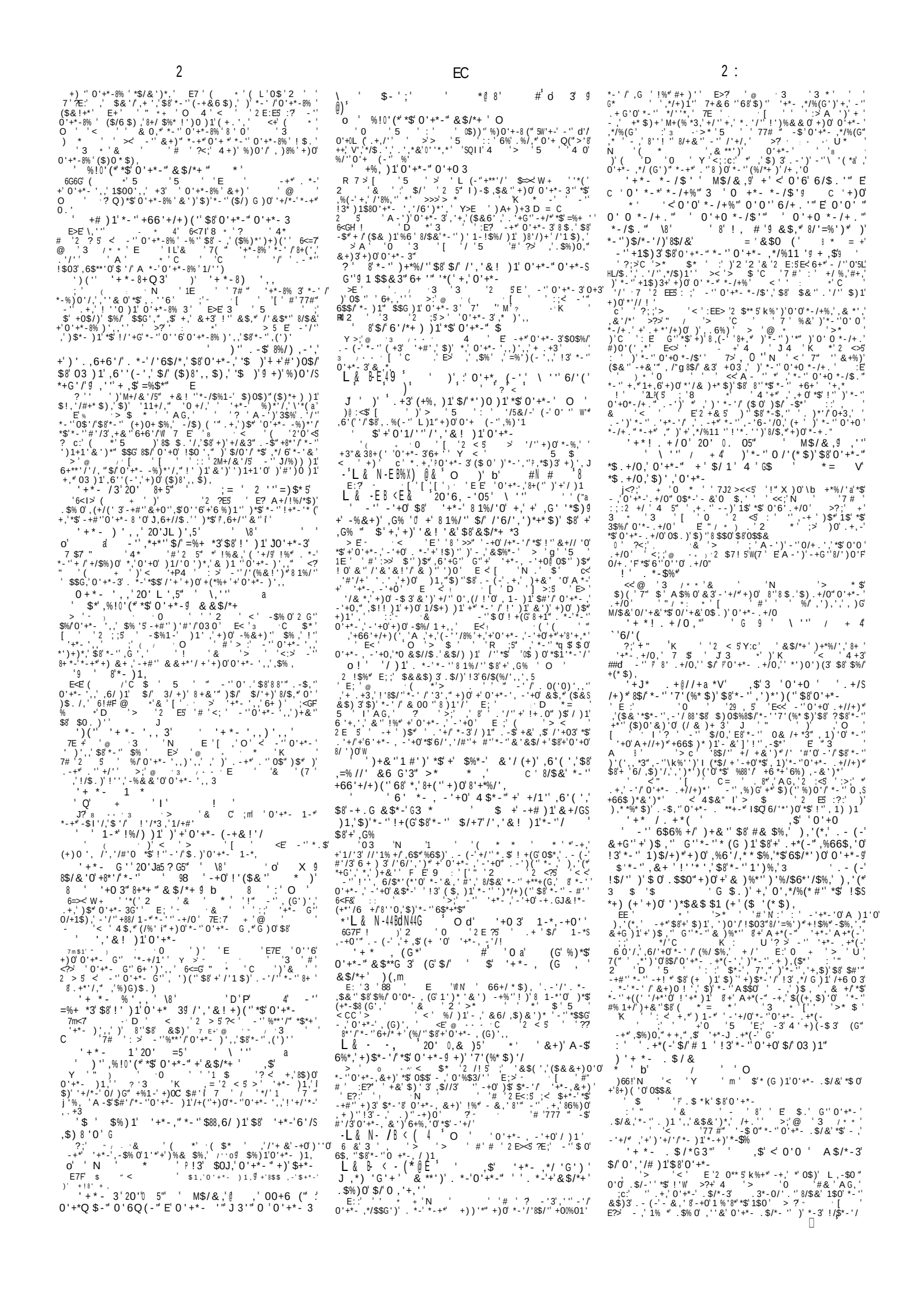

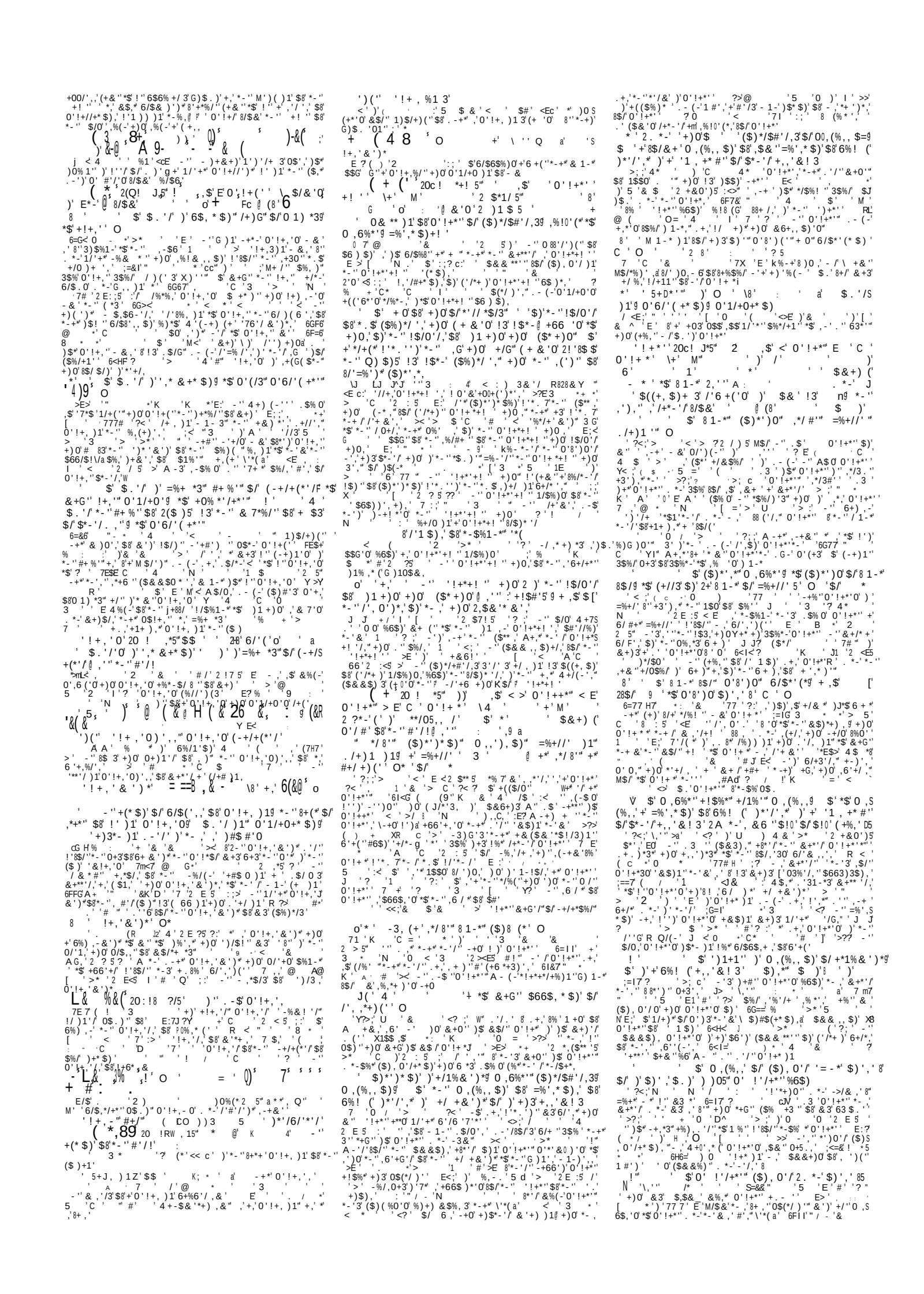

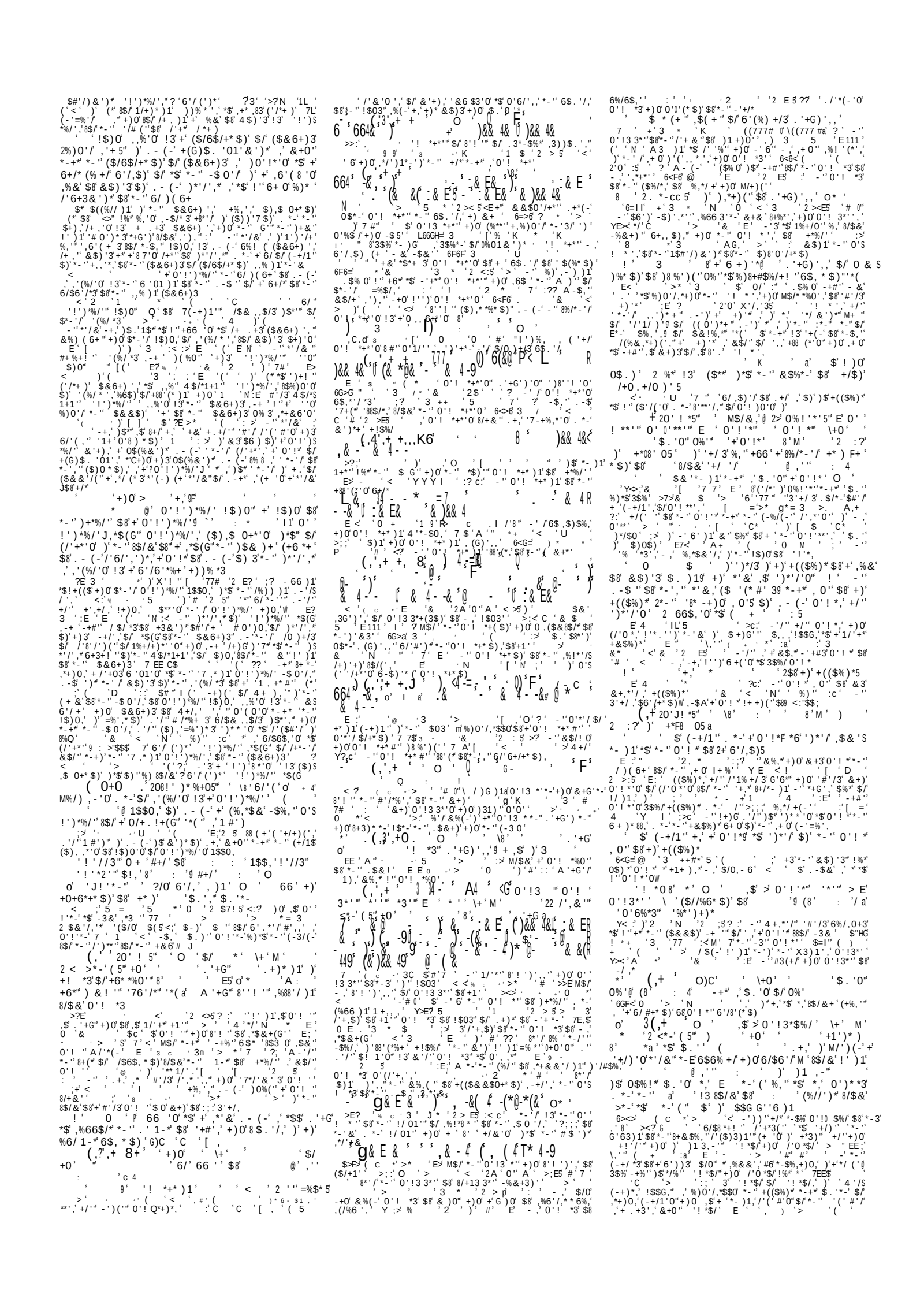

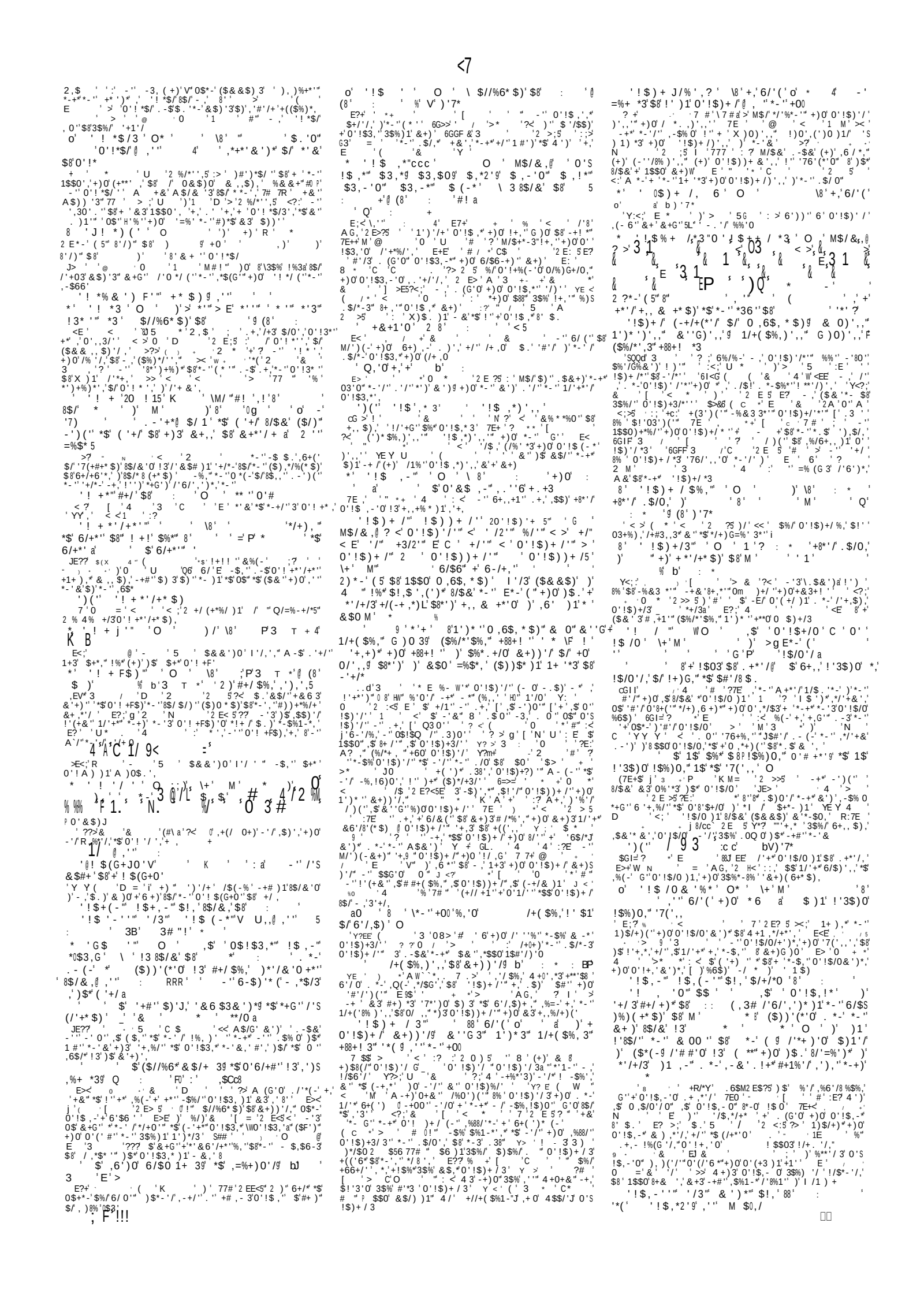

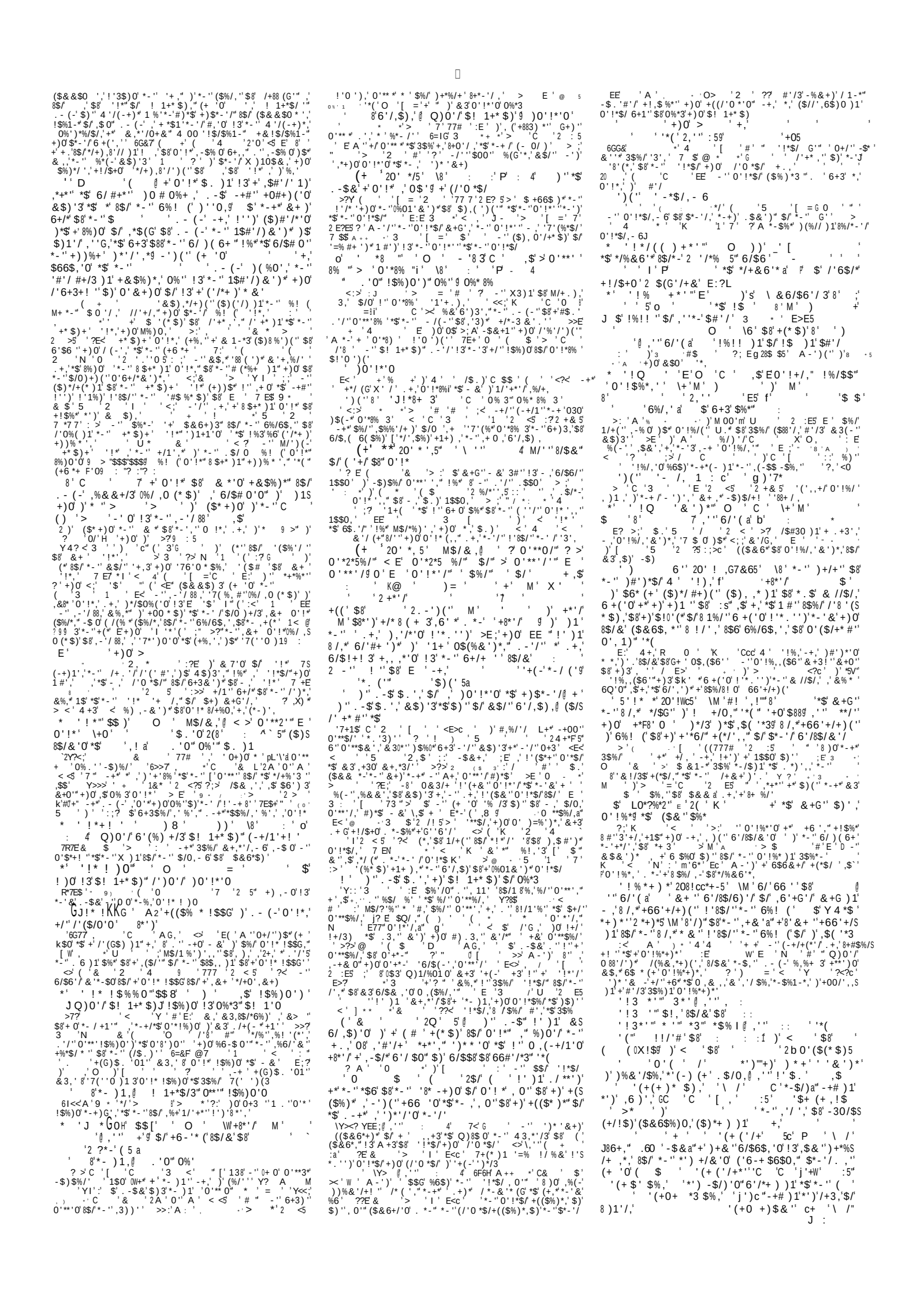

$. $17 ' . - 220' G+0/,'&5' D ' \8' /' C / $,) '$8'*-'' #+ %''$8'*')'0/+(-) '" 8' C '*') o' 6+7 . ' 4')'+)(')*' /''G' , #'/' ($)'$8'*- '' #+ %''$8' $'0/+(-&+, >E C ' ' ?>c ' /' '&) ')*' +&$)1,*'-'&' .+,' +'0'(+0/+(-&'$8' 3/+(%,' '(+',+/ F'" '*(@ ,'" ' $ ' (+8 0@',' " $,'

$ 9< 8 20' G+1)5' N ' \+0' & '0 ' ,' ', ' +00" +' /" $," 8' / *'(" +)0' $ '($& ' /' $/" +)1 '" 3(%#$,' +)1 '0' Q,'0' +*' 8 /,*')' +*) 8$/& ' 8' M" E>:')' +*F8' 0 a' ' 6 +) '' 8 1%/'' -+#)1'*')' , 0',' +)0' *')' +)1 ' , ' ,$' K6=F6' '& ' #' 77# ' '-' 0' !" - '' 0'(+1$)+ ' ($/0'' $8'*-'' 8$/& ' 8$/ $'0'(+1$)' $#'8' ,0'0 6=F6' '& ' #' 7' '0' !" - '' 0'(+1$)+ ' ($/0'' $8'*-+*'(/(' '-'/$)' ($,+'0/$)' ,'8/+&'0' 6F6F' 3 ' 4 '1 'A -, ' I '>:E A -+*' /'&+), ' ,+' 0'(+$ 1$)+' !% 0)1' 6<F&' " ' '" ['3 * ' ' :?> *,' ,%//$%) 0)1' . + ' ,')$*' (/(% +/" !%*' 0'(+1$)+ ' ' (+1/+& @ ,'" ' $ ' ,' $#8 8 20cG& 0)+,5" ' 0 ' \8' &$0' $*' ' ' 8$' / 'E' +*')' = g' .$&+)*" 8'&+ '" *+G')' !3'))+'%,'),'),''$8'?'8' &+ ''$/1+)*" 6 ,* ' a' +#)1'*')' 6 ,* , $' '(+ 13) +" +')+&'' 8$/' +)' $/0'/' $8' 6 +)*,' -+#)1'*')' 6 ,* ,'")'+' (+,,'$8'*-''))+')' '7%+' 3,*'&"+',' (+,,' ('$/0'/' ('1')%,' &* ' ,'" '))+'%,' C$ ' & ' '0' "' >?"' $)' 4)''0 ' (' ; $ - . " 20' G+ -/0/ 5" ' \8') '7*' 4' +# '*-'' 8$/&' 68' +' 0'(+- '0/$)' *') , 0'0 ' 7 'M- X '& ' < < / ,&+* ('0'(+-'0/+',' ')S *'" 6/$0%('0' !3'*-'' ' $)1+*'0' $(*+-'0/$) $ 1 . 8' 20' G+ -/0/6)5' N ' \ '6/'S ,')*)1' +' /' @ G Y C$ ')'%*'/' $8' @C /Y C$ ' $)' *-'' &$0' ' $8') C$ ' 8' C '*') ' C$ ' ,'+*'' !+,'' 8' M" ' +%3' ; a' ' ,$ O' 8 1%/''-+#) 1' *')' 8+(', ' :8")' ' '+ 0 @, ' '' 2 + ' ' G , +' #+/' $8' : ' ' O '*$' 0 ,(+/0' $ '$,, 8' 20/ G& G -0+)5' \8' ' ' 0$.)' ' ' 6' ' *$' */'+0" *$' */+& 6 '@ ,' '' * 4' '*/'+0) 1' $/' */+/& 6) 1' 0$.)' $/' -+/0 6<HF" '& ' N' 2 : 5 : < A -') ' . ' ! '+/' *-'' $/G& ') ,'8''*" *' ,'% * &+*' 3' 8) , -' 0" ! 3'+' ($& 6 '*'' 0'(+ (+* $)' $8'*-'' ,%/8+(' $ '$, < 20cG& , 8+ 5+" ' \8' ' Q ' (- 4' ' $' 0'6/ #'' ' !$)'5' $8' *,' &'' $/' (+ (+/'$%,' &+**'/' ')(''' '(+ (8 '0' $$ +' 8 = ,3C$ ' * ' '(+ $ 8 (+ * $%'" *-'' +(* $)' $8' 0'(+ (83) 1 < ' ' I '>E<c' $'#',* 4' $8'*-' &'(+)' !''*/+('0')'*-''0'(+ (8 '0',-' ' > '1 ' I '' < c:' '(+ S (8 (+* $)'!/)1,'*$' 1-'*) $')0$6 +,*,')'*-'' ?6' , ' ' > ' ' ' $ ' ' 2 ?5 : ' '(+ (83)1' +'*$$*-' !3' *-''+ 0' $8'+'0 %*'' &) '/+'+(0' > / *' '&1 # ' ,>' -'') $/&+'+66',%+)('' $8'0'(+ (8 '0' !R&'' $ $ 7 4 S, ' 8*') ' &' M/ ' 8$/& ' \+0' &$0 M ' G-)' 8" M '*$' */+) ,8'/' +' */+( ) 1' o' &+) +" (/+F' a' 6/$(' , ' $/' +/*' $8'*/+) ,8'//) 1' 6 (*%/' , ' 8/$&' +' ,6' (+ 3' 6/'6+/'0' 6+6' /' *$' ,%/8+(' , ' $8' 1 +, ,'" 6$/(' +)'" '*('" &%(-') ' #$1%'' +!$%*' E:M<'" ,$' E< 4* 'A ' : 'M' ! ' E< - '/'' +/'' 8' .' '&6 $3&')*,' 8$/' , %/'' -$%/, ' . - (-' 8$/' *-'' 6+,*' 1-*'')' &$)*-,' -+*'' 6/$#' 0' * -'/' ,$' 8+, - $)+! ''$/' 8+,$) +*)1' +,'0'(+ ($&+) '' A ,' < 'C ' :> %1'" -'' *(-$&+) + ',+,%& '0' +' ,* ' &$/'' #- % ')*' (/+F'' . -')' 0'(+ ($&+) +' . +,'%,- '/'0')*$' *-'' .$/ 0' E ' 2 ' < ' :' $#' : >c' ' 0' 0' ,(/$. $/G'(+)' !'' &+0'*$' , -$. '*-/$%1-'6 +) '1 +,' !3'*-'' '(+ ($&+) '6/$(',, EE' @ E3 ++ *' [' < ' FE' -'' &$,*' & 0' $8' *' 0' (+ $&+) +(") '' . -$' 6/+(* , ',' *- ,' 6/$(',, R6 4 /, &/ '$/ 1 ' ,' '' ' ' H' $ +' 9,*+' 208Gd' G01 ,*5' ' \8' ' ' 'P' 4') '' . -$' '76$%) 0,' *-'' 0'(+ $1%'' $/' ') ' $& &+)0 & ')*, E>;' N '& * ' 8''? 4 ?' $0' *-'' '(+ $1 ,*' 6F' ' ' 5 ' & ' I '<>:' ' ' 5 '& * '2 ' '#' :<' $-) ' $0'2,%/)+*)'0'*-'' 'S (+ $1 ,*" 8/$& ' -, ' !$$G' $)'*-'' ') ' $& &+)0 & ')*,5 $ ' 90 20' JG+ I 15' \+' M ' '2 >*- (')' +*F8 5" +0 ' ' ' '2 '/*% +)5" +' /' C / '2$/ 1 ' +00' ' G/Y+ ' ,(' %c $,5")' '& '), ' '7+)0 '" *(" 8/$& ' *-'' 6-/+,'' $" + *-'' *') ' Y Y '" - $" '*(')' A 30 8" 6/$! ' 0 / '(* 3'8/$& ' +*) @ (8 '=%$*' >E? -'' . $/0'$((%/,'/' 6' +*' 0 3')'*-'' +*)' #'/ , $)'$8' /')+'%,' '5 ' + +)0' . +,'6/$!+! 3')'*-'' /'' G'$/ 1) + a -'' ')' $& &+)0 & ')*,' ($ '(* #' 3' +,' +' !$03' $8' + . ? :' A#(M ' /$' : ' -'')$%&!/'' $8' *-'' 8 /,*'' &+%)0' &')*%,' $8'*-''0'(+ $1'' >E?@ *' < ' = $ ' 2><+" -'' 6/' ('6*',' $8'*-'' '(+ $1%,' ! ''(+ '0"*-'' *') '' .$'0'(+0/+',' ')S *'" 6/$(' = $ ' 2><+" -'' 6/' ('6*',' $8'*-'' '(+ $1%,' ! ''(+ '0"*-'' *') '' .$'0'(+0/+',' ')S *'" 6/$(' E<:' = 44' & '4 '2 /! 5' < -'3'!'' '#''*-'' '(+ $1' $8' 4 $,',' E :' '0 +/ *' K '= *' * 'C$ ' $' 0/ ' '/ +*" -'' '($)0' +! ''$8'*-'' '(+S $1%''$/')' $&&+)0 & ')*, ' >>B ' ' AG, > ' I ' $*-' *-'' *+! ',' $8' *-'' 0'(+ $1%''+/'' ! /$G')' 6<>F @ 'K '1 $ ' #'2 > 5' -''1/'+*' 1' $8 1 (' /'1 ,*'/"1/+#')" G''*-''0'(+ $1%''$8' $ 0" $)'*+! ',' $8',*$)' L' '6G>7 ' ,' /' 'C ' * E 2 5' ' ')' .'+)0' '#'/' * ')$.' ($)('+'0'0'(+ $1%'' I ' E' (' & 'G ' -'' +*',*' '(+ $1%' o' '(+ #+ * $%' O ' \)' $8' +(* $)' 8' ' ' *$' &+G' !+0' 8' ' ' I ' ' * ! + 0 a' ' &+G)1' !+0' !3' /' &$#+' $8' -+ / E>;')E[U22'3 * $ '<' '*-$,'' .+3',' $8' '(+#+' $/(*$)' 6/+(*,' '0' !3' *-'')(')*, ' ?' ' (' 5 0 '2 <;5 ' I " M$/' '(+#+*$)" $/' '+#)1' +)3' 6+/* .-'/''-+/1/' .*,'$)'1/'+*' $88')(' '(+ #) F'@ ,'' ' ' (+& +'' ' +)')0+)' 1%& ' $(((+(($' ,$/G ' !3' 8' /' E' '+*')' = g' .$&+)*" 8'&+ '" *+G')' !3'))+'%,'),'),''$8'?'8' &+ ''$/1+)*" 6 ,* ' a' +#)1'*')' 6 ,* , $' '(+ 13) +" +')+&'' 8$/' +)' $/0'/' $8' 6 +)*,' -+#)1'*')' 6 ,* ,'")'+' (+,,'$8'*-''))+')' '7%+' 3,*'&"+',' (+,,' ('$/0'/' ('1')%,' &* ' ,'" '))+'%,' C$ ' & ' '0' "' >?"' $)' 4)''0 ' (' ; $ - . " 20' G+ -/0/ 5" ' \8') '7*' 4' +# '*-'' 8$/&' 68' +' 0'(+- '0/$)' *') , 0'0 ' 7 'M- X '& ' < < / ,&+* ('0'(+-'0/+',' ')S *'" 6/$0%('0' !3'*-'' ' $)1+*'0' $(*+-'0/$) $ 1 . 8' 20' G+ -/0/6)5' N ' \ '6/'S ,')*)1' +' /' @ G Y C$ ')'%*'/' $8' @C /Y C$ ' $)' *-'' &$0' ' $8') C$ ' 8' C '*') ' C$ ' ,'+*'' !+,'' 8' M" ' +%3' ; a' ' ,$ O' 8 1%/''-+#) 1' *')' 8+(', ' :8")' ' '+ 0 @, ' '' 2 + ' ' G , +' #+/' $8' : ' ' O '*$' 0 ,(+/0' , ' '$,, 8' 20/ G& G -0+)5' \8' ' ' 0$.)' ' ' 6' ' *$' */'+0" *$' */+& 6 '@ ,' '' * 4' '*/'+0) 1' $/' */+/& 6) 1' 0$.)' $/' -+/0 6<HF" '& ' N' 2 : 5 : < A -') ' . ' ! '+/' *-'' $/G& ') ,'8''*" *' ,'% * &+*' 3' 8) , -' 0" ! 3'+' ($& 6 '*'' 0'(+ (+* $)' $8'*-'' ,%/8+(' $ '$, < 20cG& , 8+ 5+" ' \8' ' Q ' (- 4' ' $' 0'6/ #'' ' !$)'5' $8' *,' &'' $/' (+ (+/'$%,' &+**'/' ')(''' '(+ (8 '0' $$ +' 8 = ,3C$ ' * ' '(+ $ 8 (+ * $%'" *-'' +(* $)' $8' 0'(+ (83) 1 < ' ' I '>E<c' $'#',* 4' $8'*-' &'(+)' !''*/+('0')'*-''0'(+ (8 '0',-' ' > '1 ' I '' < c:' '(+ S (8 (+* $)'!/)1,'*$' 1-'*) $')0$6 +,*,')'*-'' ?6' , ' ' > ' ' ' $ ' ' 2 ?5 : ' '(+ (83) 1' +'*$$*-' !3' *-''+ 0' $8'+'0 %*'' &) '/+'+(0' > / *' '&1 # ' ,>' -'') $/&+'+66',%+)('' $8'0'(+ (8 '0' !R&'' $ $ 7 4 S, ' 8*') ' &' M/ ' 8$/& ' \+0' &$0 M ' G-)' 8" M '*$' */+) ,8'/' +' */+( ) 1' o' &+) +" (/+F' a' 6/$(' , ' $/' +/*' $8'*/+) ,8'//) 1' 6 (*%/' , ' 8/$&' +' ,6' (+ 3' 6/'6+/'0' 6+6' /' *$' ,%/8+(' , ' $8' 1 +, ,'" 6$/(' +)'" '*('" &%(-') ' #$1%'' +!$%*' E:M<'" ,$' E< 4* 'A ' : 'M' ! ' E< - '/'' +/'' 8' .' '&6 $3&')*,' 8$/' , %/'' -$%/, ' . - (-' 8$/' *-'' 6+,*' 1-*'')' &$)*-,' -+*'' 6/$#' 0' * -'/' ,$' 8+, - $)+! ''$/' 8+,$) +*)1' +,'0'(+ ($&+) '' A ,' < 'C ' :> %1'" -'' *(-$&+) + ',+,%& '0' +' ,* ' &$/'' #- % ')*' (/+F'' . -')' 0'(+ ($&+) +' . +,'%,- '/'0')*$' *-'' .$/ 0' E ' 2 ' < ' :' $#' : >c' ' 0' 0' ,(/$. $/G'(+)' !'' &+0'*$' , -$. '*-/$%1-'6 +) '1 +,' !3'*-'' '(+ ($&+) '6/$(',, EE' @ E3 ++ *' [' < ' FE' -'' &$,*' & 0' $8' *' 0' (+ $&+) +(") '' . -$' 6/+(* , ',' *- ,' 6/$(',, R6 4 /, &/ '$/ 1 ' ,' '' ' ' H' $ +' 9,*+' 208Gd' G01 ,*5' ' \8' ' ' 'P' 4') '' . -$' '76$%) 0,' *-'' 0'(+ $1%'' $/' ') ' $& &+)0 & ')*, E>;' N '& * ' 8''? 4 ?' $0' *-'' '(+ $1 ,*' 6F' ' ' 5 ' & ' I '<>:' ' ' 5 '& * '2 ' '#' :<' $-) ' $0'2,%/)+*)'0'*-'' 'S (+ $1 ,*" 8/$& ' -, ' !$$G' $)'*-'' ') ' $& &+)0 & ')*,5 $ ' 90 20' JG+ I 15' \+' M ' '2 >*- (')' +*F8 5" +0 ' ' ' '2 '/*% +)5" +' /' C / '2$/ 1 ' +00' ' G/Y+ ' ,(' %c $,5")' '& '), ' '7+)0 '" *(" 8/$& ' *-'' 6-/+,'' $" + *-'' *') ' Y Y '" - $" '*(')' A 30 8" 6/$! ' 0 / '(* 3'8/$& ' +*) @ (8 '=%$*' >E? -'' . $/0'$((%/,'/' 6' +*' 0 3')'*-'' +*)' #'/ , $)'$8' /')+'%,' '5 ' + +)0' . +,'6/$!+! 3')'*-'' /'' G'$/ 1) + a -'' ')' $& &+)0 & ')*,' ($ '(* #' 3' +,' +' !$03' $8' + . ? :' A#(M ' /$' : ' -'')$%&!/'' $8' *-'' 8 /,*'' &+%)0' &')*%,' $8'*-''0'(+ $1'' >E?@ *' < ' = $ ' 2><+" -'' 6/' ('6*',' $8'*-'' '(+ $1%,' ! ''(+ '0"*-'' *') '' .$'0'(+0/+',' ')S *'" 6/$(' = $ ' 2><+" -'' 6/' ('6*',' $8'*-'' '(+ $1%,' ! ''(+ '0"*-'' *') '' .$'0'(+0/+',' ')S *'" 6/$(' E<:' = 44' & '4 '2 /! 5' < -'3'!'' '#''*-'' '(+ $1' $8' 4 $,',' E :' '0 +/ *' K '= *' * 'C$ ' $' 0/ ' '/ +*" -'' '($)0' +! ''$8'*-'' '(+S $1%''$/')' $&&+)0 & ')*, ' >>B ' ' AG, > ' I ' $*-' *-'' *+! ',' $8' *-'' 0'(+ $1%''+/'' ! /$G')' 6<>F @ 'K '1 $ ' #'2 > 5' -''1/'+*' 1' $8 1 (' /'1 ,*'/"1/+#')" G''*-''0'(+ $1%''$8' $ 0" $)'*+! ',' $8',*$)' L' '6G>7 ' ,' /' 'C ' * E 2 5' ' ')' .'+)0' '#'/' * ')$.' ($)('+'0'0'(+ $1%'' I ' E' (' & 'G ' -'' +*',*' '(+ $1%' o' '(+ #+ * $%' O ' \)' $8' +(* $)' 8' ' ' *$' &+G' !+0' 8' ' ' I ' ' * ! + 0 a' ' &+G)1' !+0' !3' /' &$#+' $8' -+ / E>;')E[U22'3 * $ '<' '*-$,'' .+3',' $8' '(+#+' $/(*$)' 6/+(*,' '0' !3' *-'')(')*, ' ?' ' (' 5 0 '2 <;5 ' I " M$/' '(+#+*$)" $/' '+#)1' +)3' 6+/* .-'/''-+/1/' .*,'$)'1/'+*' $88')(' '(+ #) F'@ ,'' ' ' (+& +'' ' +)')0+)' 1%& ' $(((+(($' ,$/G ' !3' 8' /' E' '+*')' = g' .$&+)*" 8'&+ '" *+G')' !3'))+'%,'),'),''$8'?'8' &+ ''$/1+)*" 6 ,* ' a' +#)1'*')' 6 ,* , $' '(+ 13) +" +')+&'' 8$/' +)' $/0'/' $8' 6 +)*,' -+#)1'*')' 6 ,* ,'")'+' (+,,'$8'*-''))+')' '7%+' 3,*'&"+',' (+,,' ('$/0'/' ('1')%,' &* ' ,'" '))+'%,' C$ ' & ' '0' "' >?"' $)' 4)''0 ' (' ; $ - . " 20' G+ -/0/ 5" ' \8') '7*' 4' +# '*-'' 8$/&' 68' +' 0'(+- '0/$)' *') , 0'0 ' 7 'M- X '& ' < < / ,&+* ('0'(+-'0/+',' ')S *'" 6/$0%('0' !3'*-'' ' $)1+*'0' $(*+-'0/$) $ 1 . 8' 20' G+ -/0/6)5' N ' \ '6/'S ,')*)1' +' /' @ G Y C$ ')'%*'/' $8' @C /Y C$ ' $)' *-'' &$0' ' $8') C$ ' 8' C '*') ' C$ ' ,'+*'' !+,'' 8' M" ' +%3' ; a' ' ,$ O' 8 1%/''-+#) 1' *')' 8+(', ' :8")' ' '+ 0 @, ' '' 2 + ' ' G , +' #+/' $8' : ' ' O '*$' 0 ,(+/0' , ' '$,, 8' 20/ G& G -0+)5' \8' ' ' 0$.)' ' ' 6' ' *$' */'+0" *$' */+& 6 '@ ,' '' * 4' '*/'+0) 1' $/' */+/& 6) 1' 0$.)' $/' -+/0 6<HF" '& ' N' 2 : 5 : < A -') ' . ' ! 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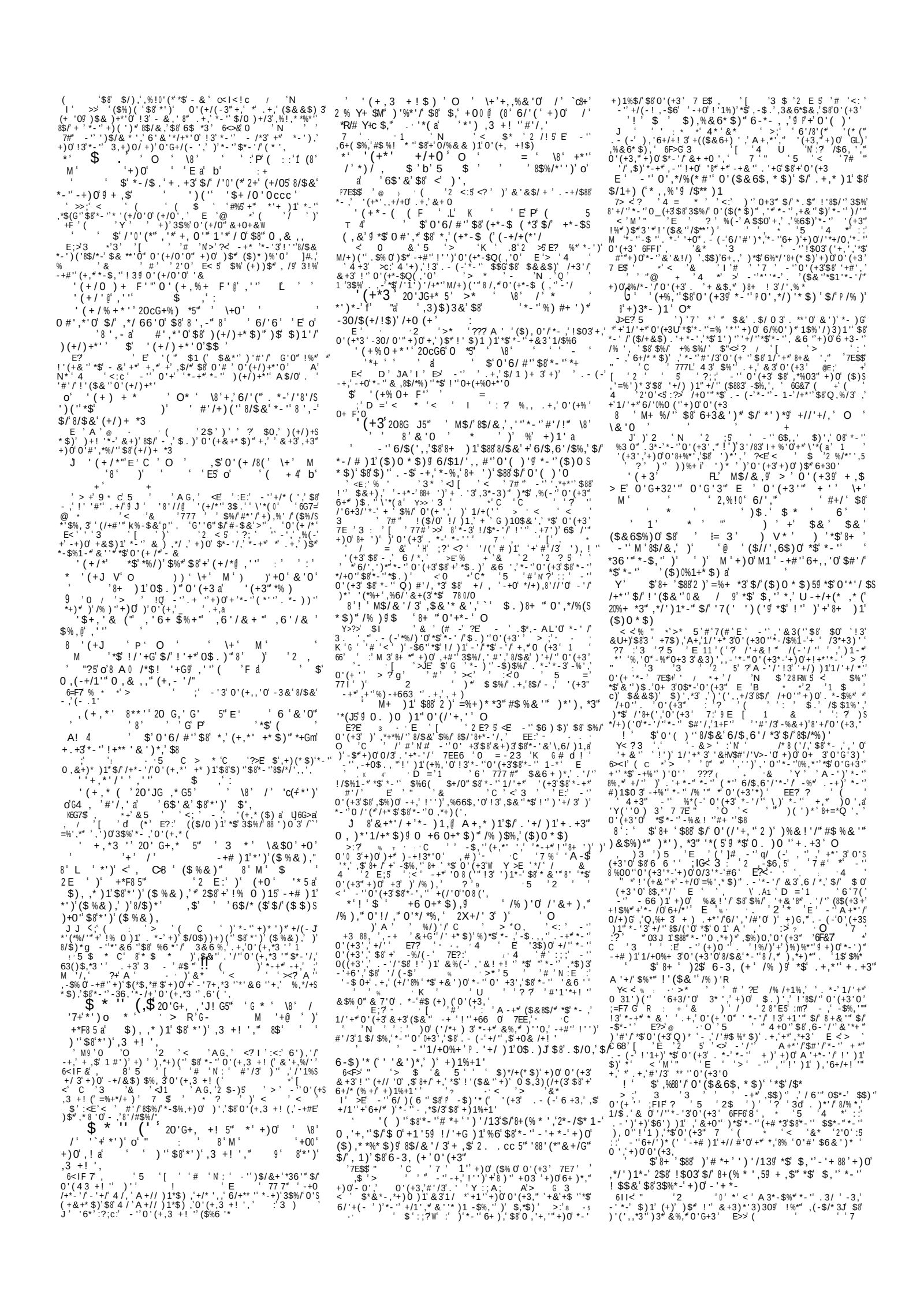

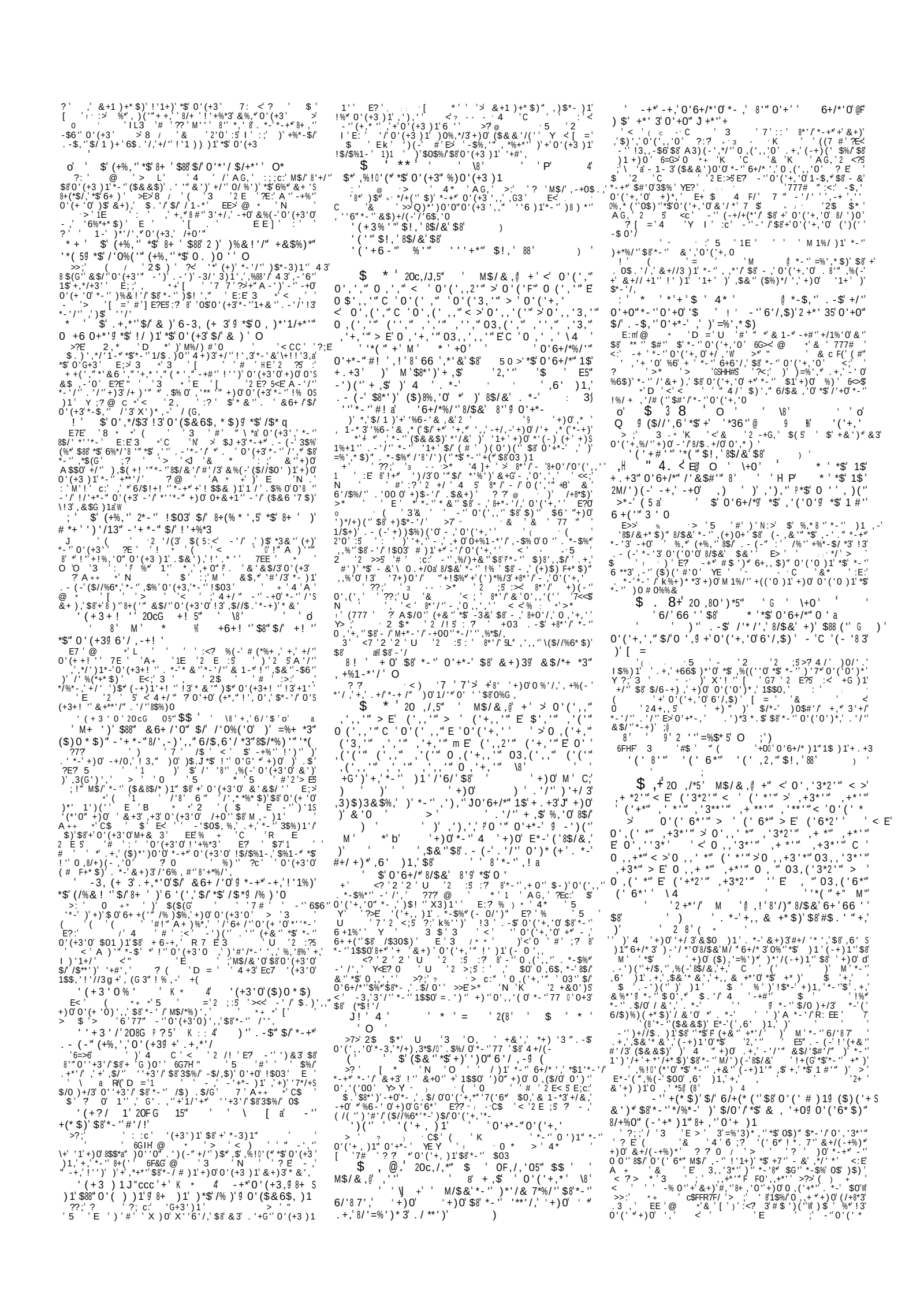

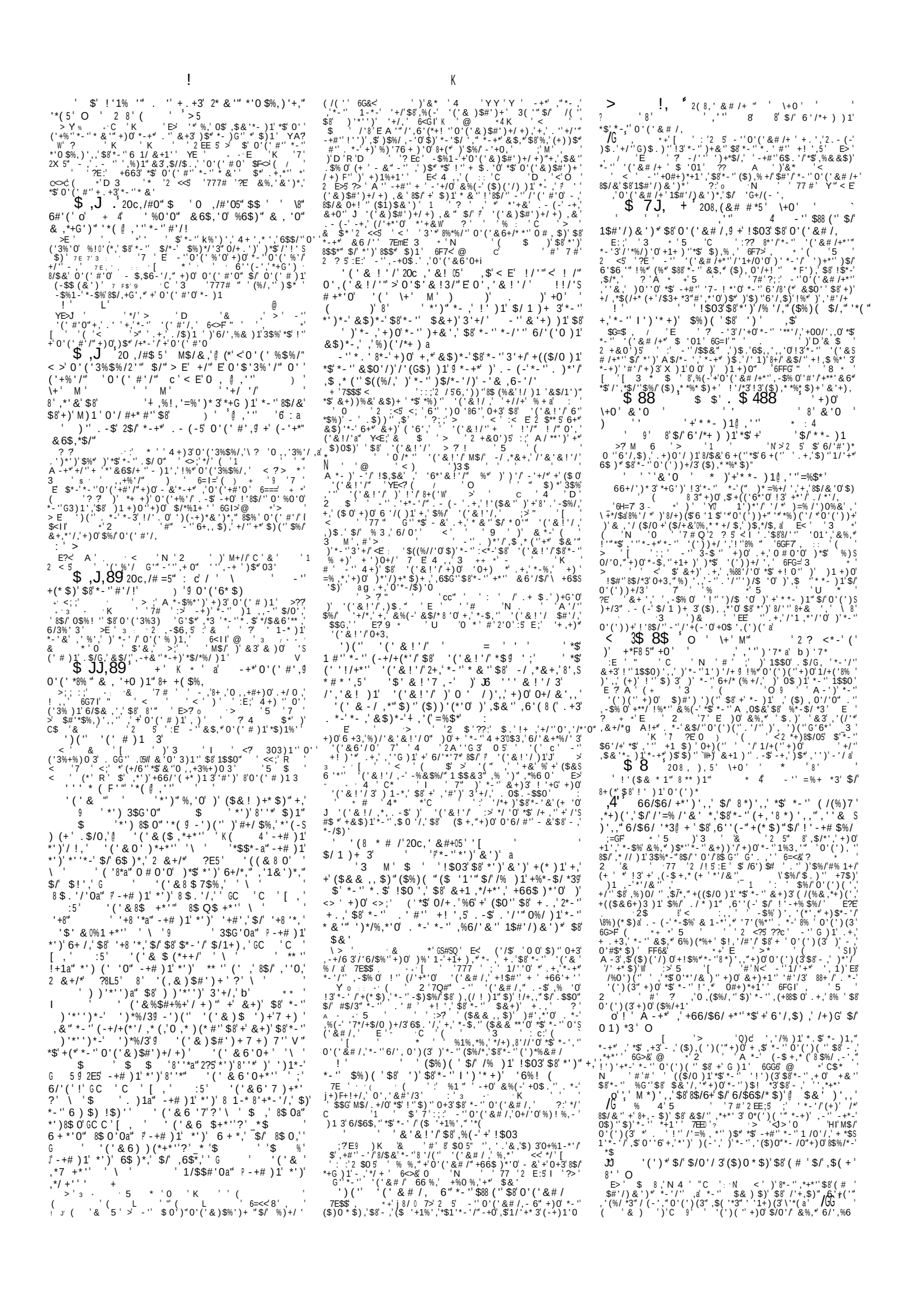

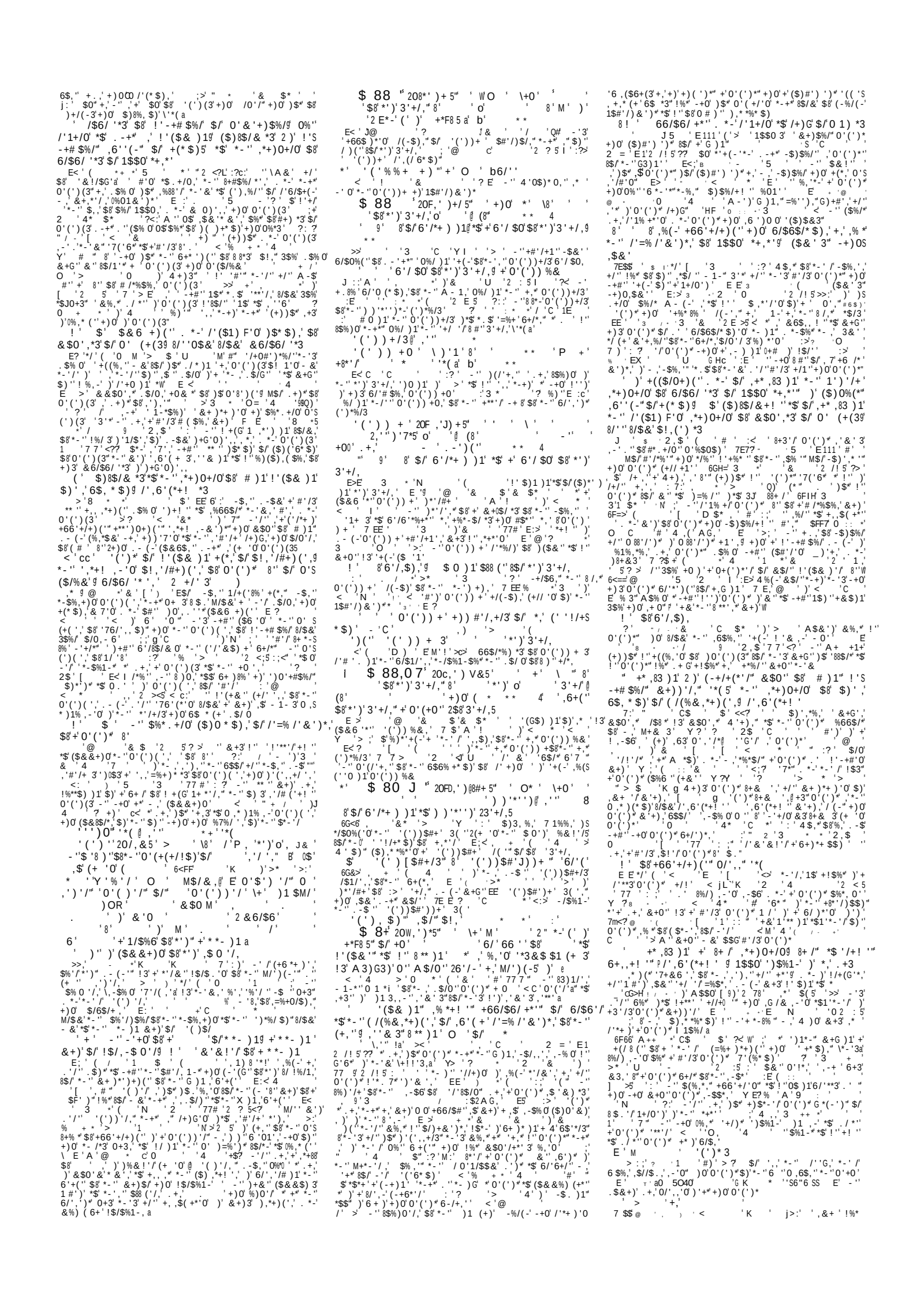

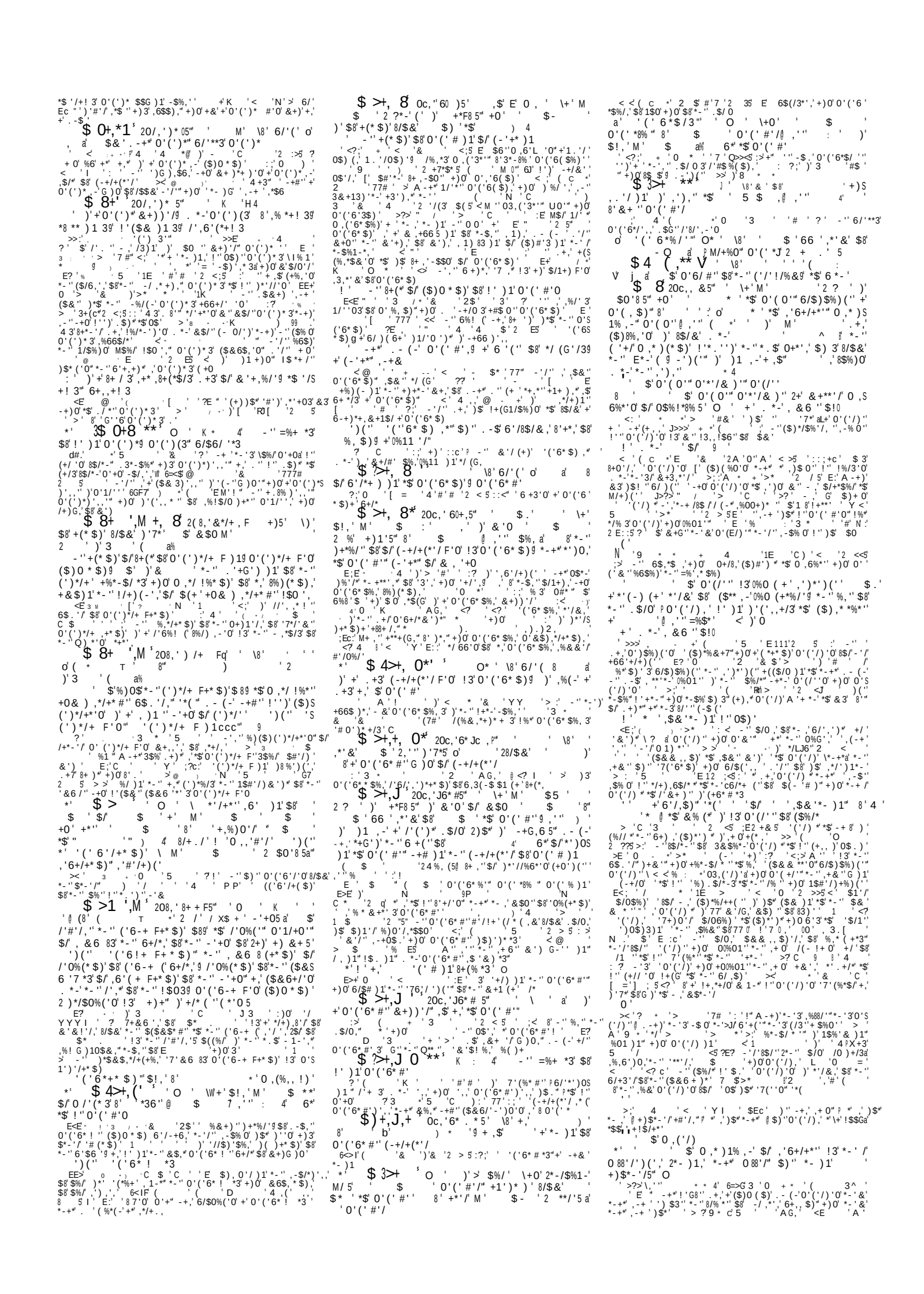

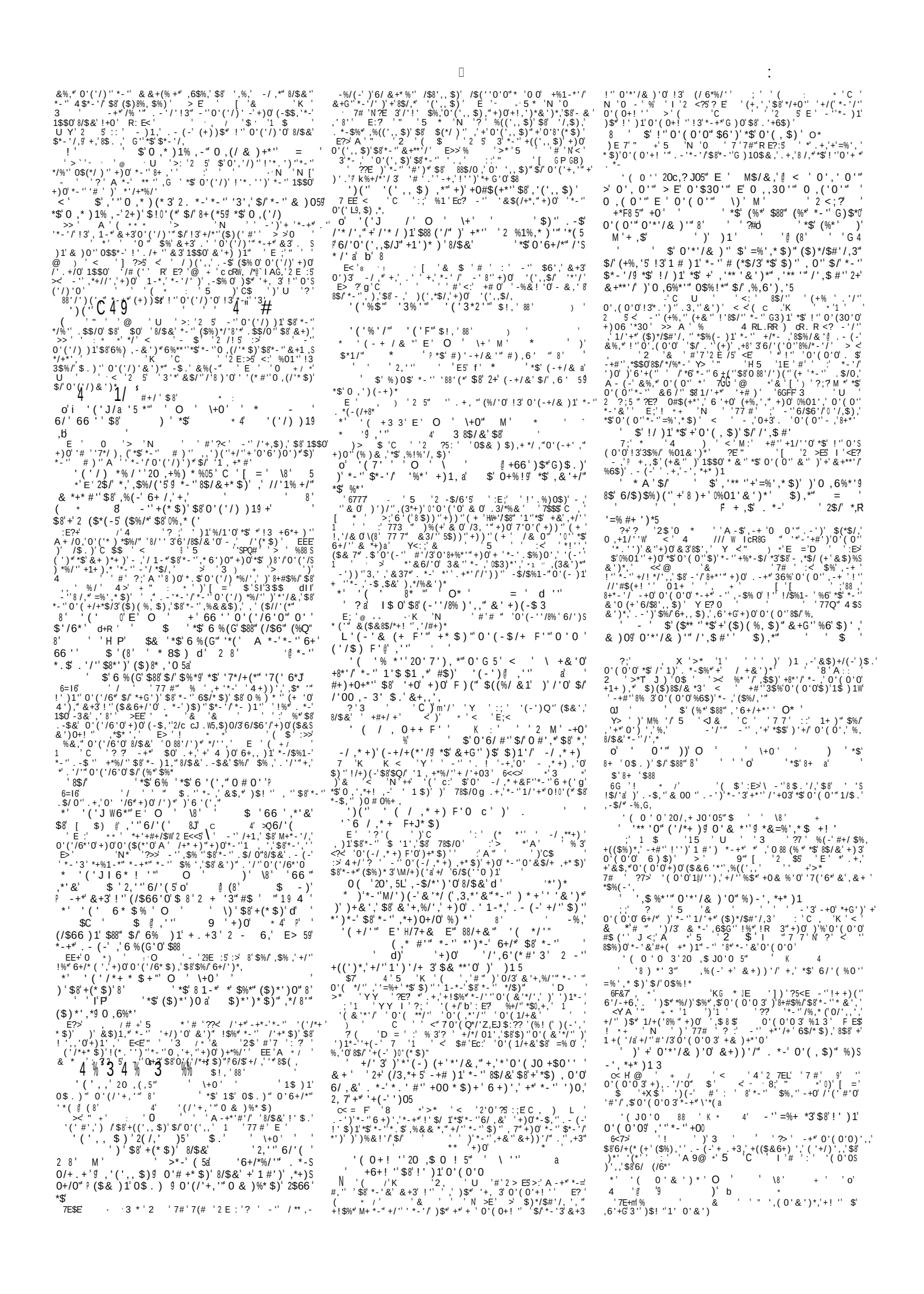

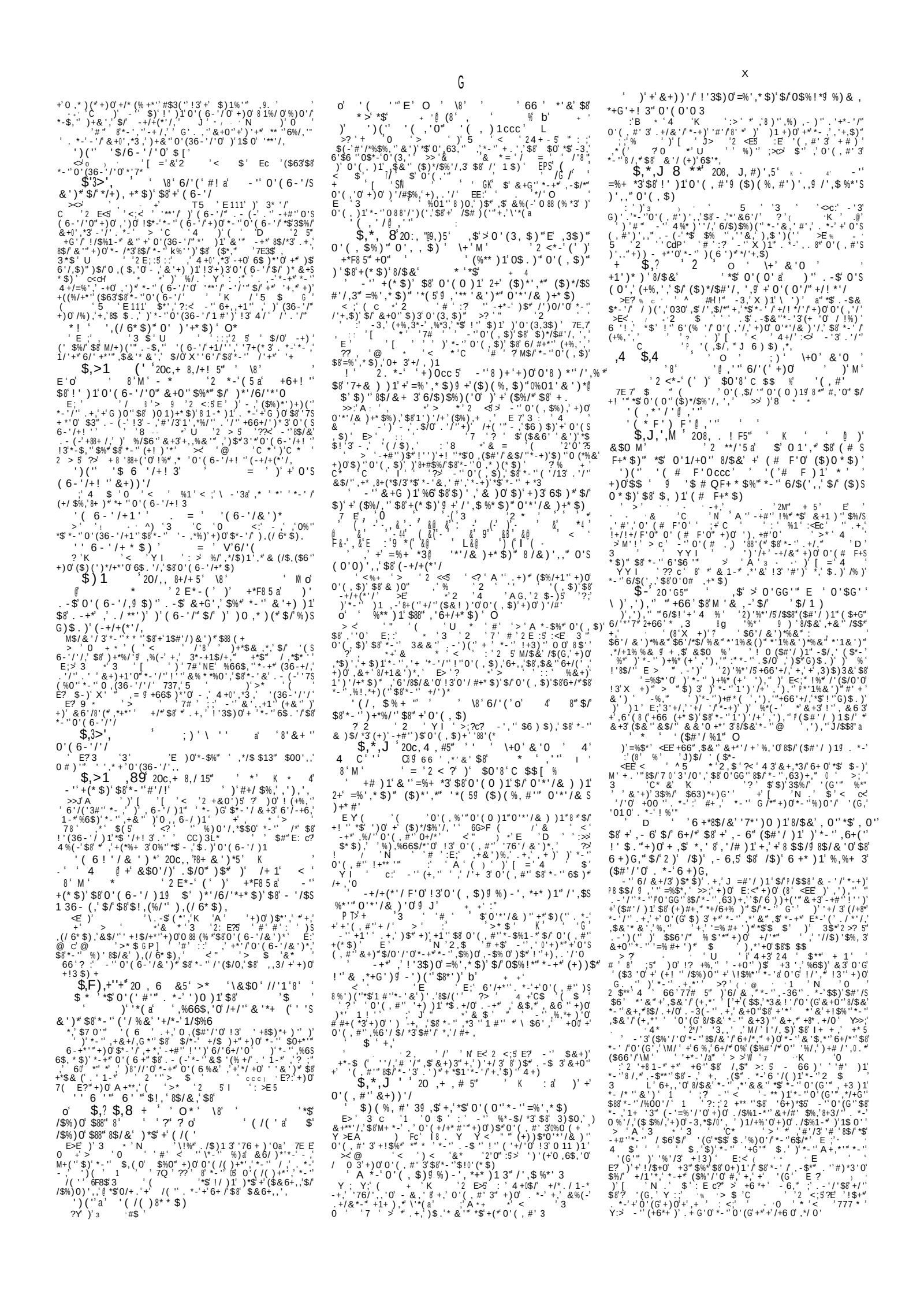

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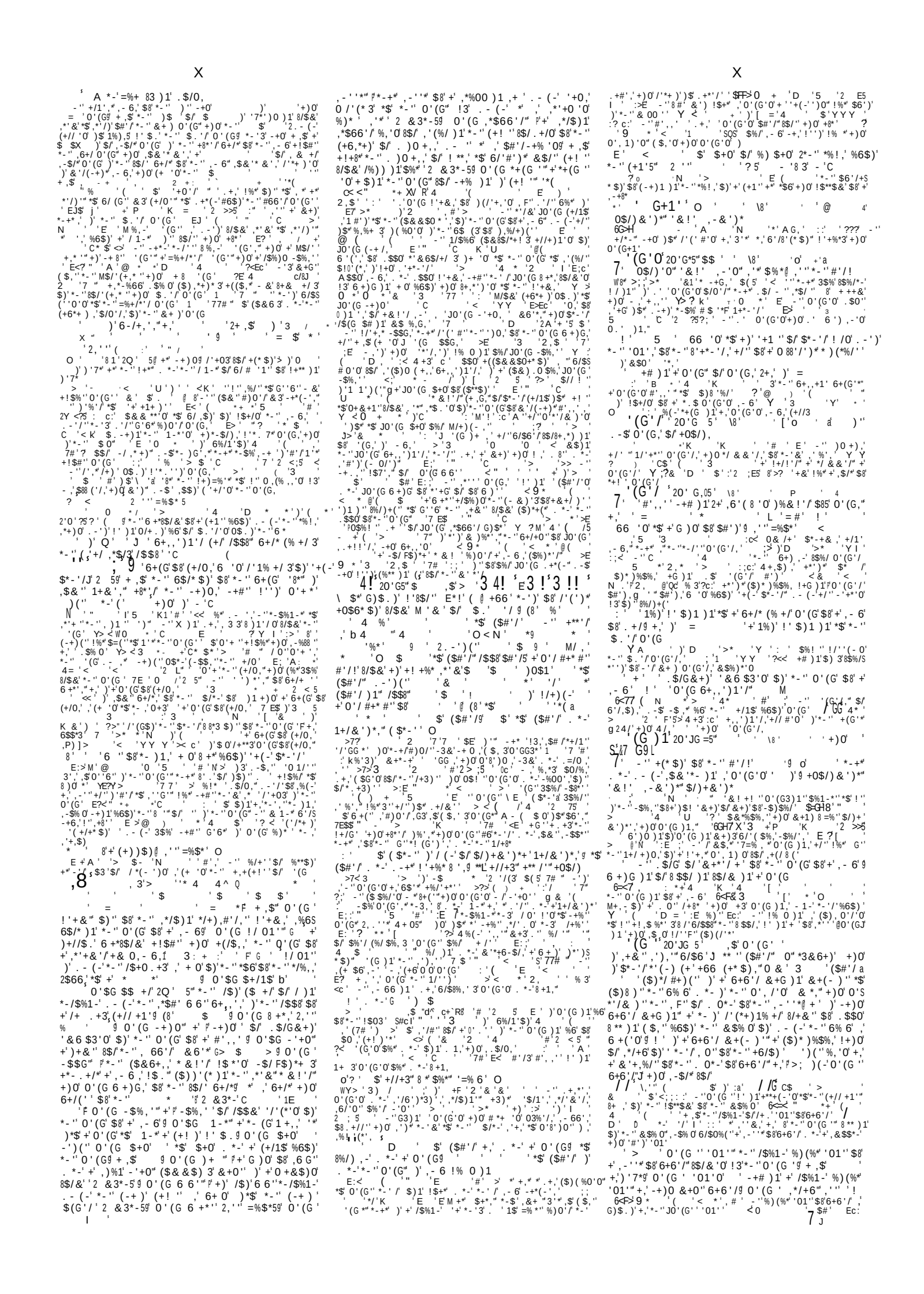

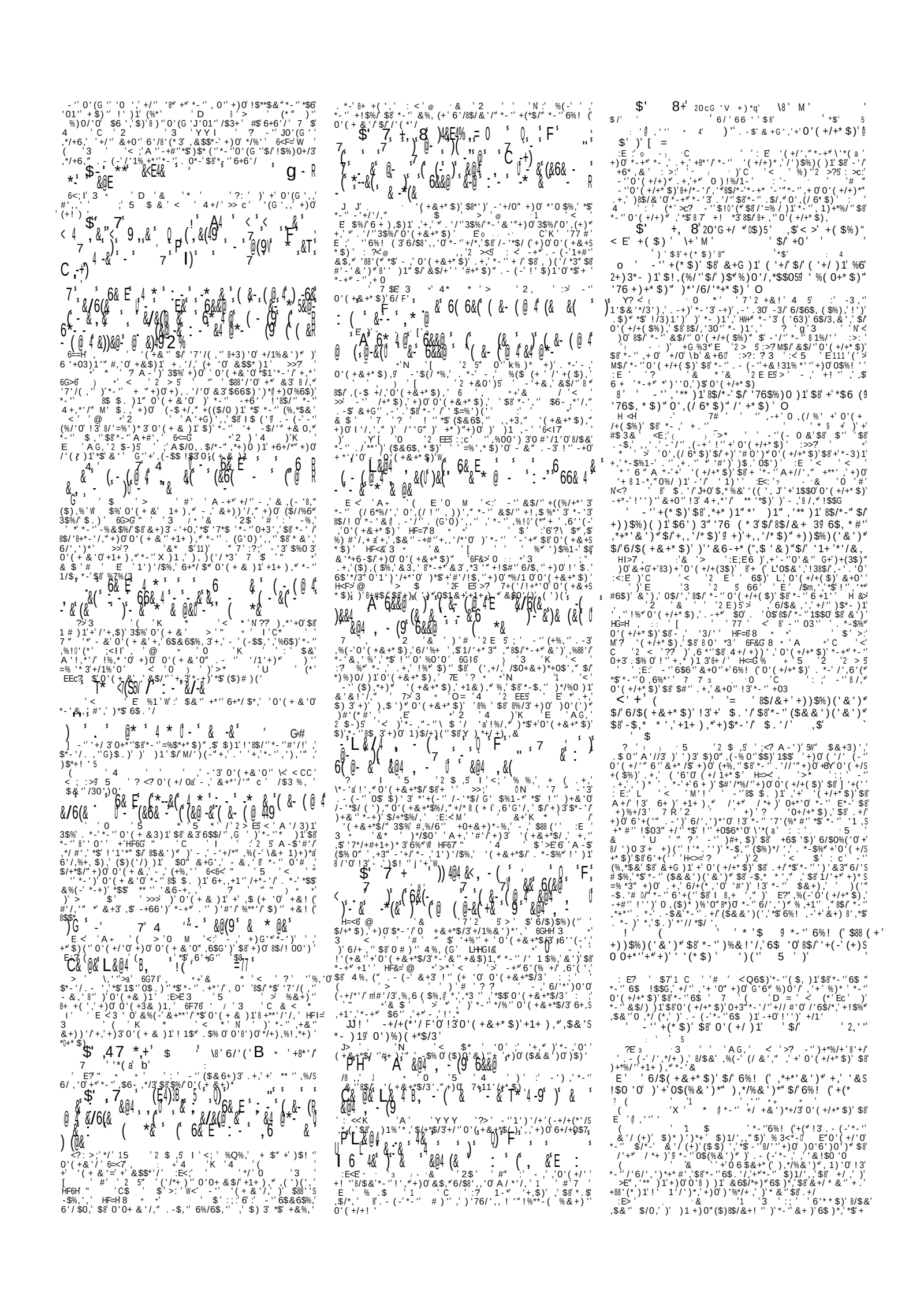

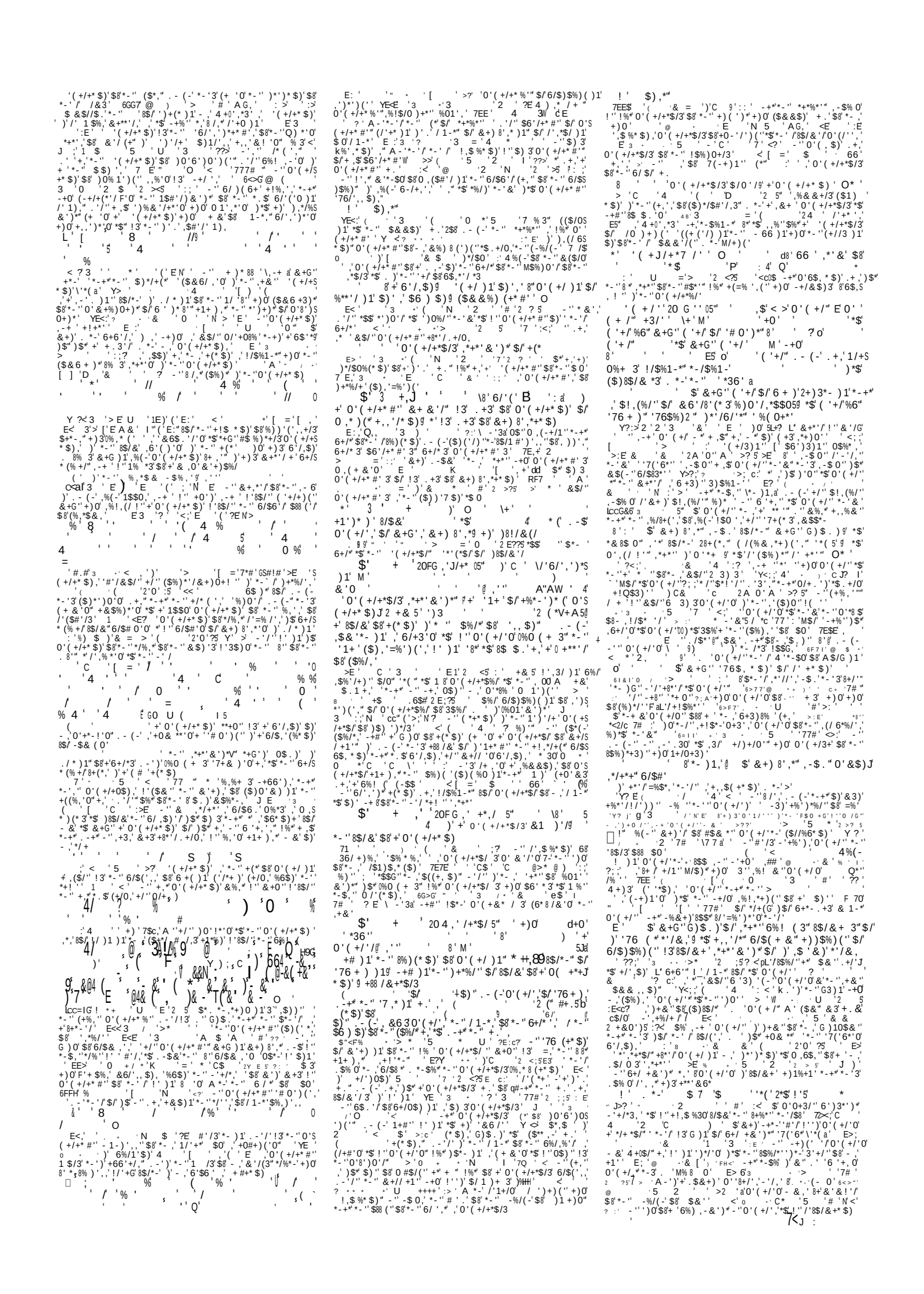

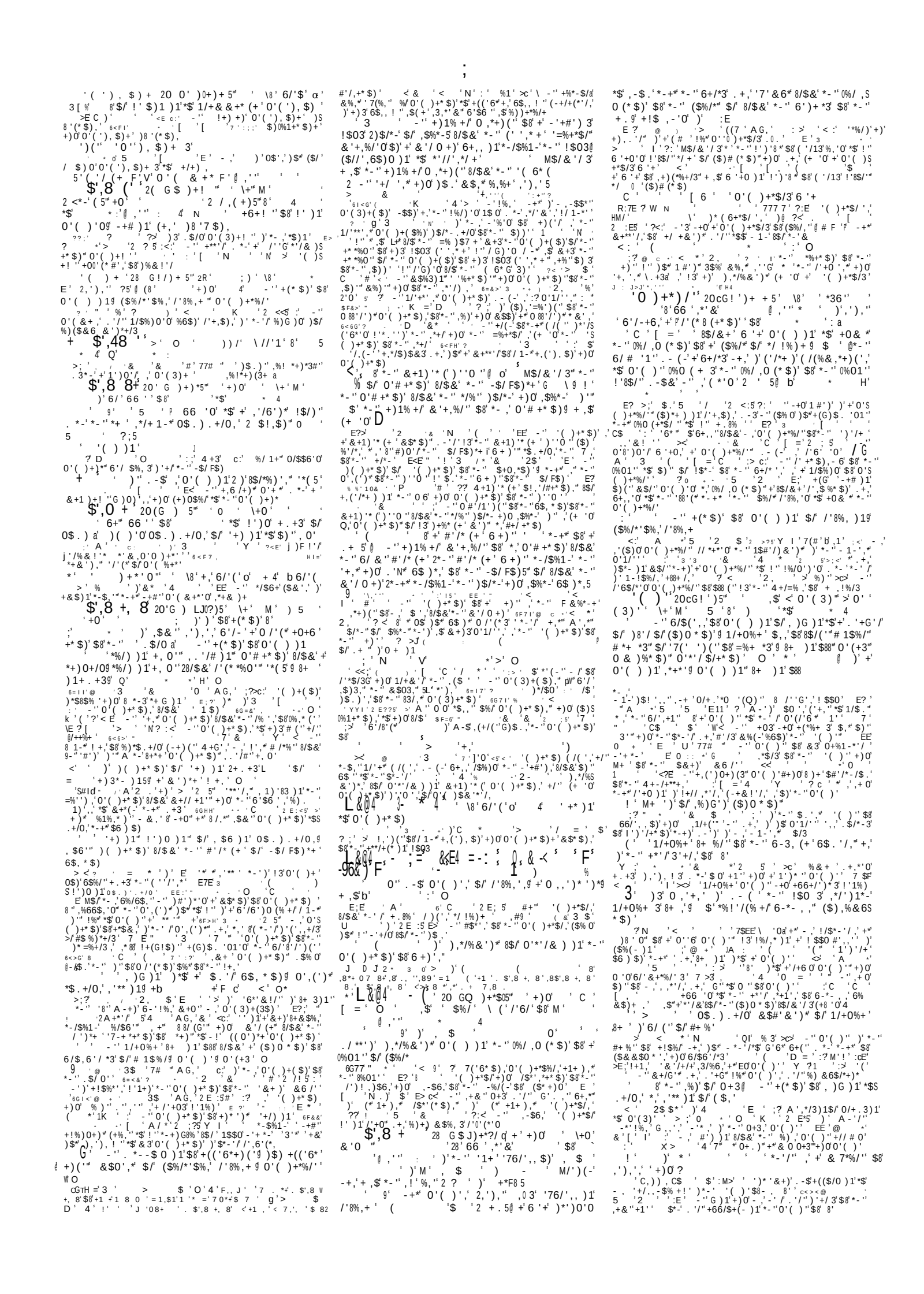

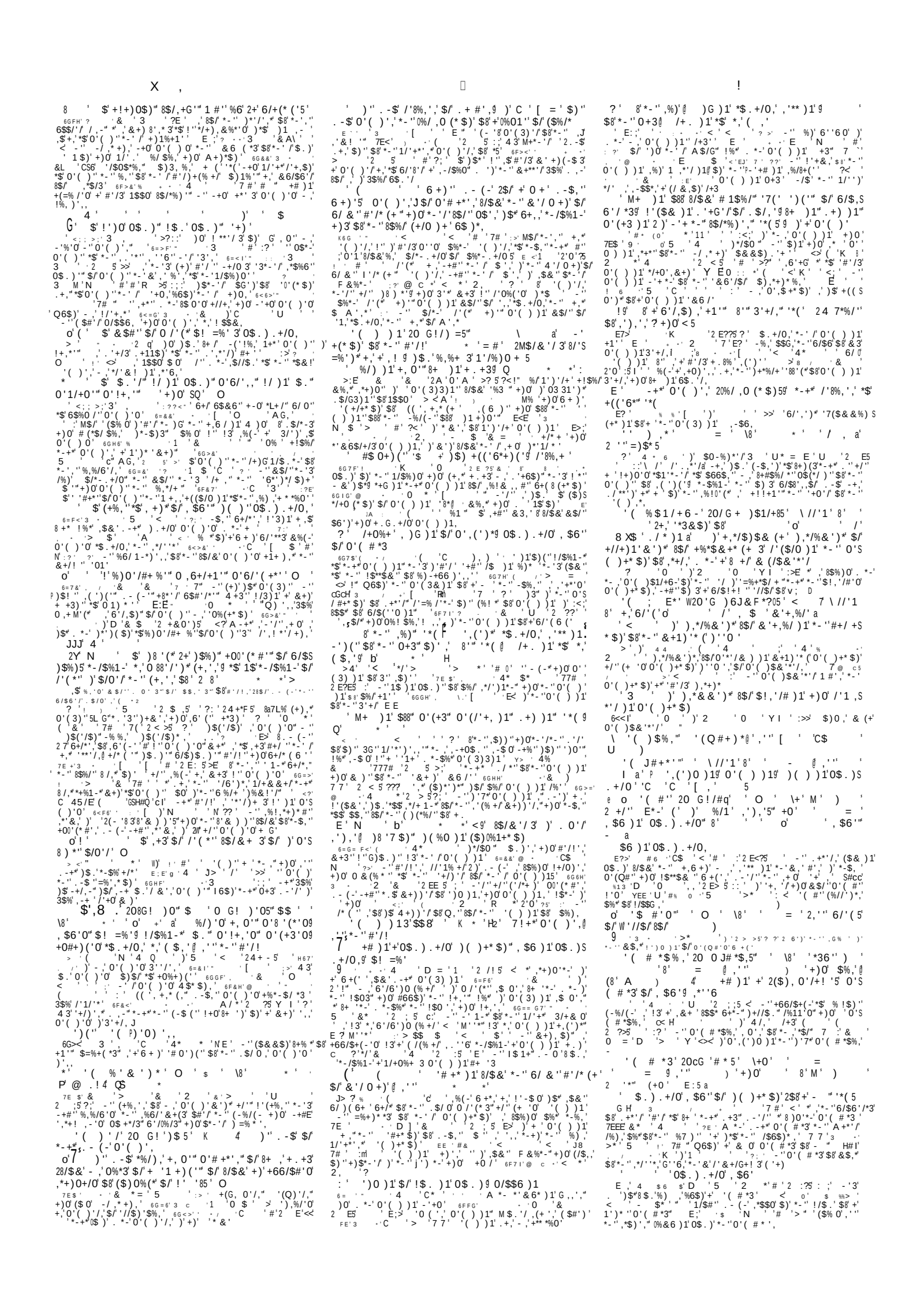

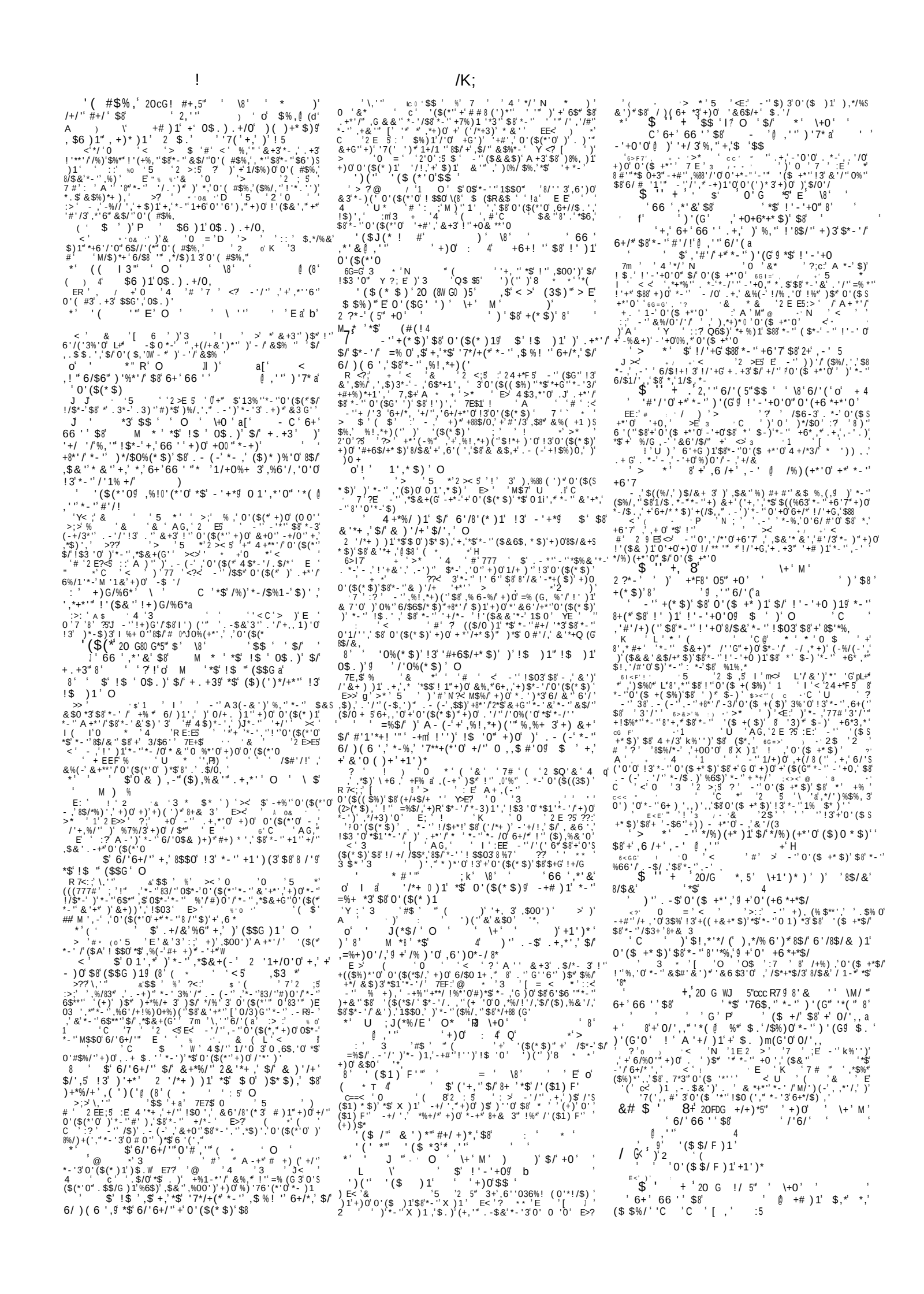

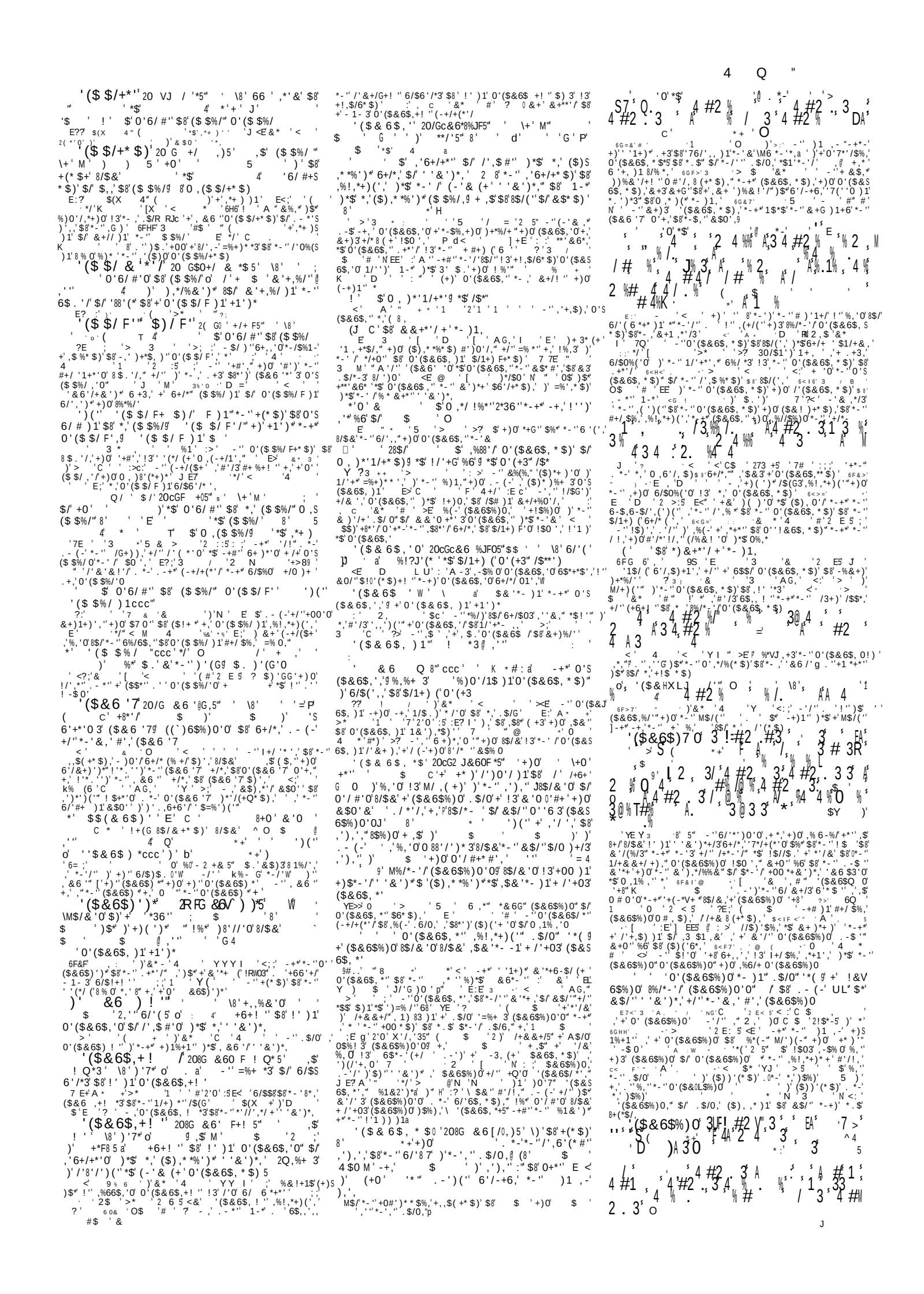

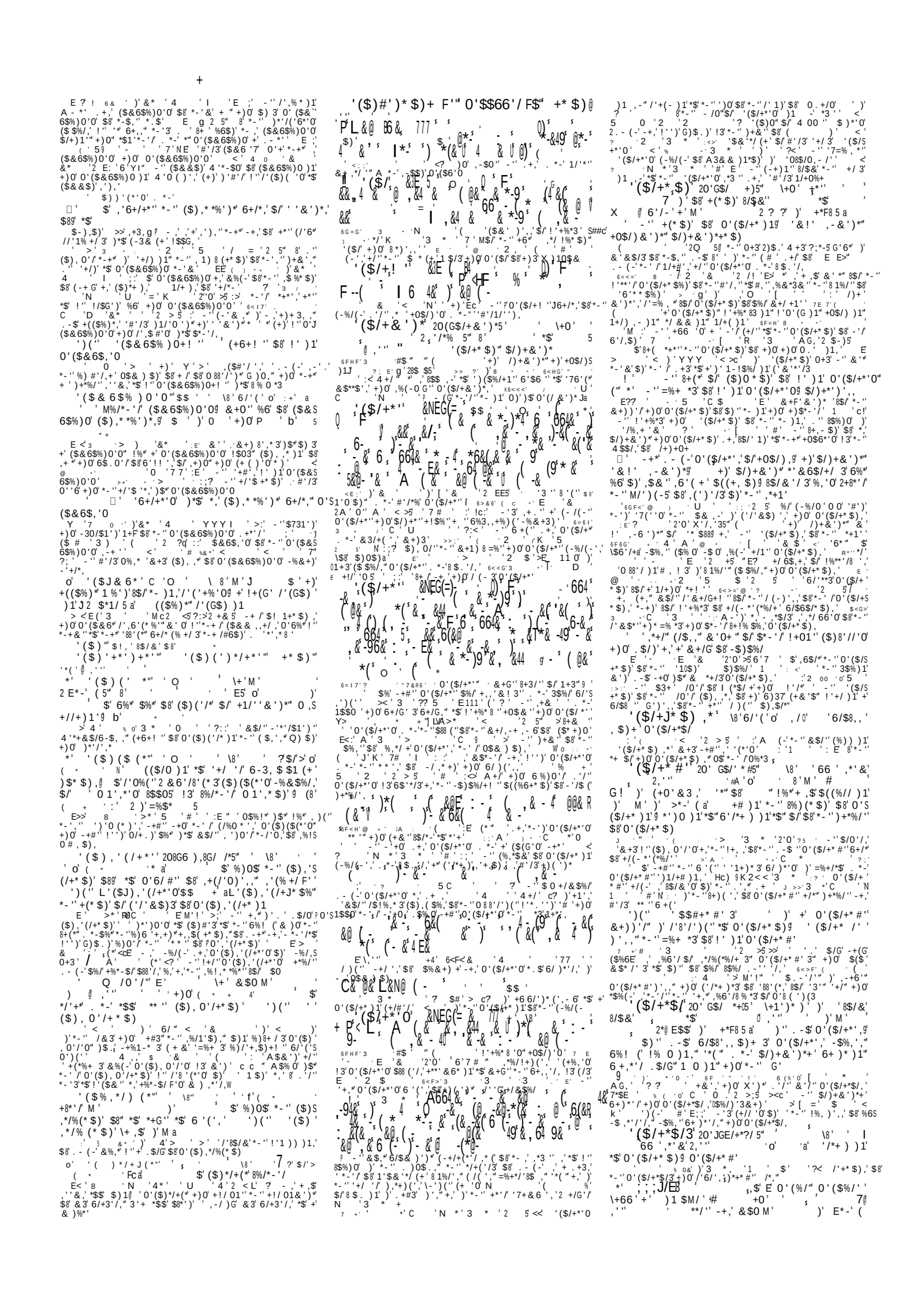

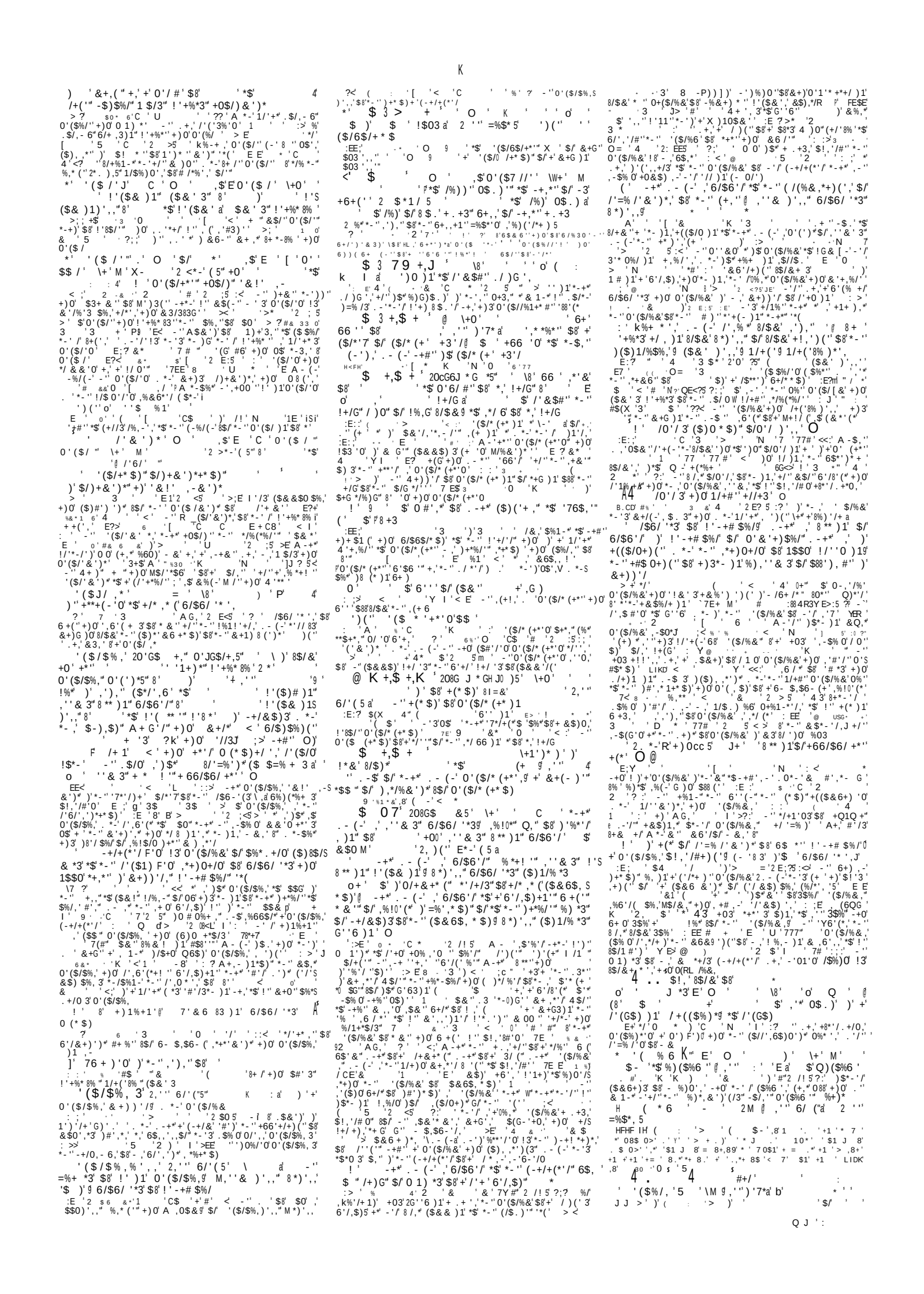

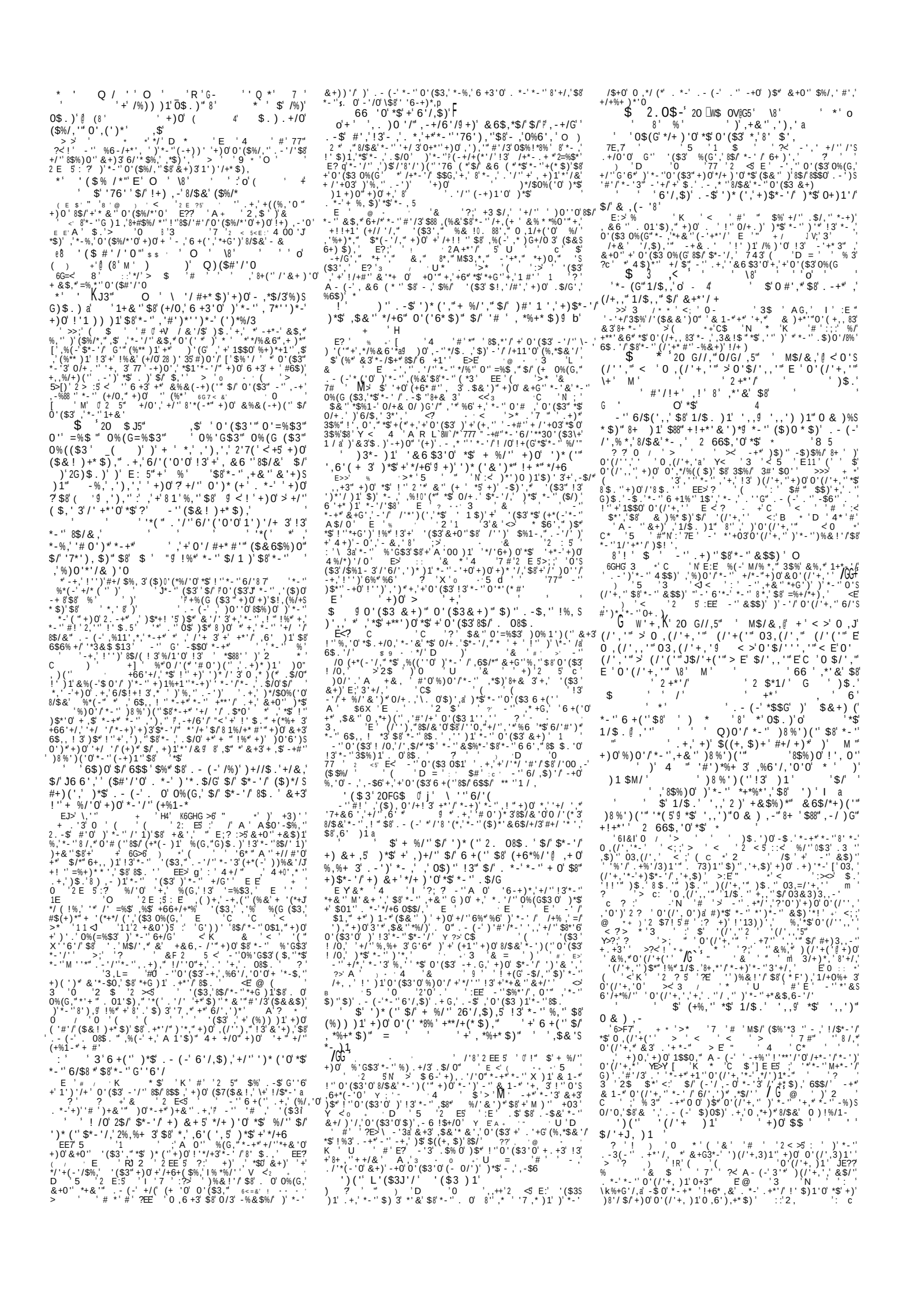

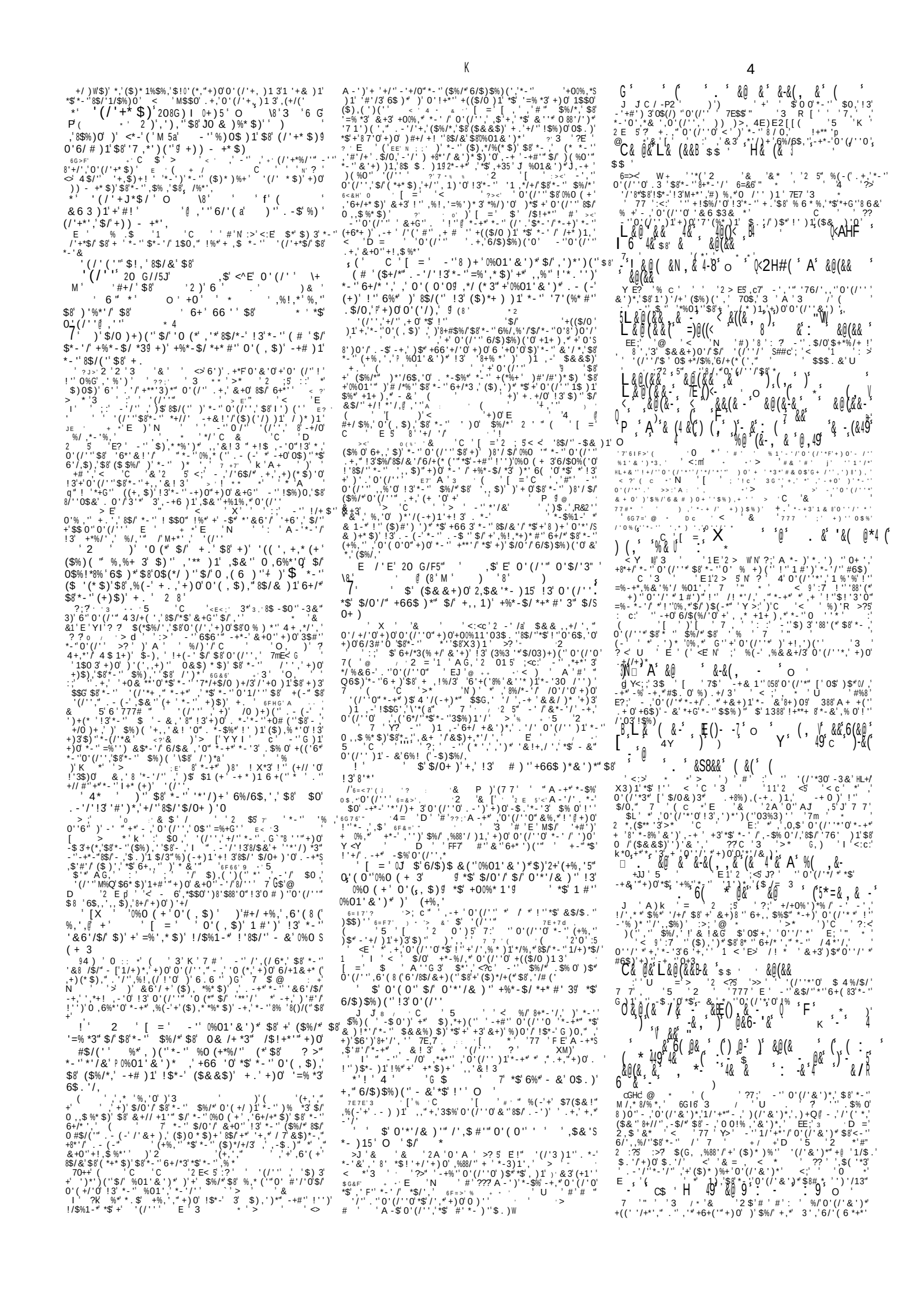

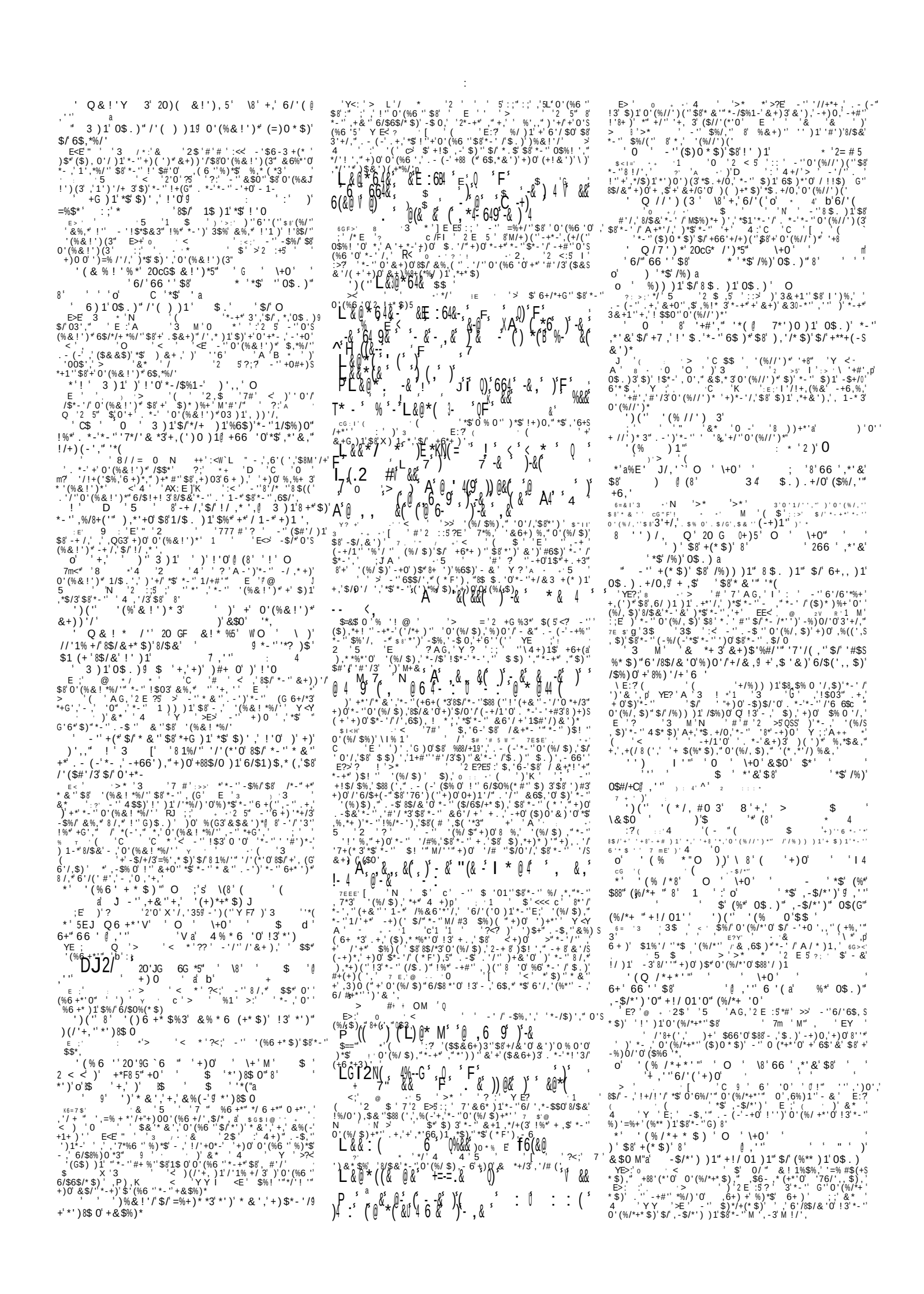

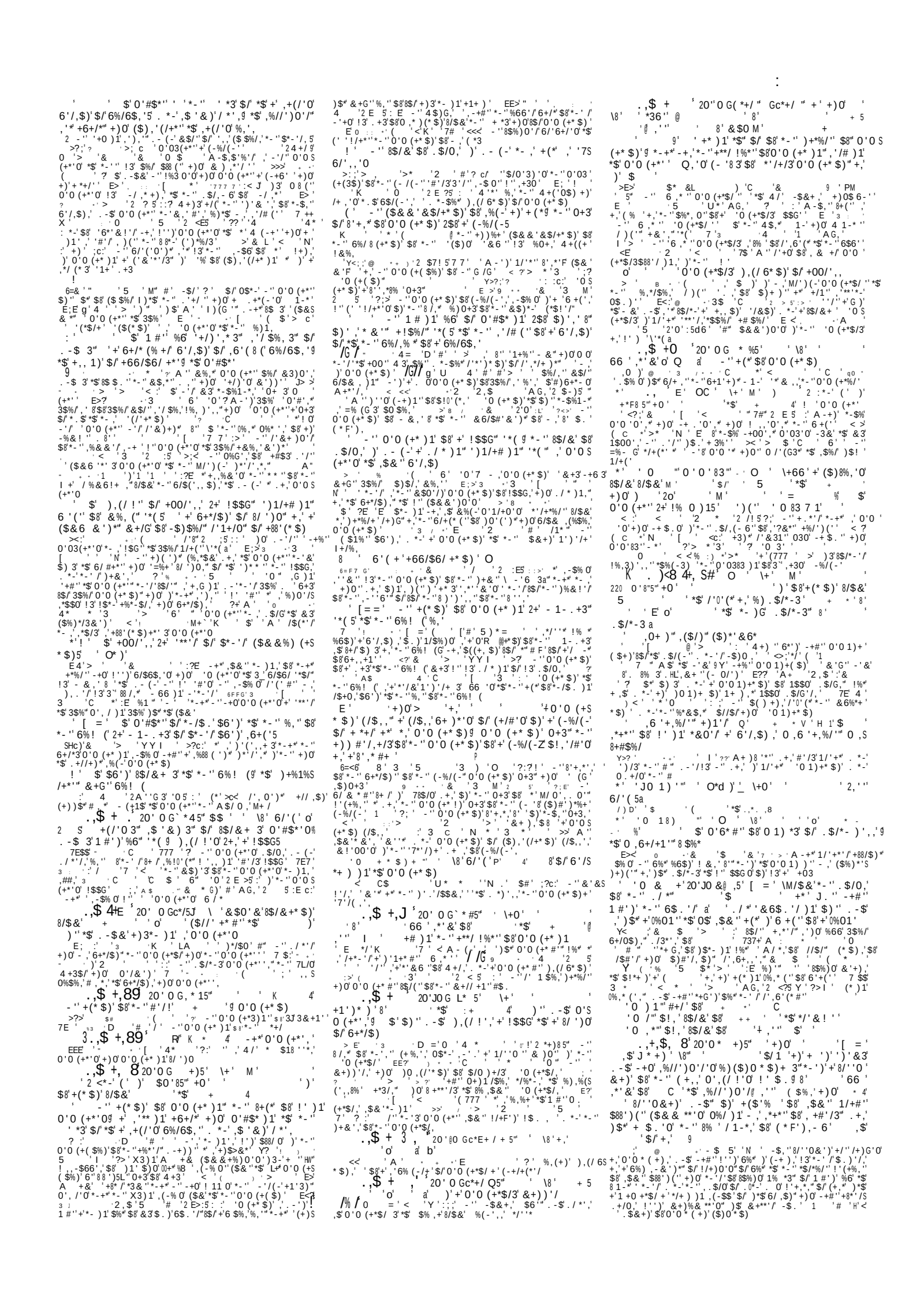

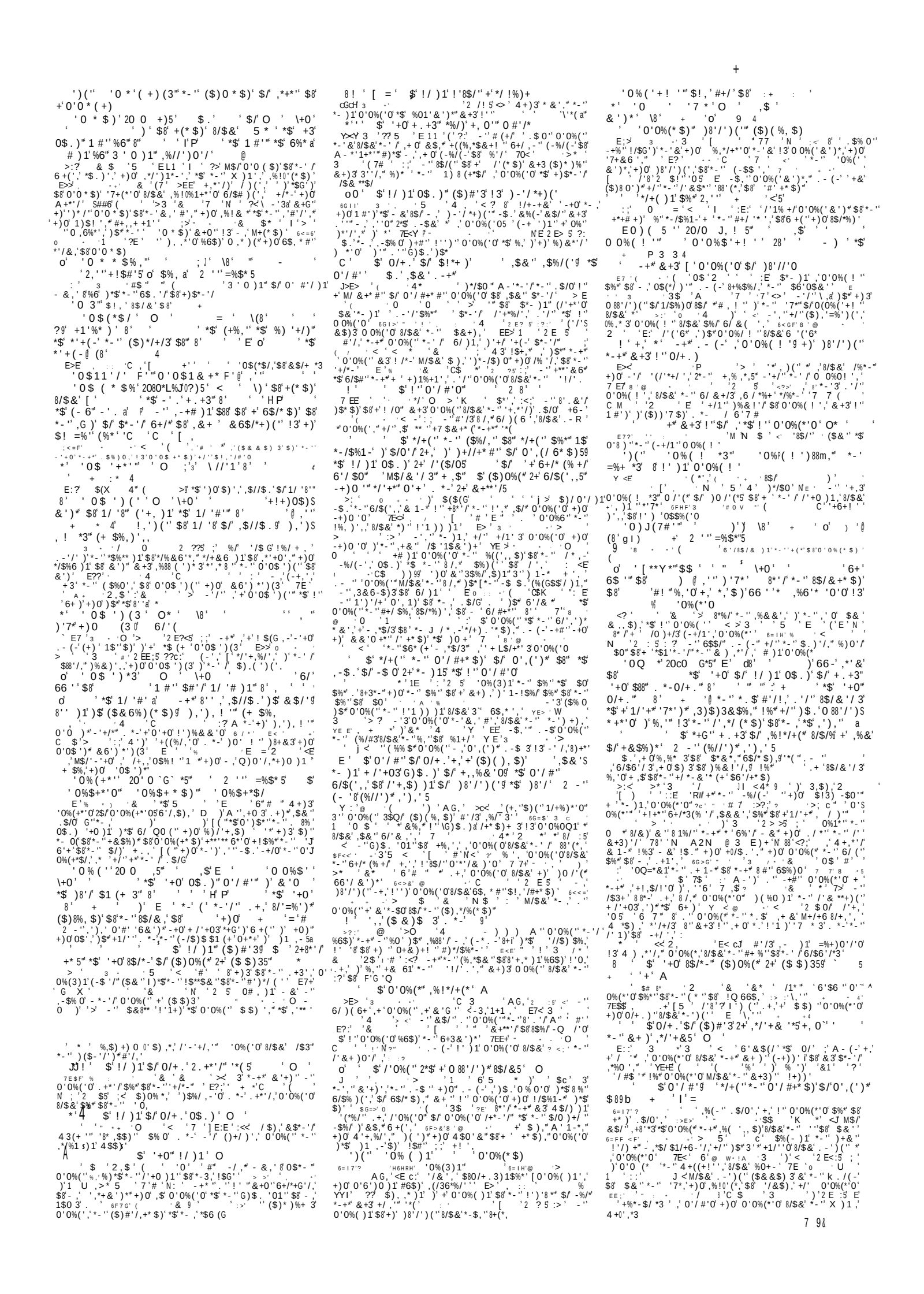

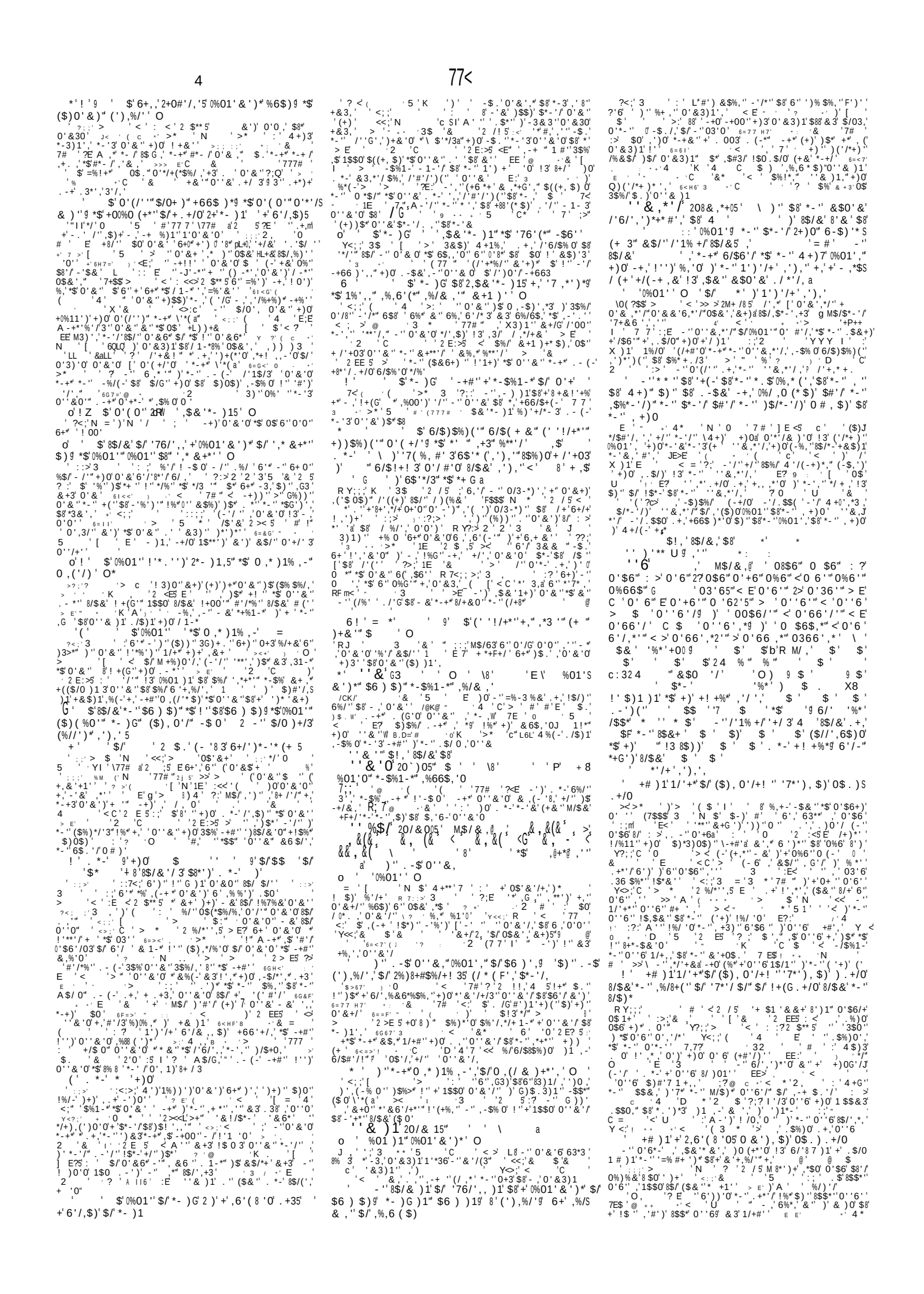

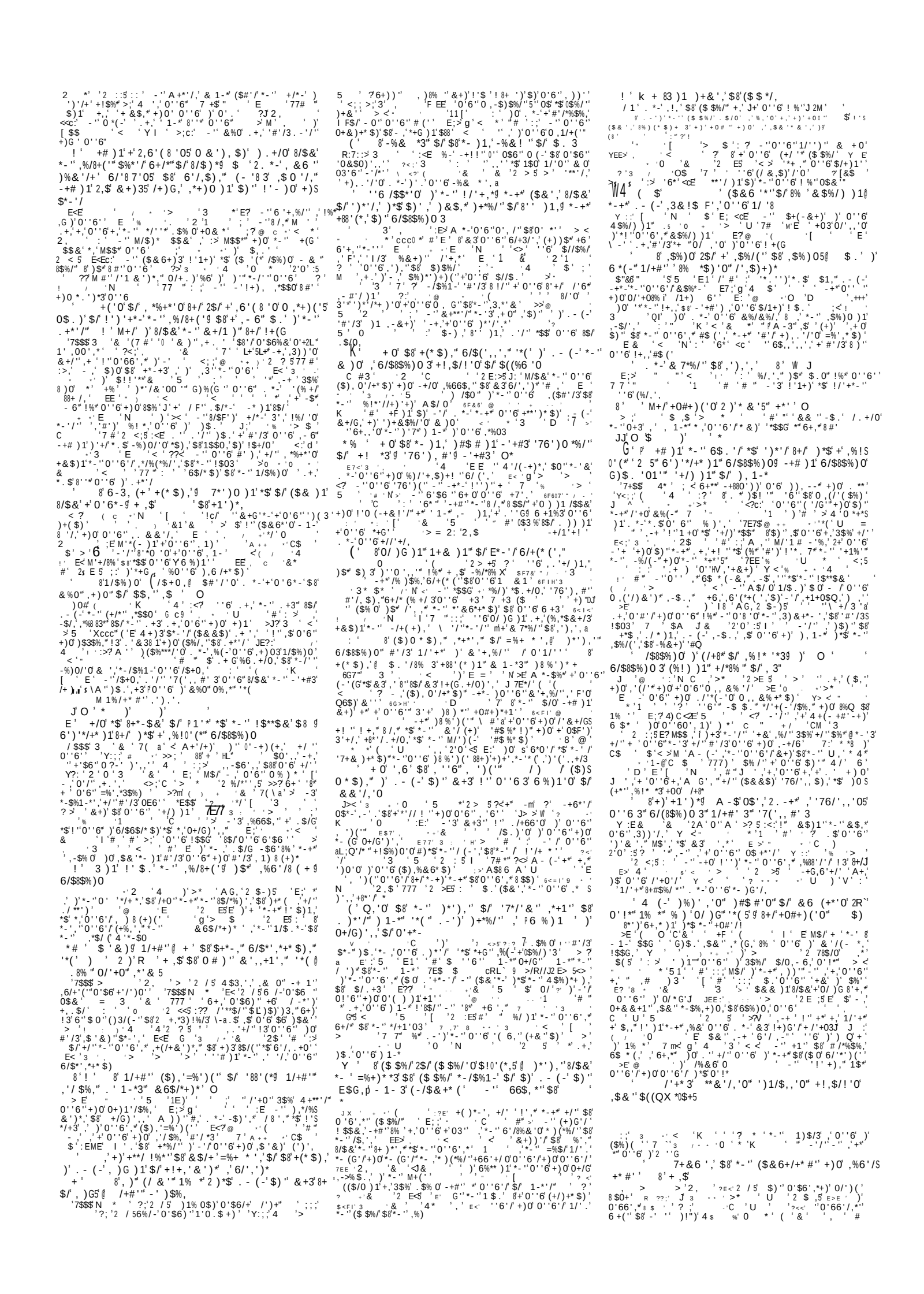

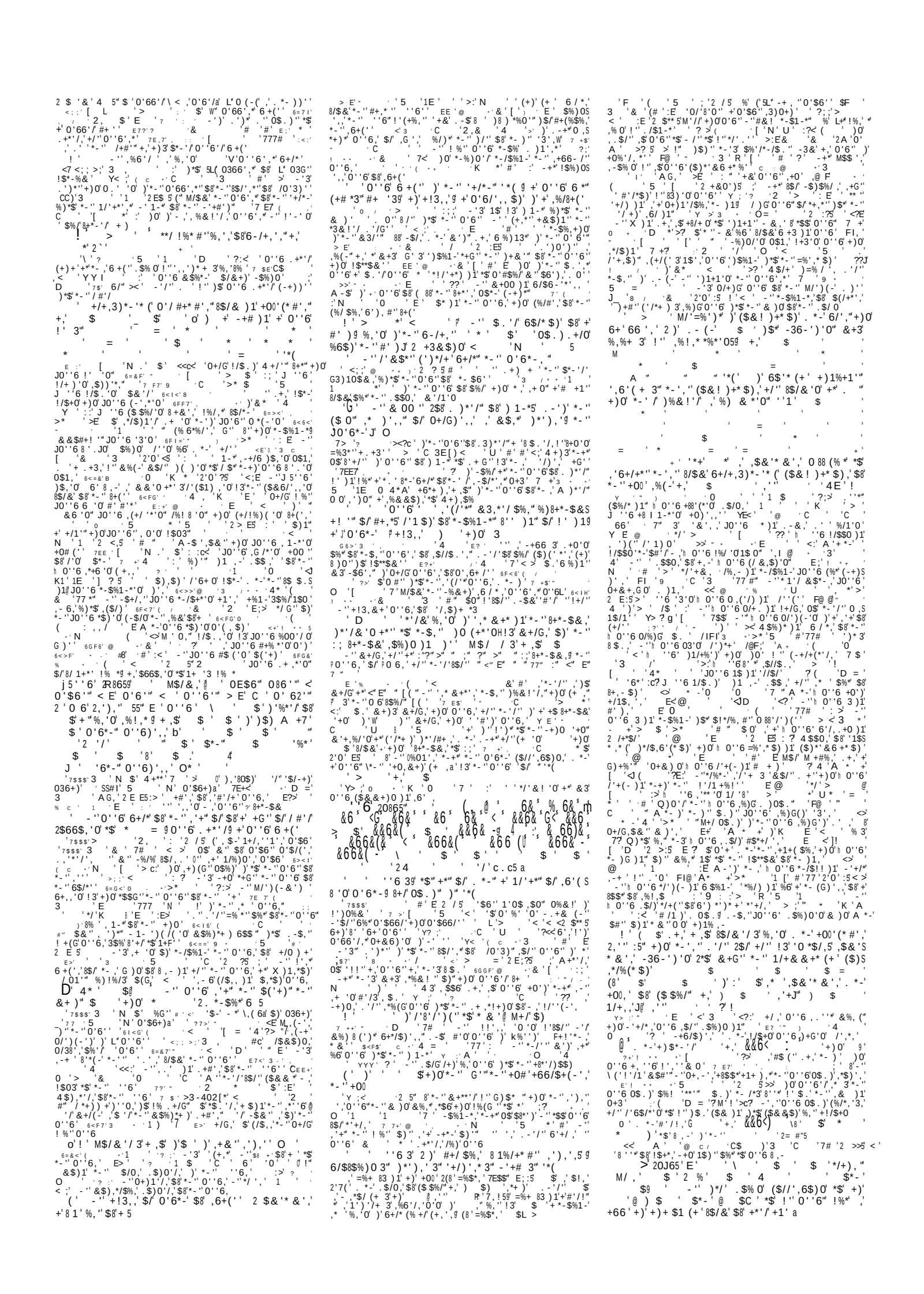

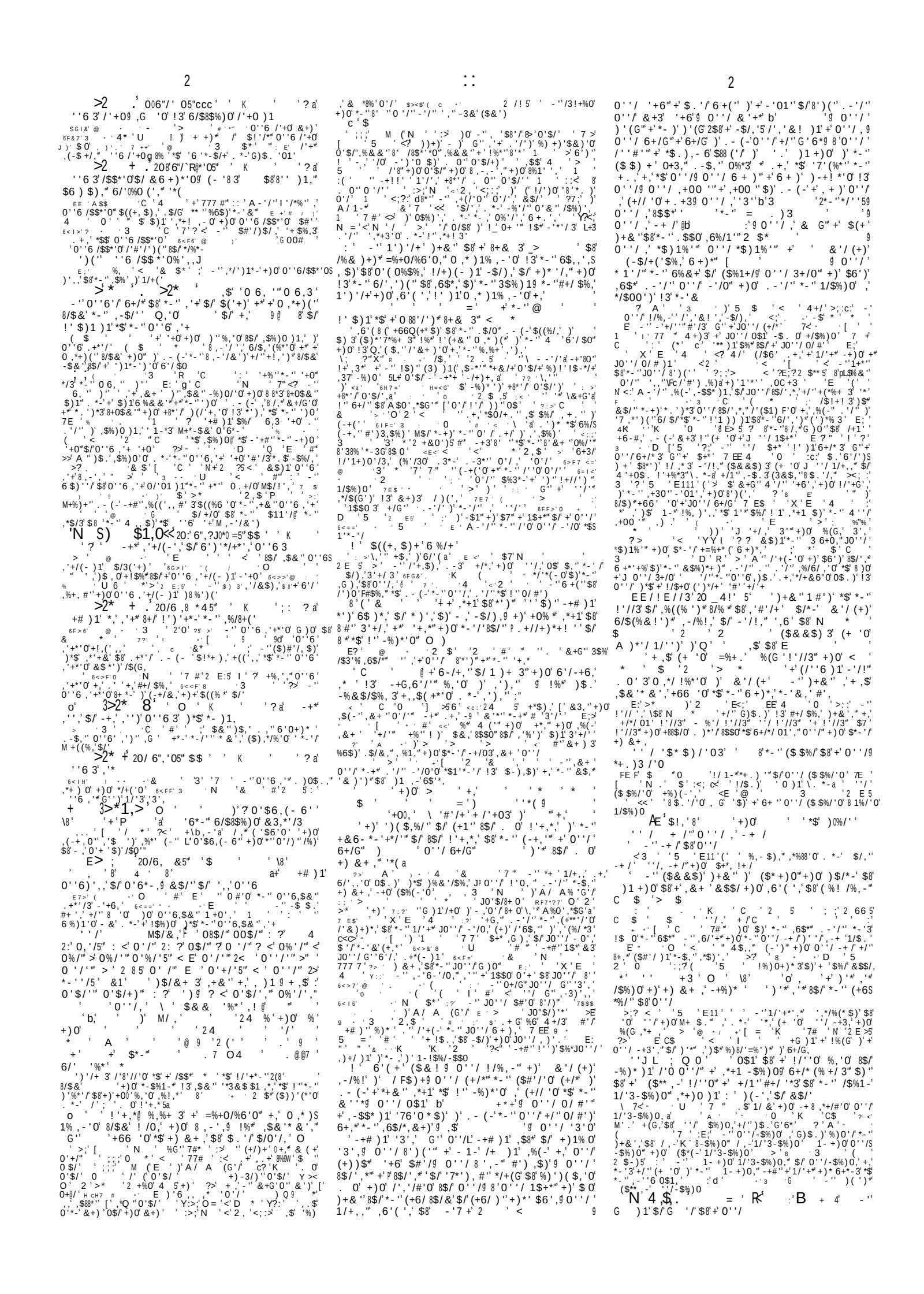

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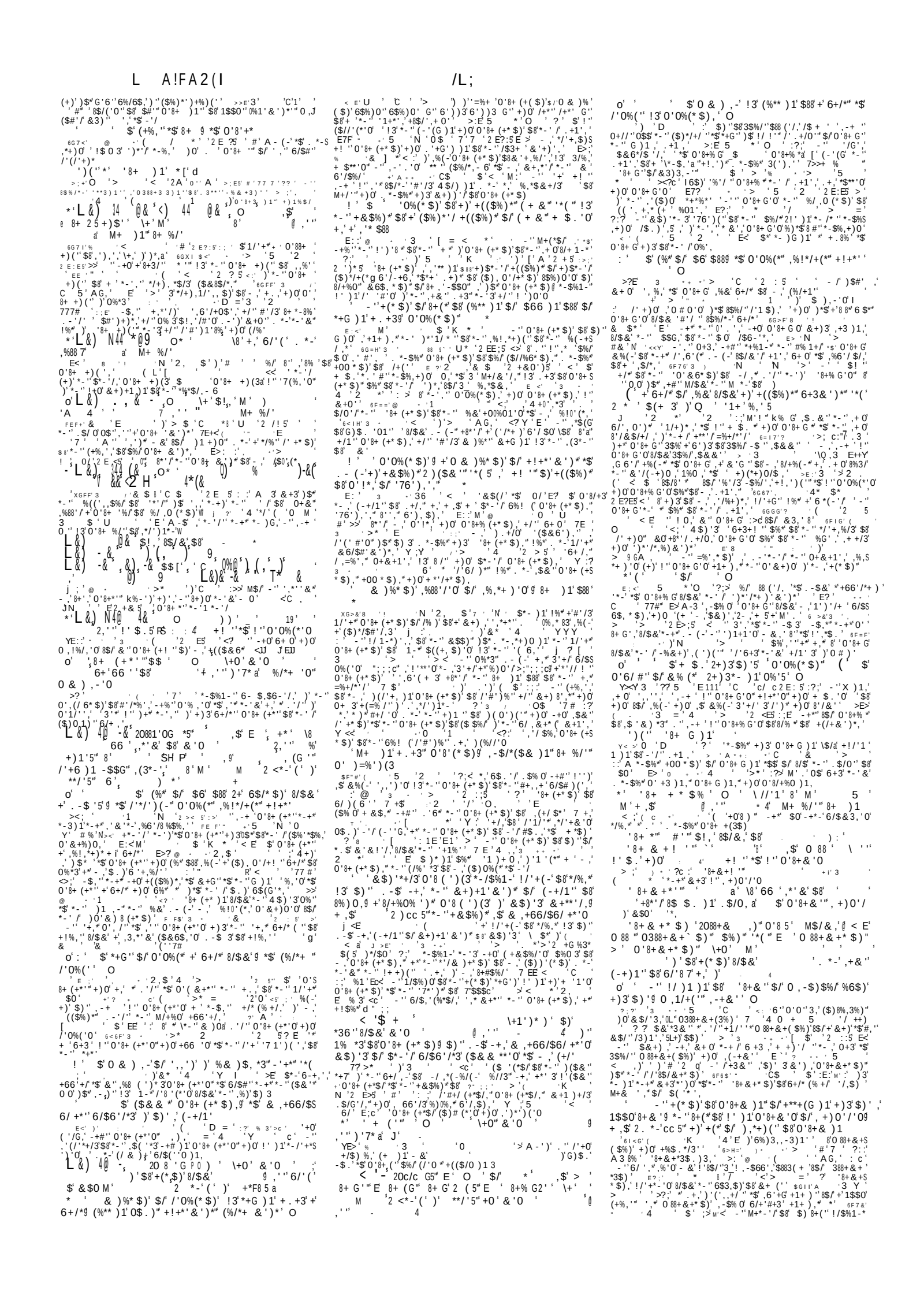
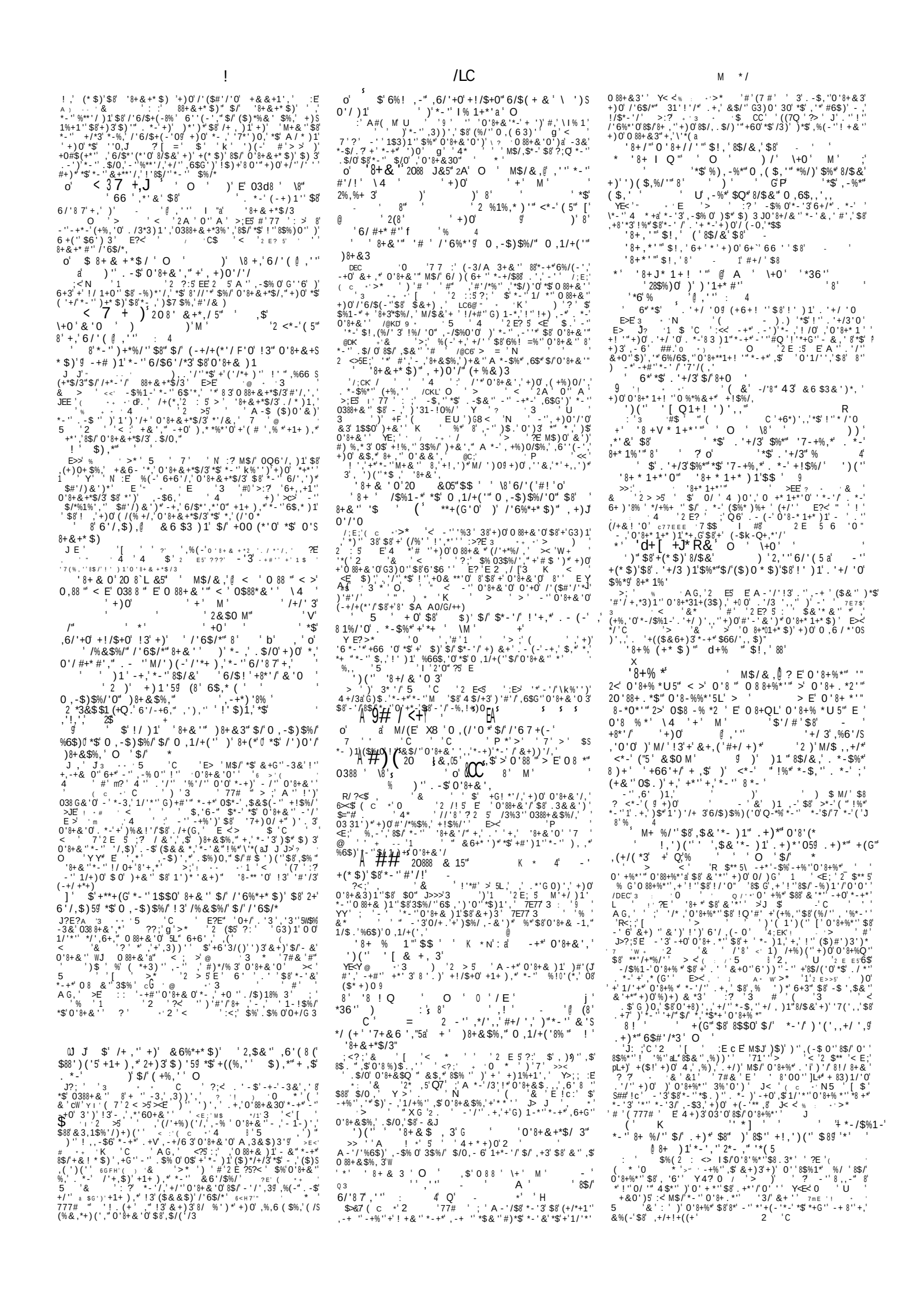
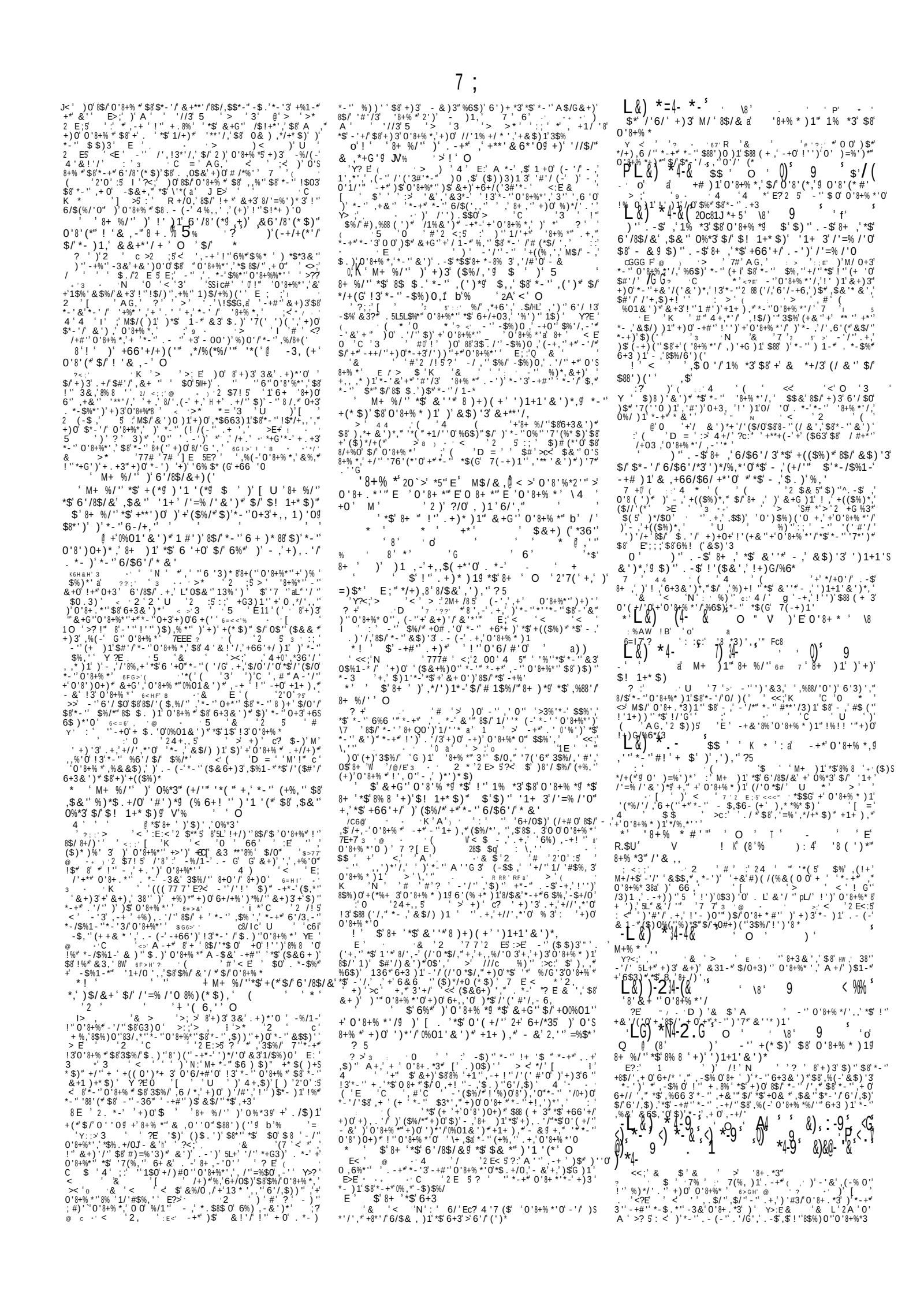
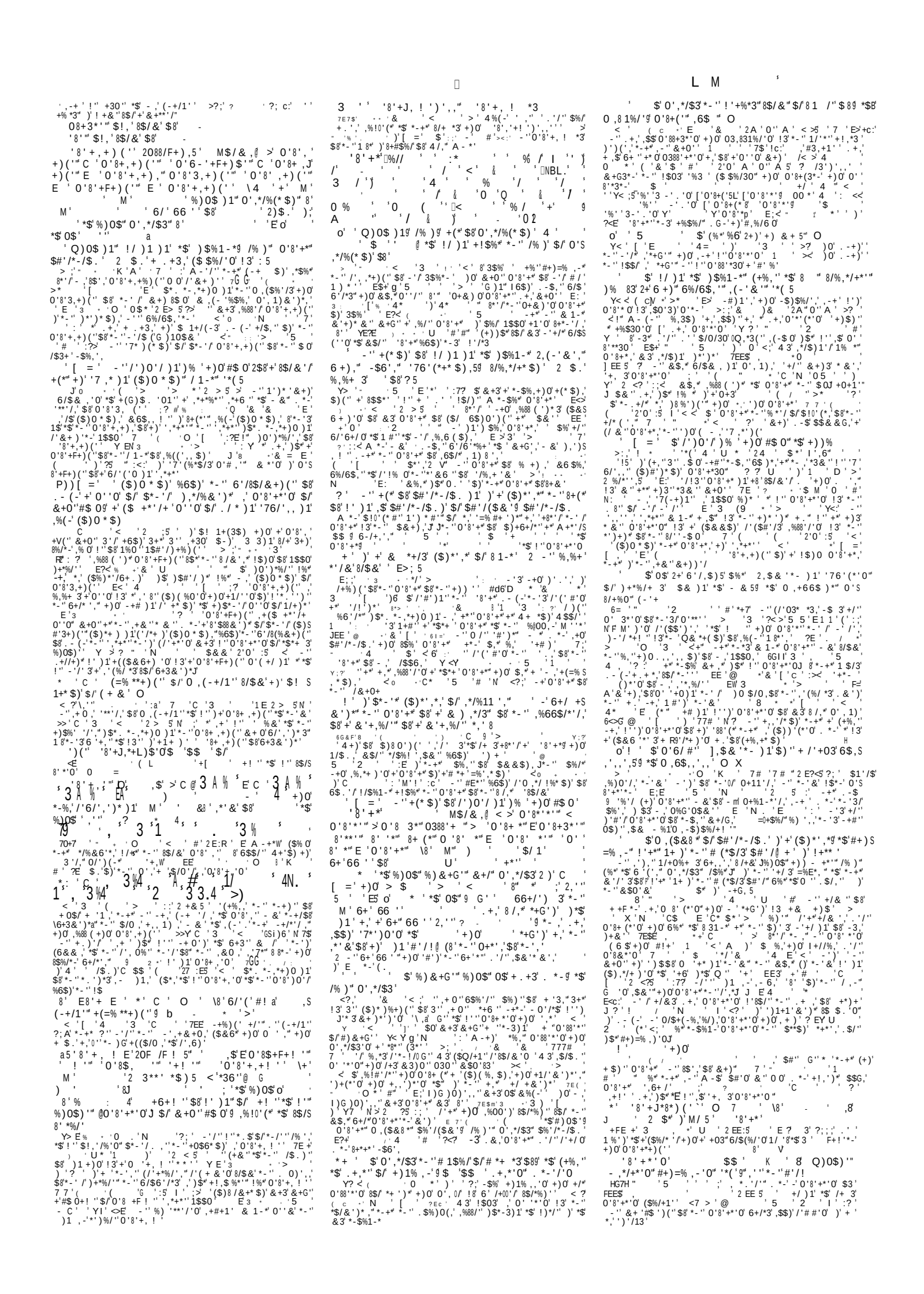
: > AG,' 2 ?5' E' -'' '',,'' -$'8/$&' */6, '
!/'+,*6/','/#',' -'')+&',$8'-'/$')+)0'*-' /'+(*$),
'' ,2,'' $!, 8$/&,$8'
'' *'' ('8' @ ,'' '
'' *-'' $!, '8$/&' $8'
' 'J*- (F'3' K ' ' 0' ' $'
0'6/ #'' $8' *,' '*- (+' (-+/+(*'/@ ' ,'6+/+*'' 8/$&'
'*- (, ')(''' 'J* (F'0' $$ ' ' ' 'J*- '
(F) 1' ' *')' 'R *- (F+ * $)
Y '3 +' (' & ' 2 ' # ' H' :' 2 5'
' 1 $) ,&' ,'*-'' ,-+0$.'$8'/' 1 $)' ' *,' '88'(* ,'*$
* ' , +]+, 6<&7 '"' TA ' U U '
)' . ,6+6'/ 6/',,'-+,'0$)'' &$/''*-+)'+)3'*-)1' ,''*$'0''
'*- (,''6%! (' 8'' ;'N '?,' 6/' c? %,6 ($)
$8' *-+*' 0'&$/+ ,)1' 2$/' 0' '*- (,) ' *')0')(3' ?'
% : ' >* ' < ' 4* ' <;>' - '')#+/ + ! '' *')$
0')(3')' 4 +6-3, (,',*$*-''0' '*- (F+* $)'$8'0' *3
J ' $!, ' 8$/&' $8' - ')
J , ' ' 0 + ' #+/' $8')
= 8 ' ' / *' < ' $!, ' 8' -
'8+,(''20 88 J,5'' ! ' A4 ' ' &) ' ' &)) @&'
&) &)) @& G 9)) @&' \+' $!, ' '
+/ '/ ' $/ 1' # ' ' ' G'
Q ' ' " ' ' 3
' ' $' &+/' *-'' 8+(''* 8'+*%/',' $/' +66'+/S
,+)(''$8 9 *$' ,6$ ' $/' /%)*-''8 1%/''*8$/&'* $/' ! '+%*3'
'$ 8 9 *$' 0 ,8 1%/'
4 ' ' ' ') (%0',' *-'' ,*+&6)1'$)'+' '1+ 3'(%//')*
($)'$8+)3')+& ''$/' .$/0,'$*-/'*-+)*-$,'' &6/',,'0'$)' *9
&+0'' '1+' !3' (* E' [' ' I *' (' ' ;'
' Y? < 2 * ' 4 '#'6/C)0' ('6'' 3')' -'' !'%*''
$8' 3$%/' 8+('ᵐ -+*' 3'' . *-' ,+*'' ''/ , ',$' 0'8+(''' Y<?;'
$1 '>* ' 4 ' '77# ᵐ %*')' -'*' /+1'' *$' *-''G)1''
, -''/+) ' $'0 88+('0'+)0' /' . '8%' $8' -'/', 1-*' -+*' !3' -'/
-' . '' G)$. '*-' -'/)$' . 3 -*' >>>' $;' (' ;' -''
-$' . $$/G'ᵐ 0'8+('0' . *-' ! $**',+)0')*'/ 3)3)1'' ' >
' 2 $* ' 2 /!5 D6)'' 3/$)' 4$ '' 0'8+('*-' *-''
. -$'' 6''(''$8' +.)'' WFEE7' &' :c ' $' 5 ' < CC'
> 66'#' ' %(+,'' (%*'0$.)'' + ' *-''*/''+!$%*'*-''
+,* '' . -(-'%**'/ 3'0'8+('0'*-'' ,'+* 7E $ ' ' 4 '
& 1 ' [/K (*' A/!IE' '/DK -'/'' +/'' ,$&'' 8' ,'
'+0,' 8$'+) (')*,*+%',' ᵍ !%*,''#'/+' $8'*-'&'+/'0'8+('0'
!3' &$0'&'+00 *$),' 7 7 ' 2 %0 ' ' 2'0'5 ! ' < '
'0''0'' , (+)(' '0'' !3'*+/)1'$88'*-'',+,'*$/'$*-'/ . ''
0'8+()1'*' F) ' 5 ' 2 ' S#!M)'' .$/G,'
$8' +/*' +)0' (%/ $%,' /'&+),' $8' +)*=%*3'' -'/'' !/%*+ 3'
0'8+('0
! ' ' *-)1,' & &+*'/ + 5'
' ?J> ('N ' ;')' 2 '2 '& '27 E:5 :E'6'#'/'%'' ' *'
)'$8% 0'8+,' <>;' > '[' ᵐ 4)'/#+'' 1% 0'' & '
. *-'*-3'1/+('ᵐ -+*' +)1%+1'' /%0'' &3' &+**'/)$*' 0'8+('
>;' 8%0* 'K 'C ' > ' * ' AG,'2 E5 :.'
')$!)',' $8' &+)'/,*' . *-$%*')' . -(-'' *-'') $!')',' $8'
! $$0'' ,&$(-'' 0'8+('0' E>E 33 0' [' D
)'> * '2 *2 5 : E -$,'' /'+0'/', .-$,'' 0%01&')*,'+/''
)$*'0'8+('0' . *-'*-''+!%,'' $8' .$/0,' Y ;E $$%0 '&
' ' 3' $: 0$',' &3' ($),*)+)*' 1/ '8'0'8+('' -''
6 '+,%/',' $8'*- ' .+663'6 +('i ' ' '&
' ' #'/3'/' 1$)*' ' !'' &$/''$/' ,,'0'8+('0' !3' ''//$/
' : ' $' 0',*/$3ᵐ 0' &$,-ᵉ +3' .+,*''
Y< <8 3 '>* ' J, ' (777' /E!' -'' (3* ''$8' 4+3) '
(-',*/''*-+*' ,$/'' .+,' 0'8+('0' . *-' .+//'' $8' *-'' +)3,'
Y>E'ᵐ & '>* ' 'EC/' -'3' .$% 0'' /+('ᵐ+)0'('/' 3'
0'8+('*-'. + ',''*$ %,'' +)0' 6$/*',' $8'*-'' +,*' ' > >'
2 * $' > $$ ' A/!/E' /,!' $.,' (+) '0'8+,*'' *-''
1$$0 3' !% 0)1+'8+3/'' R '7 '*/'['3 ' ' '
-'' $/'%1+,' /'('0' +' 8$/*/',,'' .-(-'*-'/' G)1' +8*'/$
.+/0 ($& &+)0'0'*-'&'*$'0'8+(' +.C: %&*1 6' 4
;E /$*+* +-'''/' !3' + ,'' '' +)0' %/!%')*, $%0'/,'' .+,'
& ,'/+! 3' 0'8+('0' Y' ,' %0' > ' FJ,' L' $* 3'
*-'' X)1' *$ 0'8+(''$%*'/ ,,3/ +',6'0
$' ! $* $%ᵉᵐ $! *'/+*'ᵐ 88+('2 . / *)1ᵐ &+/G, 5'
?<;' 3 ' ' $G'0')'' -+/'' *',*+&')* +)0' -'
3F'>' ! ''!$%,')'0'6$)0'0'8+('0'$8'-/'' ./ *'ᵐ Y<;' 4' $
2 $7! 5' ! ' A -)' 6 ,' &$)'' ',' .+7')' +0'ᵐ +)0' L'
6/3)*'' (<< 0'8+('0' !3' (+%,'' $8' #,3)1' < ?' 2 -& ''
N [') ' $%' -'' 3$) ' 0'8+('*-' . ' */+(',+)0' ,+66',
. *-' -',*+ '' .-+)'-''8''*-' > '8 %'1'> '5
*' '111' ? :c' $' 0'8+(''+' '**'/'* . -(-'-' .+,*-')')'
./ *)1' ')' (6-'/' E<E'#%' ' 6 '& ' 2$' ' #''
$' 0'8+('*-''6/)*' $8' +' (+% 0/$)')' *-'' +,-'.'
'& ' 0 ' [' ' <)' -+/+(*'/,*-+*' (+)')'#'/' !''
0'8+('0' ?'2 4 ,' %& s')' .*/+)1'' [' #'
;:' -''!'1)) 1'$8'*-, ' '**'/' , ///'6+/+!3'0'8+('0
$'! $*'$%ᵉᵐ$8'7 ,*') ('ᵐ & '&$/3ᵉᵐ-$%1-*ᵐ
'*(ᵍ *$' 7*) 1% , -
'Y? E2 < '> ' 4 ' <>' - ' .3 ' ')' &3)' -'/*''
+)0'+3',-+'!'' $' ')1*-''$8'*3& ''$/0''*-' & '*- ,'0'8+('' '
' <?;' $1 ' < ' & ' 2 <;5 ' 24+*F 5' -+)' ($& 3*-'
+','*$/&'+)0'0$*-' -' -*'' 88+(' ' > ;' ! & ' ' D =
>, ' 2 >?5 E;' '8+( ) 1' . *-''#'/+,*) 1' 8$/1'*8%) ' , ,
*-'' & '&$/3'$8'$%ᶠ,) ,'' 8+7' & ' 3 ' < ' ' ' '
M$/' .+)*' $8' ,%''*-'3'\8+& ' ,&+/'' 0'8+('0')+)') ,*+)*'
Y ' 7 ' > ' LC 3' 8+,'' +/)) 1' , 1$$0' , '),''
0'8+('0' E'2,'' $E
' $' 0',*/$3'*-'' /'6%*+* $)' $/' (/'0 * $8 9 *$'
0 ,(/'0 *'' 0'8+& '
+GHF ' (' ' AG,' ; c ' $' 0'8+('' *-+*' -$ 3'
.$/G'ᵐ *$'*-''')0'ᵐ*-+*'-'3' & 1-*' ,' &''$'-+%'',$&'' %,*'
(+%,'' *$' !%& '' *' +#D=' + s ' 2 ' & ' /'8' ' $'
!/3)1'-3&'$%ᵉᵐ $8'(/'0*'ᵐ*$'0'8+('' -3& ' > ;' %'0' c E
$' 8+('' * ' E; ' ' ' &' */'> ')
LLD' '+,$),' *$' 0'8+('' *-'' %G' ' &'/'*,' +.DI' 7 ' '
3 $' 6' $-)' A - *' ᵐ .$% 0' -+#'' 0'8+('0' k%'')''
F+! '*-' 1 +0 3ᵐ 8' -'' 0%/,*ᵐ)' - ,' M%)'/+ ' '/&$)' $8'
k%'') ' 4 +/3ᵐ .-$&'-'' & &$0'/+*' 3' 7*$ '0'
8 E ' $' 6%*' $%ᵉᵐ $8' ($%)*')+)('ᵍ *$' $%*8+('ᵐ
+!+,-'
')'A ' %/)'/'C ' 'O, ' <?' -'/'',*$0''
' +//'*'+)0' - ,' 8+('' 8+ᵉᵐ +1'3),ᵉ 8$/ *$ 0'8+('' &'
' > ;' $ ' 1 $' U' (') ' + ' 2 ,'
C '2 5 :>? ''G''$%*'' -+ᵉᵐ 6$,,+!' ' &+3' !'' *$' 0'8+('
+')0' 0 ,6/$#''*-$,''#+/ '*','*-+*ᵉᵐ,$$# 3' -+*-''3$%,'0'%,''
o'E ' $'%*,-) '' !3' ($) */+,*ᵉᵐ (+,ᵉᵐ)'*- '' ,-+0''
+#F J ' 'K '0 '7# '<' $' / (-'+)0' 8+ /' +' !%0ᵐ
. -$,'' !/ 1-*)',' ,-+ ' 0'8+('' 6/$%0' -$' !%,'8 $. '/' E? '
*/' (' 0 M' > ' $' U ' ' 0ᵉᵐ A$&')' ,-$' '6%ᵉᵐ $%)'
&+)3'0+&$)0,' '&+G'' *-' &' ($)*'&6+*'' *-' /'0' ,' '
- '' %,*'/$8*-''8+,-*-'3'1 #''ᵐ 0'8+('*-'+*ᵉᵐ$8*-' /'$.)'
-%' ' E' 0' 3 ' N ' <:' -'' %/$/+' $/'+ ,
')ᵉᵐ*$!''0'8+('0''#')' !3'*-'',6 ')0$%/'$8'*-''8% '&$$)ᵉᵐ
* ' E8+J E3' ' ' \8ᵉᵐ 6/'(@á' '8+('&')*'
J ' J ' 6 $' $' 4K ' 7 ' > -+*ᵉᵐ*/'-*-'*/' .
& *'+66'/'' .*-$%*'0'8+('' >E?'# (% '> $ '('
0 * '7 7 ' AG,'2 > 5 J ' $0 ' +,*'0',(/ ','*-'&
*$'3$%/',+0'0'8+('ᵐ $%',''*-''7+&6 ','*!'8$/''3$%/'8+('
7E$7 2 * o& ' ['< ' 2 á' E' ,'8+*-'/,' $+*'' -
4 $*-'/,'2 %)*/ ',' 1/+('ᵐ ,'-$)$/,' +01''ᵐ -,'(/%*'8$',

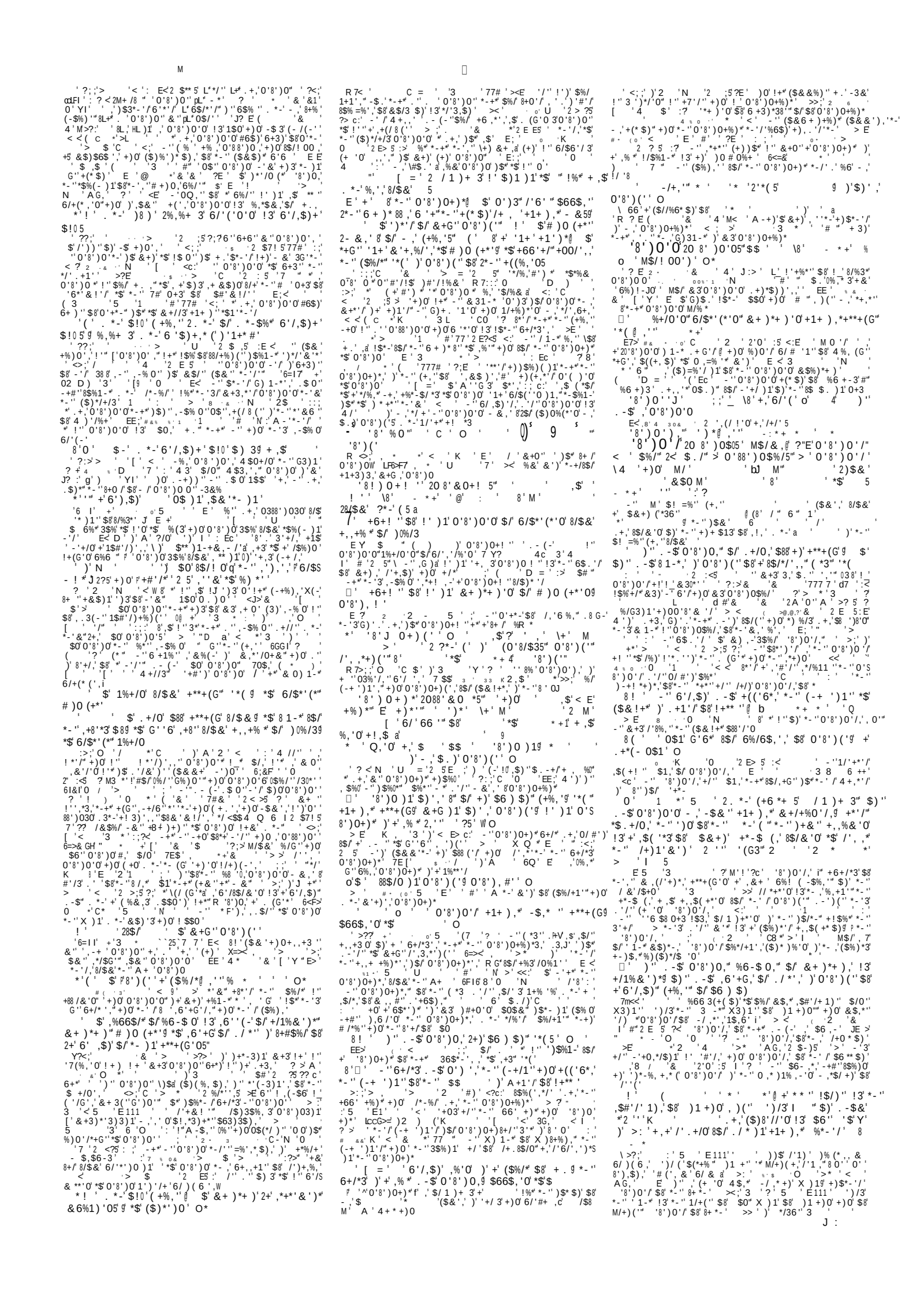
0'8+('ᵐ '/G/(·' 1 '# ' : ' ''-+*-'!'')'!$/)''
+)0' !/'0'*$*-''0'8+('' 3'1/'+*ᵉ 3&6 %,'$8' /$3
< $ (' 5ᵐ 2 : 4 +! '' K : 4' +! ''
$' $/' (+6+! ' $8'0'8+('&')'!
' 0 'M'!' <Ec+' ") (G''($) '\ ,á)$*',$''+, 3'
0'8+('+! ''+,'$/0)+/3'!% $)
< $. 20 8WJ *5"ccc'ᵐ ;K + á' ,8 1*/'0"
&+//'0'' 0',*/$3'0'ᵐ ! $**'0' $%*ᵉᵐ '*(@ ,''
6FFG'A ' ·' ' U'D ' '# '2 E 5 '<?')' +)0 * . ')*3'
. $/)' +)0' 0'8+('0'' ,-)1, ᵐ 6F&G' 3 ' ' '&
AG,' I ' ? A *-' 0'8+('0' &+)%8+(*%/',ᵐ . *-'+' /%) '0'
($&&'/(' ' 6<>= G'! ' - 5 [' '/' ' #'> ' -''
0'+'$8'+ ' 0'8+('0'+)0'3'*') $*' . -$ 3'88+('0' &+1''$8' $0'
)'&+)' 7 ES'! ·+ ' N ' ' 7'G ' '8+('0',*+*%+/3'
')('' '8+7'0%',,
7EE ' ' / '0 ' * '2 :>5' ; ' $'/'($#'/'*-''0' '
8+('0)',,'$8' $0ᵍ *$'!''+1+)'&+0'' G'' - &''+,'$)(''' .+,
< F F0 8+' \8' - ' '@' 4' -''
+(*$)'$/'6/$(',,'$8'0'8+( )1ᵍ *-'' 8+(*' $/' ,*+*'' $8'
!') 1'0'8+('0'ᵍ +'0 ,8 1%/'&')*
7,E7 ' ' ' '1 ' '7 '2 E?<5 ?' *'(+))$*'!''
0$)'' . *-$%*ᵉ ,$&'' 0'8+('&')*'$8' - ,'1 $/3' 7E+VJ '
5 'E11'>* ')'0'8+('&')*'$8' - ,'8$/&'/!')'8*,' E?;'
. ' ' ' 'K '2 /!5'E< 4$0',*3')'&''8$/!0,'*-''
0'8+('&')*,'$8'4')'0'6+/*'0' EE< @ ' < '1 M'
>EE %(-'0 ,$/0'/3!/'+(-',/''+'1 +*'0'8+('&')*'$8'*-''
%,*/'' $8'*-'' /$*',*+)*' '8$/&+*$)' . -(-' .+,*-''
,6'(+' .$/G'$8' $0' E'3 ' ' ' ' 'AG,
I ? ;' & 0,*'*-''/'('')*'&),')0'*-'')'.'0'8+('&')*,'
$8' - ,'6%)0'/'0'(+6*+' ' ' '3 ' &'
/'&$#+'$8'*-'/'7(/',(')(',')0'0'8+('&')*,' >'< *'
2,' ' '4+3'>c' -''0'8+('&')*'$8'M/')(-'($66'/'($),'
'!3'-+#)1')+'+0#'/*,'*+&6'0'%6$)'*-'&
< $ 20c8 LJ,?0$' \8'+,'6/'('o' á')''
. -$'$/'*-+*' . -(-'0'8+(',
' M/$%0'5 '2 7' '?:-' -'' &$,*' (/%' ,*'
(+6*+'-'/'*('' 0'8+('/'+)0'*/'+0'/'%)0'/'8$$*'$8' -/ ,*'+)0'
-',(-%/(-' 7E77' ' -' 5 N '0 ' 7 ' 7 '2 E?:5 E:>'
,66'/,'+)0'0'8+(/,'$8'-' $3)' E72'' 5 'E111
I ' - ' <' .' ,*-'/'' Q%) 1 ' '/$+)'*-+*' &$/'' 0'*',*,' 'S
8+('/,'$8' +'6%! =%'' 6'+('*-')' 0$' ' Y E' 4 'A -
[' '(' ;:' 0'8+('/'+)0'0 ,8 1%/'/'$8'&$/+''*/'+,%/',
. -(-' .'/'' $)(''')' !'**'/ G''6)1
< $, 89 ' ' K * 4' -'
+(*$)'$8'*-''#'/!' - 'ᵍ 0'8+('&')*
'Y<;:' 4 ' [' '2 >E;5 : ?c' -'' 0'8+(')1' *$' 3$%' '
#'/ 3' &+1)+!'' J '' 3 ' ?>' 5 'E111(' ;' M$/'
,+*,8+(*$)' $8' +)3',%(-'!/'+G3)1'+)0' 0'8+(3)1' $8'*-''
1/$%)0'' 7E77) 3 'K ' < ' >;' /$(+&*+$)'
'+1+),*' 0'8+( )1' $8' 4$)%&')*,'' ' 7 '? - -' 4
AG,' :E' E E $'6/',/#'' *-'&'8/$&'*-'' 8+( ) 1,' $8'
&'' ' ' 7# ' ᵍ ' $' 3$%/' -$%,'S
-$0')+&',')$/%,*')$/',+&3'0'8+( )1' $ '*-,0+3
'8+ ( ) 13' $$)' K * 2H4 -+*' 0'8+('ᵍ
0 ,8 1%/)1'ᵍ *'0',*/$3)1ᵉᵐ '*(
> ?' 4 ' ' + *' > ' E ')'A+*,$)'& 'G3 * '
?>' '6/$%$' ' *-' -,' 0'8+( )1' (/' ' /'+0',*)0'/8$$*''
-+' /1-*3',-$% 0' +,63/'' 7 E' ' <' & ' ' '3 '
E -''0'8+( )1'&$%)0'\+*'A+*'/$&á ,*)'$)*'!%*'
7 3' 4 ' :' %1' ;c:' ''+,G,'8$/*+/'&$#+'$8'*-''0'S
8+( )1'+0#'/*,'&')*,
')('' '8+7)1 3' ')'+'0'8+( )1' &+))'/
Y <,')'(
'8+(*$ᵍ ,'' ' ' ?
*' '8+ 00 9'E' O ' ,$'<0 88 ᵐ >' 0388 ' +'
*'+)0' 66 '')' C '0'8+ 0ᵐ 8+30' \6/$!' /'6/'S
,')*)1'+)' M'$/' M') ' ' ' ' '
?ᵐ E5 f'OK' 7' ,'' % +'
' $' $, ''8/',-)',,'$/'8+ /)',,ᵍ $'8+0''+ .+3
'Y?V,'C ' 'R ' ')'0 '2 '& '2 E:5' ??' L''.')'
-'$/'' -$)$%/'+)0' -'$/'' -'' (-+'*'%'/'+,*'+)0')'%'/'
0 88+0'' W 'Y<;:' < '3' ''??;< $.'',' &3'8+('' 0'8+0 0''ᵐ
+)0'8$% '' ,'&''-+6)'0'' < ;'>@
' + $ & 30', ' .-3'+/*''*-$.'0388+0'0'*-$%*-+*' .+',$)*''
$' !'' (+ '0' $)'' $8'-'' 8+3/',*'G)30*',$8'*-'' .$/0' >7?'
4 N*3 2 '7 ' '?<' ',(,-')''(% $%/'+)0'8 1%/'1 + 0'
,')$(-*+ ' .')*'')$/'-,'!'.*''0'8+30' $=F7') ' '&R6' $'
'8+0'ᵐ
' $' (+%,'' *$' 8+0''ᵍ *$' 0'6/ #'' $8' %,*/''ᵐ
8/',-)',,'$/'# 1$%/'ᵍ (8' % + ' ' ?
j<:?'8 ' ' / * A ('77ᵐ '*-)1' -+*'&+3'*-3'>$%*-'
$66/',,''}'$/'0'8+0''ᵐ '6>>7' ' C '& L'2A '0'' A ᵐ
;6; '7 ᵐ -$ 0'' & ')$*'+-+*' '+&',.+/*' 8$/' *-'' ,$))''
-+*-'0'8+0'0' &'' <E·[& '7 '# % 2 ,*' ($*
I ? ?5
' ,('+*'ᵐ (+* $)ᵍ ,'' - ' *'
'8+ (*'' $!, ' 8$/&' $8' - '
'8+ G'ᵐ $!, ' ('8$/&' $8' - '
* '8+ ᵐ' E' O*' \+' M' ' 2 -' 0''
$ +)0'ᵉ)*-'(5' b' /' * +*' 7' 8'
' l' $& '/'6/ᵉ $8'* ' 7 ,''%% 4
' Q,'0')' #+/ $%,' ,'),',' $8' % ' 2*-''
6/'8 7' +00)1' ** '' *$' *-'' 8$)('' $8' *-'' .$/05 @ +'
$' !''$/' !'($&'' +!',)*'# $/' .+)*)1' +'6'/,$)'*$'/'
. *-' ᵍ * ' $' $, ' # 1$%/'ᵉ !'($&'' .'+G'ᵉ
0'(+39' (' 4 ' ' ' *$' +(G'ᵉ .+)*
? ' ' 2 '77 \0' 7) U '0 ' ' /'8'<'ᵉ
$'-3)1',-+' 0'8+ ')' *$' &'' ? < ; ?? 8*'/ .+/0'
($& L' ./ -'0''G'ᵉ &+G'0L' HL+)(&+)' ./' +)0' .$/, ' %/+&'
0+3'' *$'0+3'' +' -%'ᵉ -'' ,' + ' /'((' 30' +* 0'0'8+3 0' Y? +
' ('77ᵉ '?:' -)'' 3')'' '0'8+3 3)1''+*'ᵉ-'' ,0ᵉ
$8' -'&' +' ' ' ScPO ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ?>:>'
A -'*-'/,%66$,','*$-. ! ''*'+-+*')$! ',,'' 13)) '')'&'ᵉ
$/')$! ',,''+)0'-$)$%/' '8+ '')'*-''W Y<<;' R ' <
77ᵉ ' <E' 8'+ ' $'*-/' 8$/ ,+G'' -'' ' +' /'((' 30'+* 0'0'8+3)*' 3'
0'8+3 ''-'' < ' (c ' ·< ' & '#' <;'A -+)'*-''&$)''
'($&'*-' /1-*' !3'*.')'' #,'+)0'*-'' ,$))''*-'))''*-''
&$)'' +'G'*-' +)0' /'*'31)'*-' *-'' 31-*'$8' *-' ,$))'' $)'
-3'ᵉ ,$' *-+*' *' ,'&'*-' *$' #,' ,*-+*' ,'0'8+3 '0' < ;'
2 '7 '<' '/',6'(-'' 0'88+3 '*-' + '' ,$0'3) 3'+)0

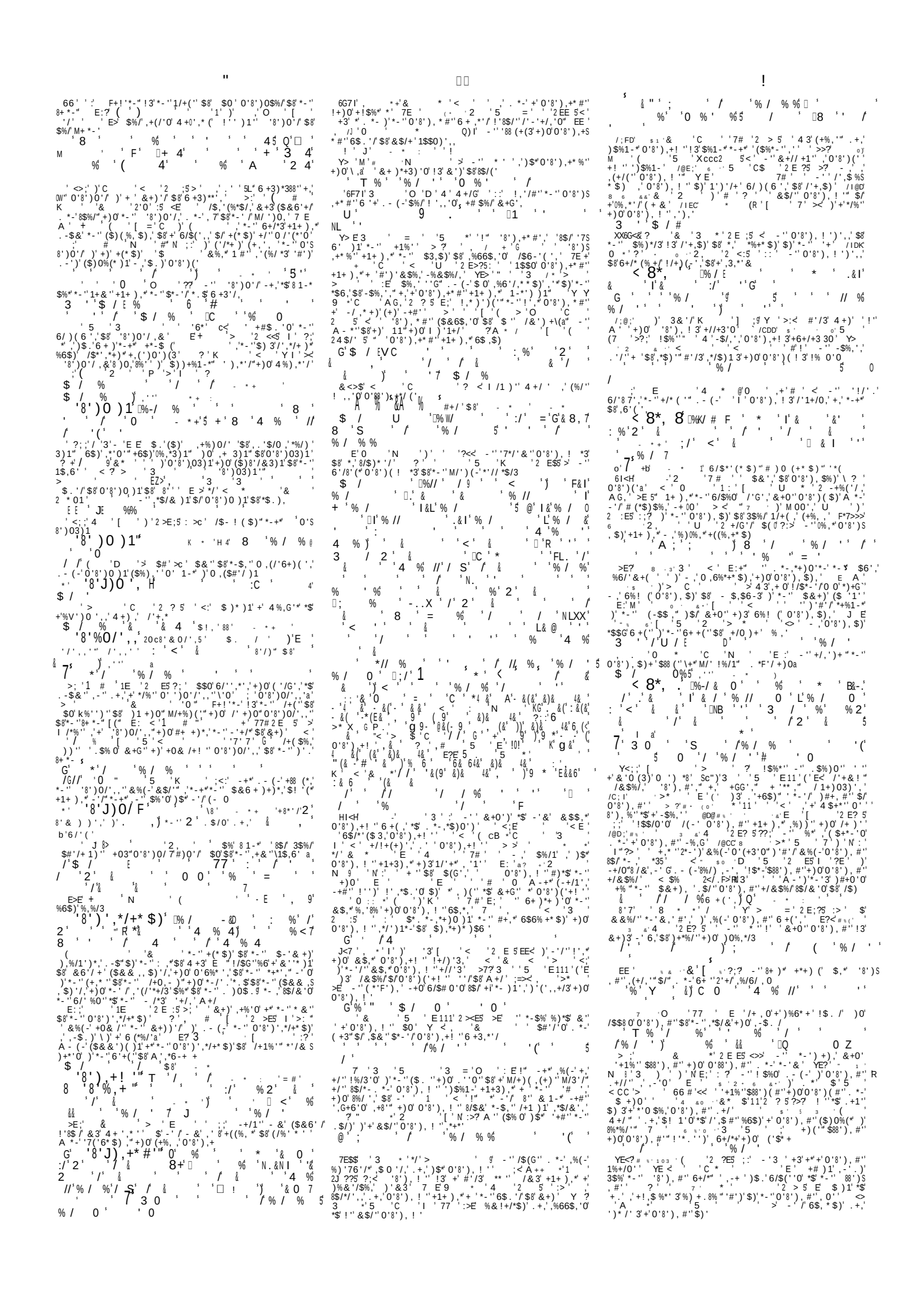


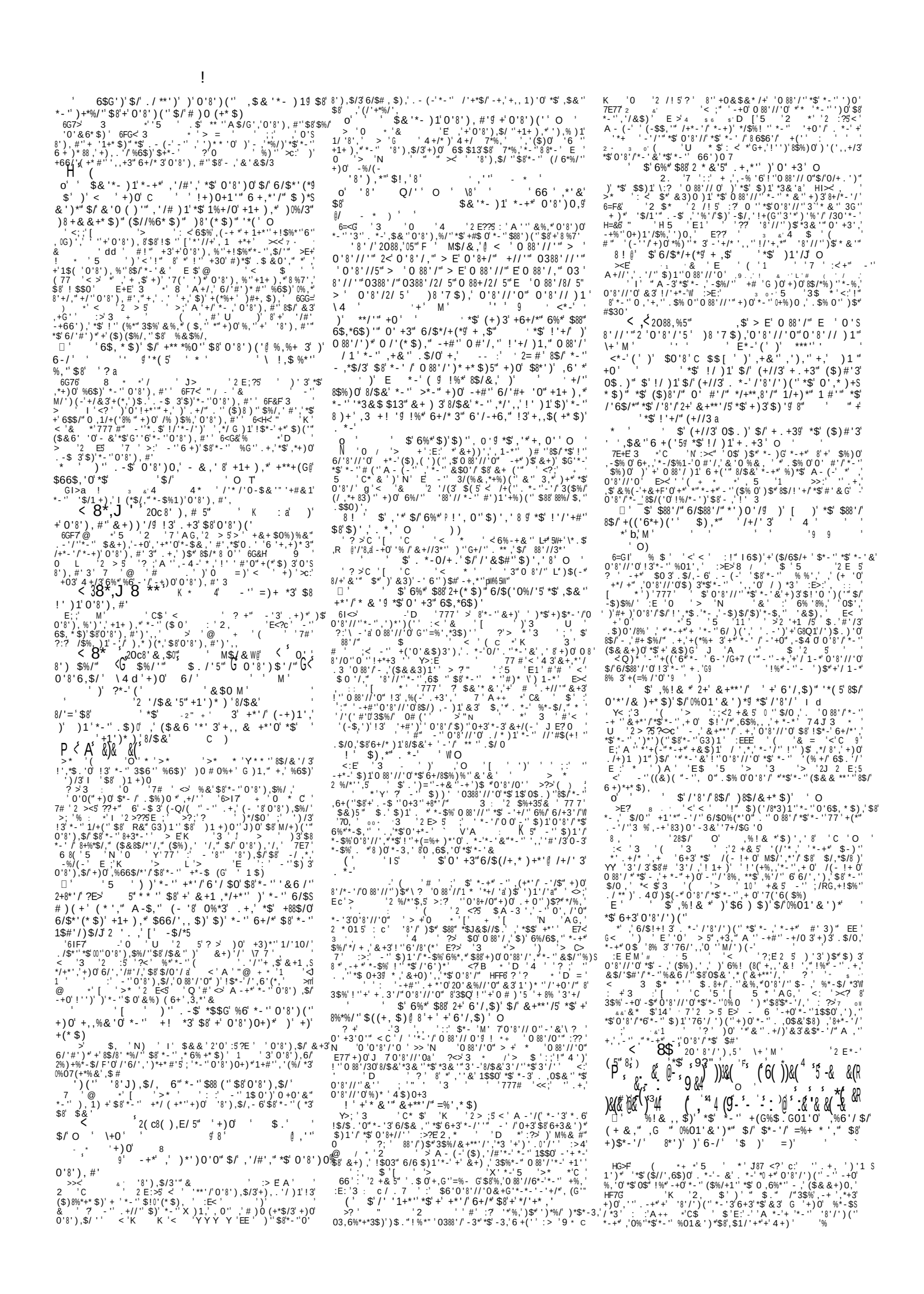


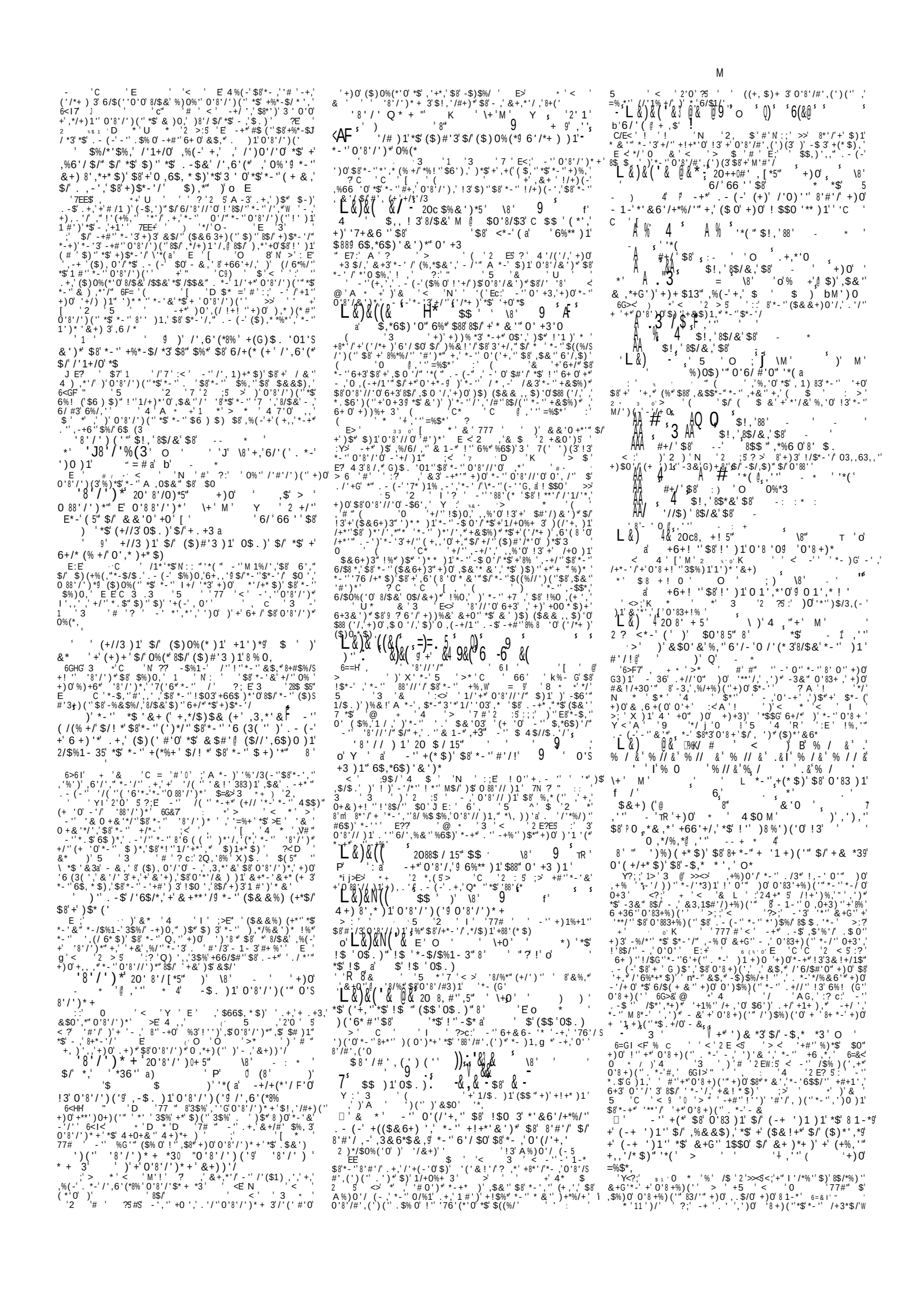


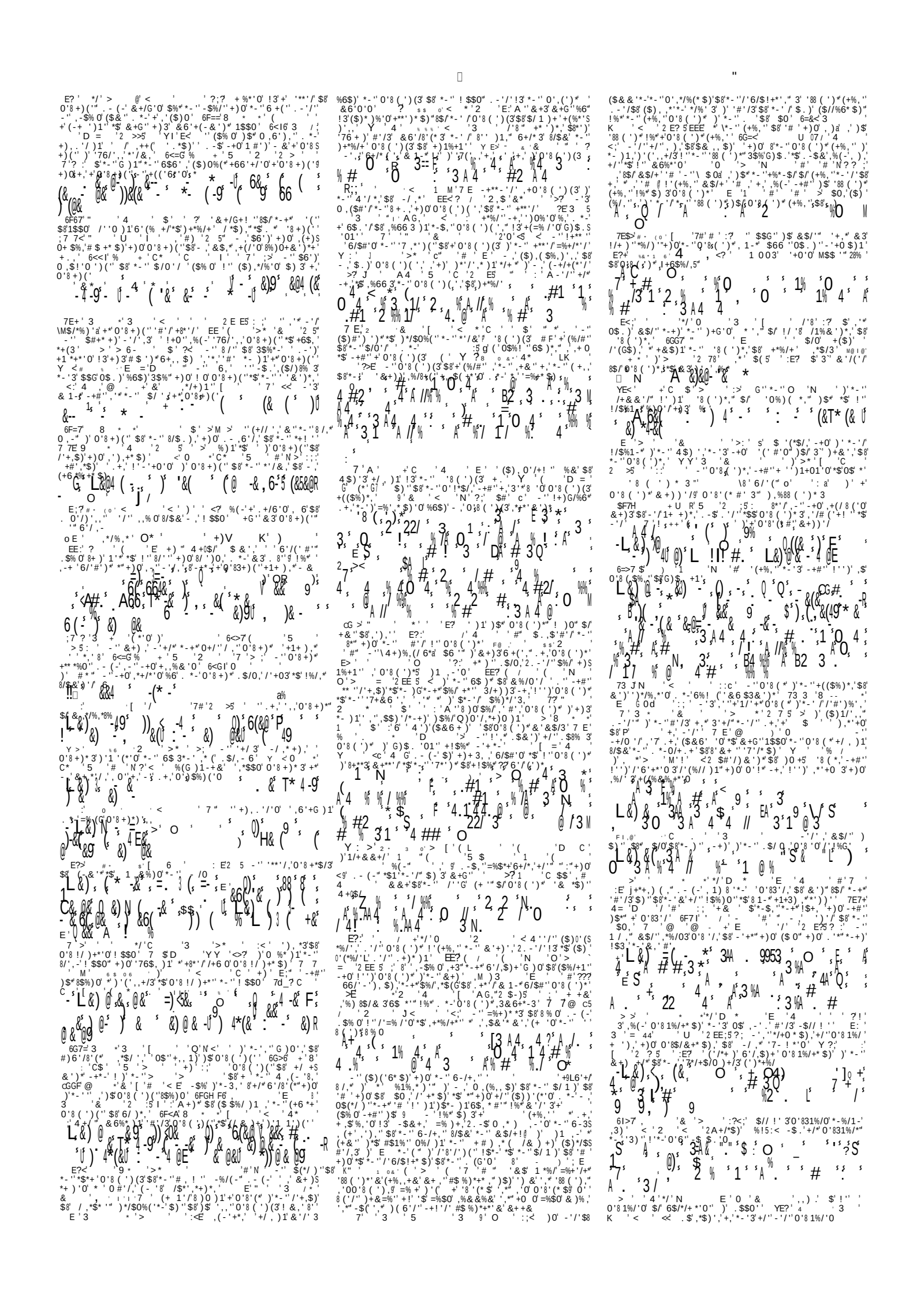












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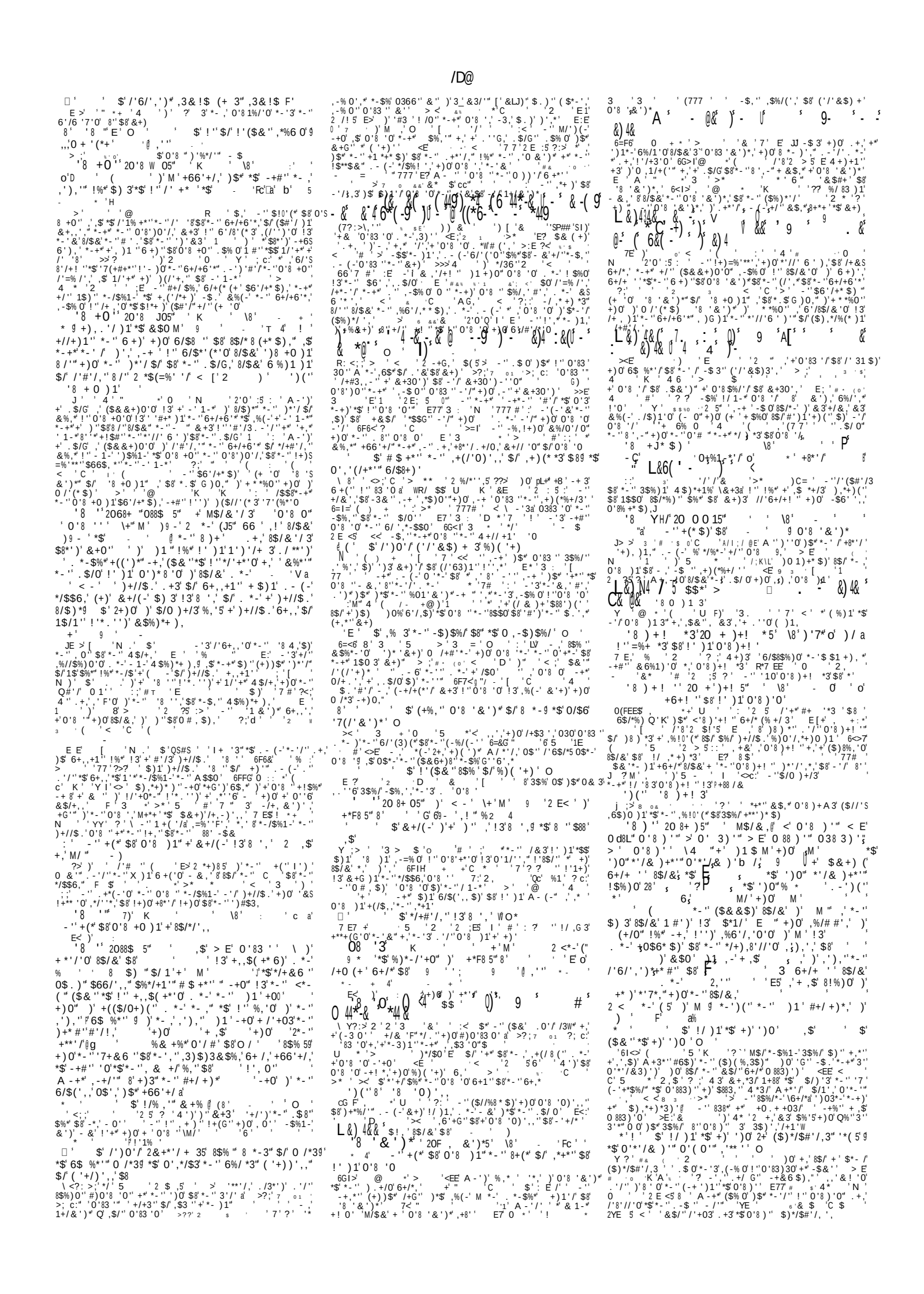

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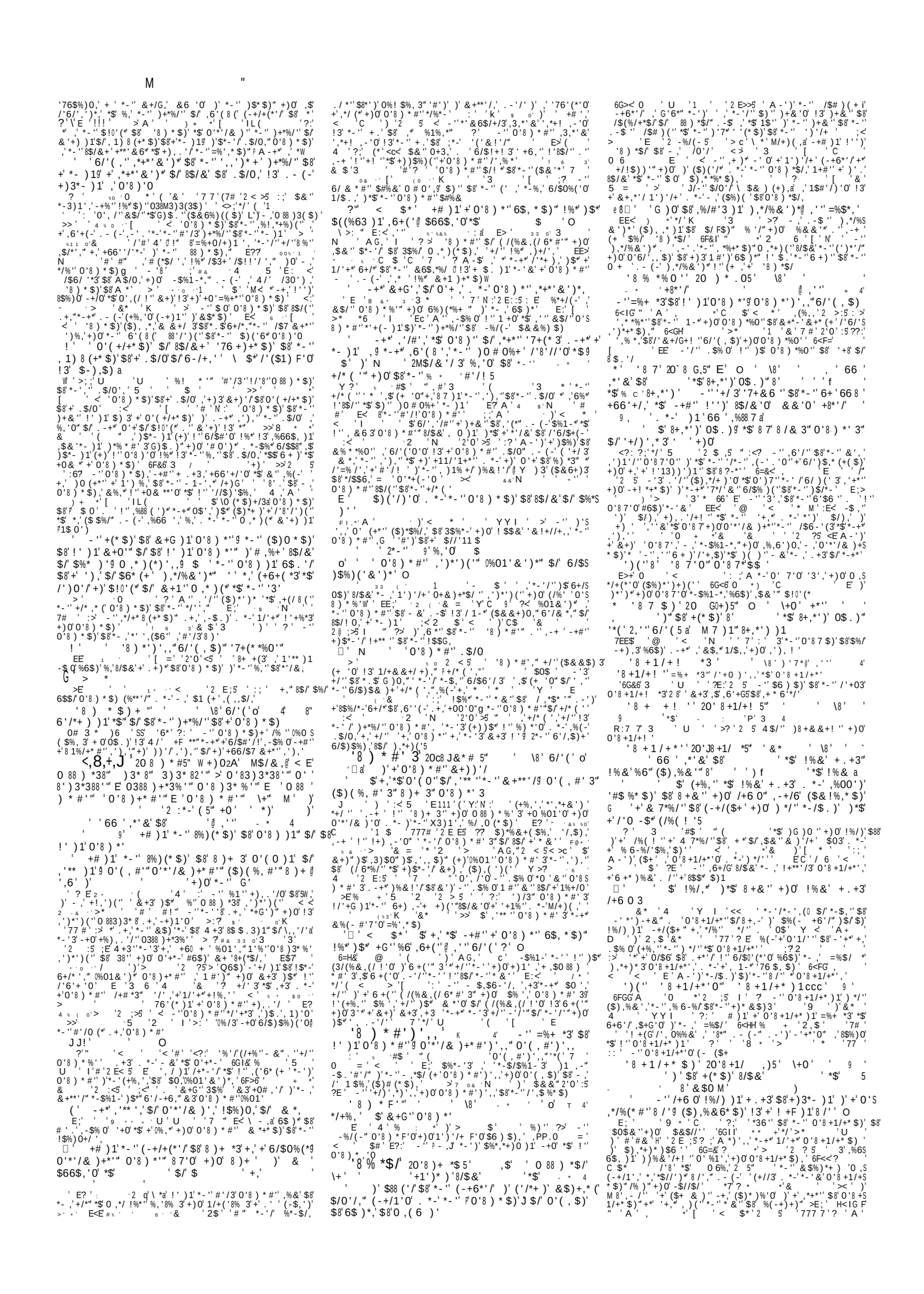

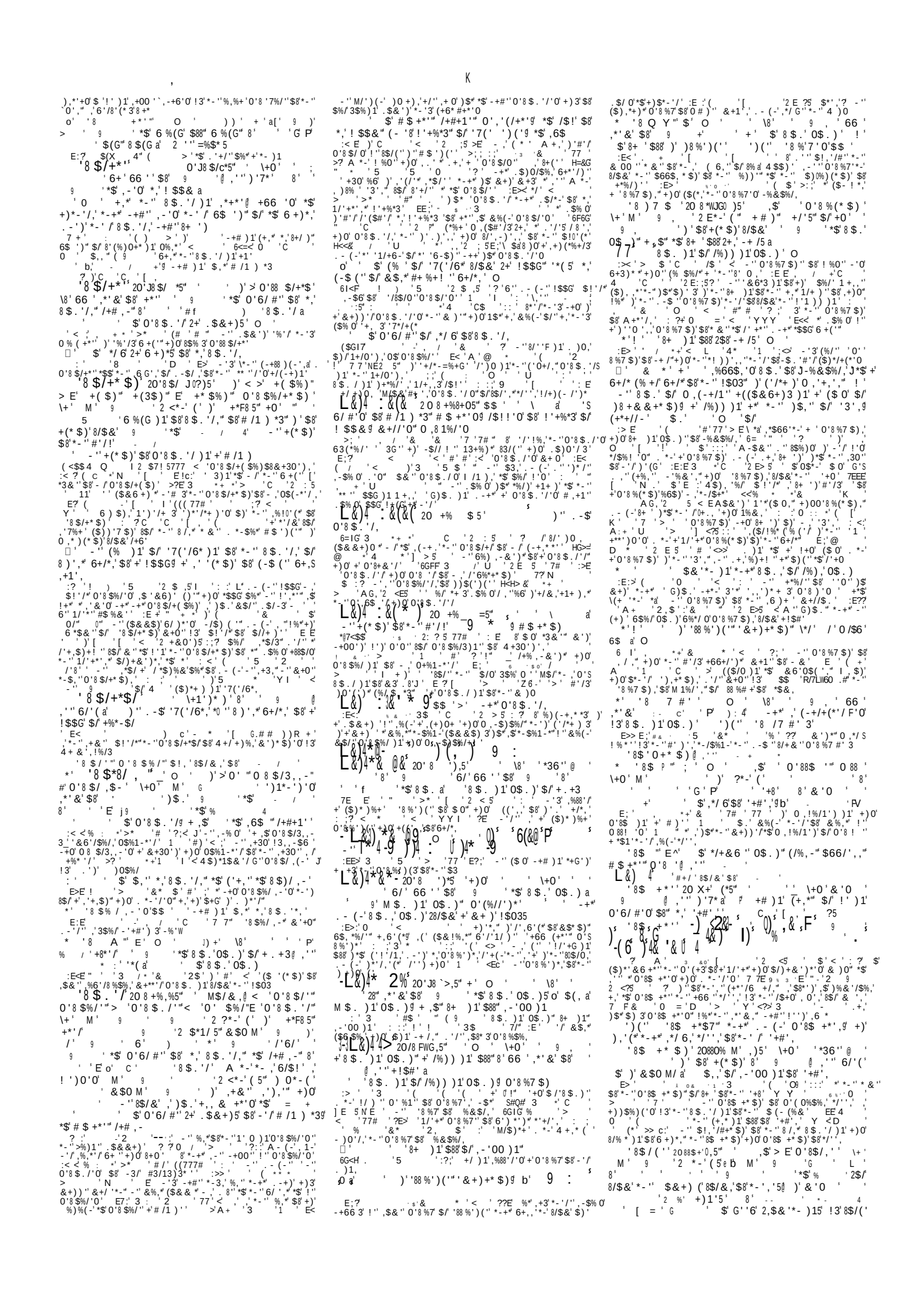

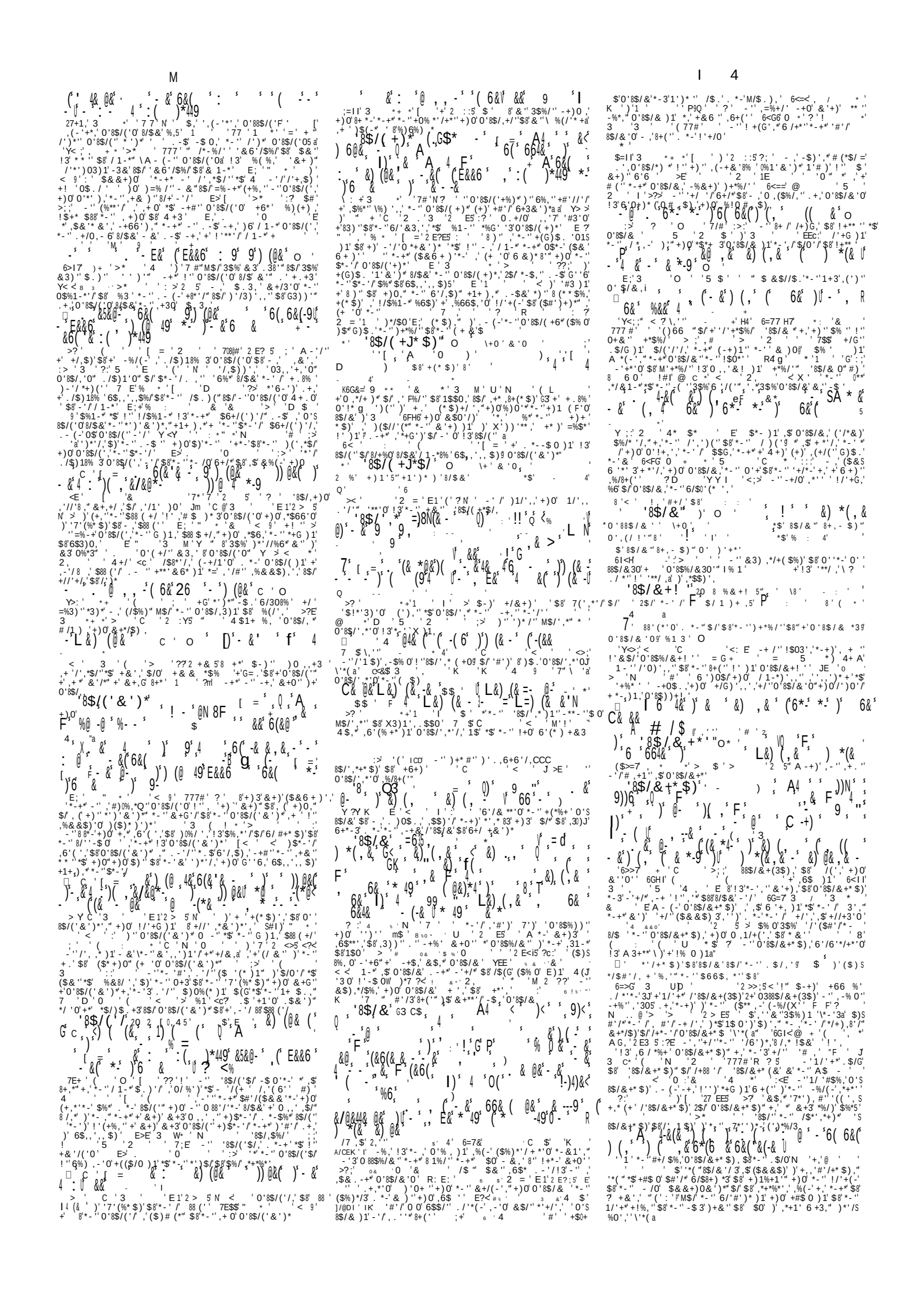

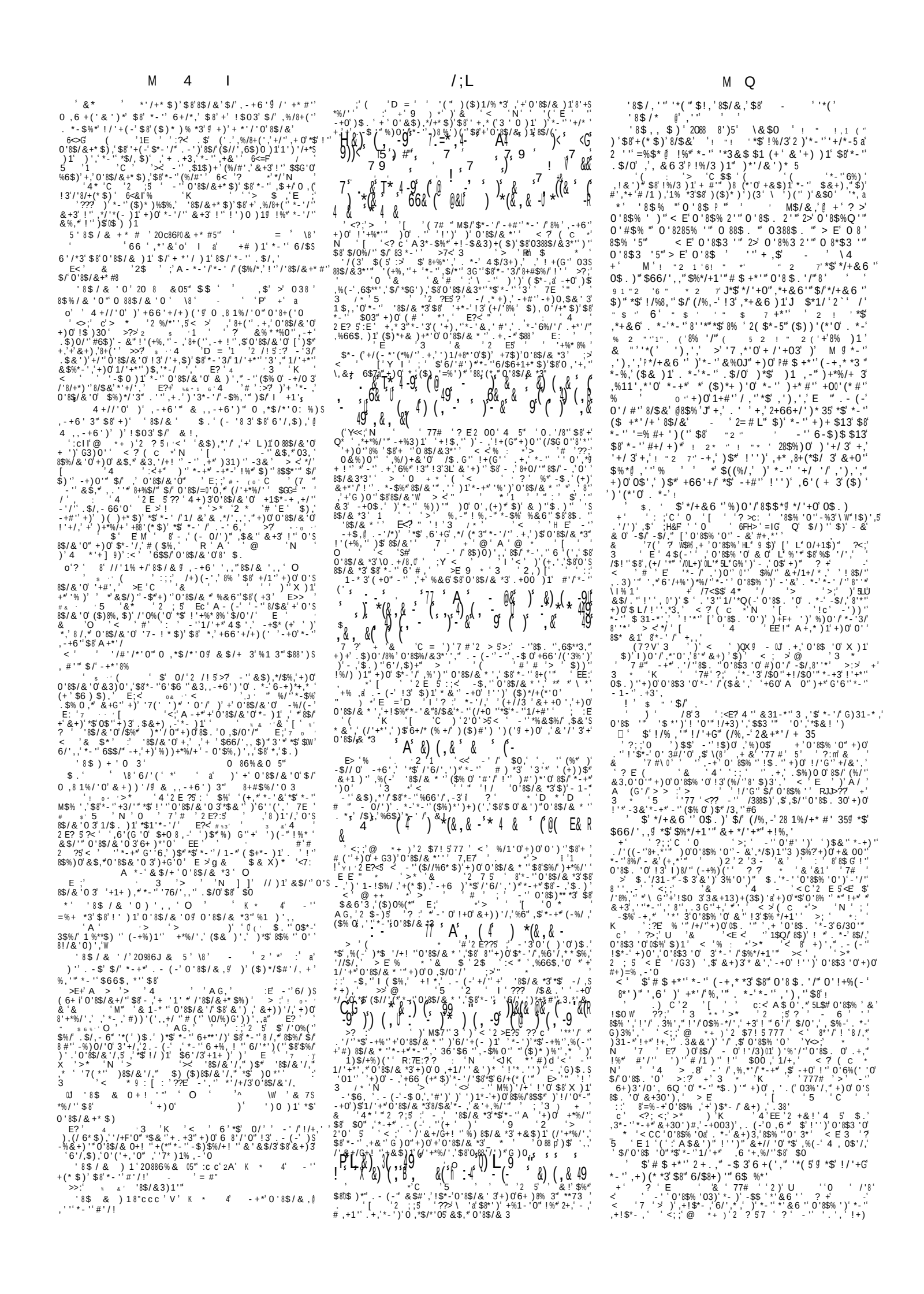

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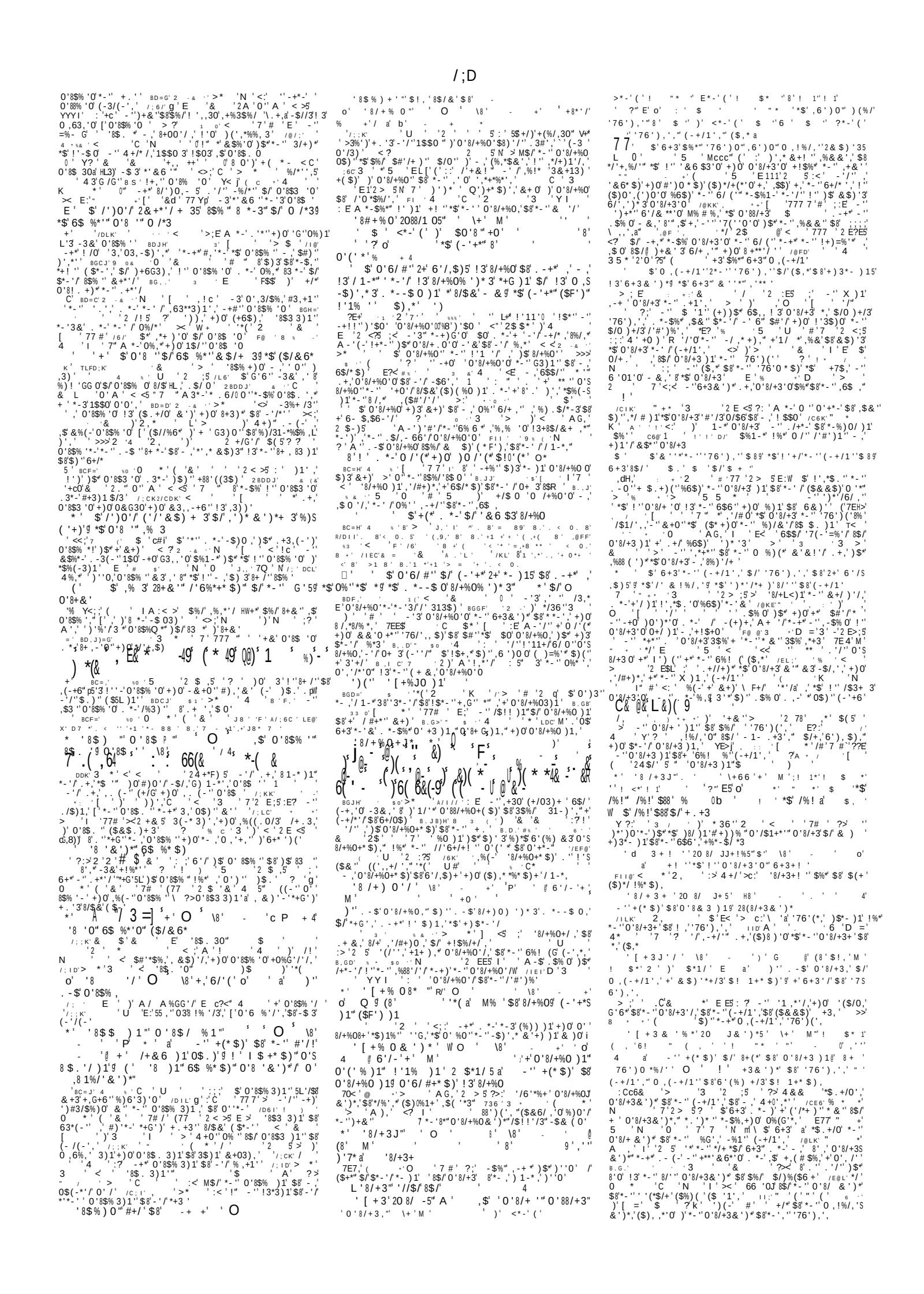

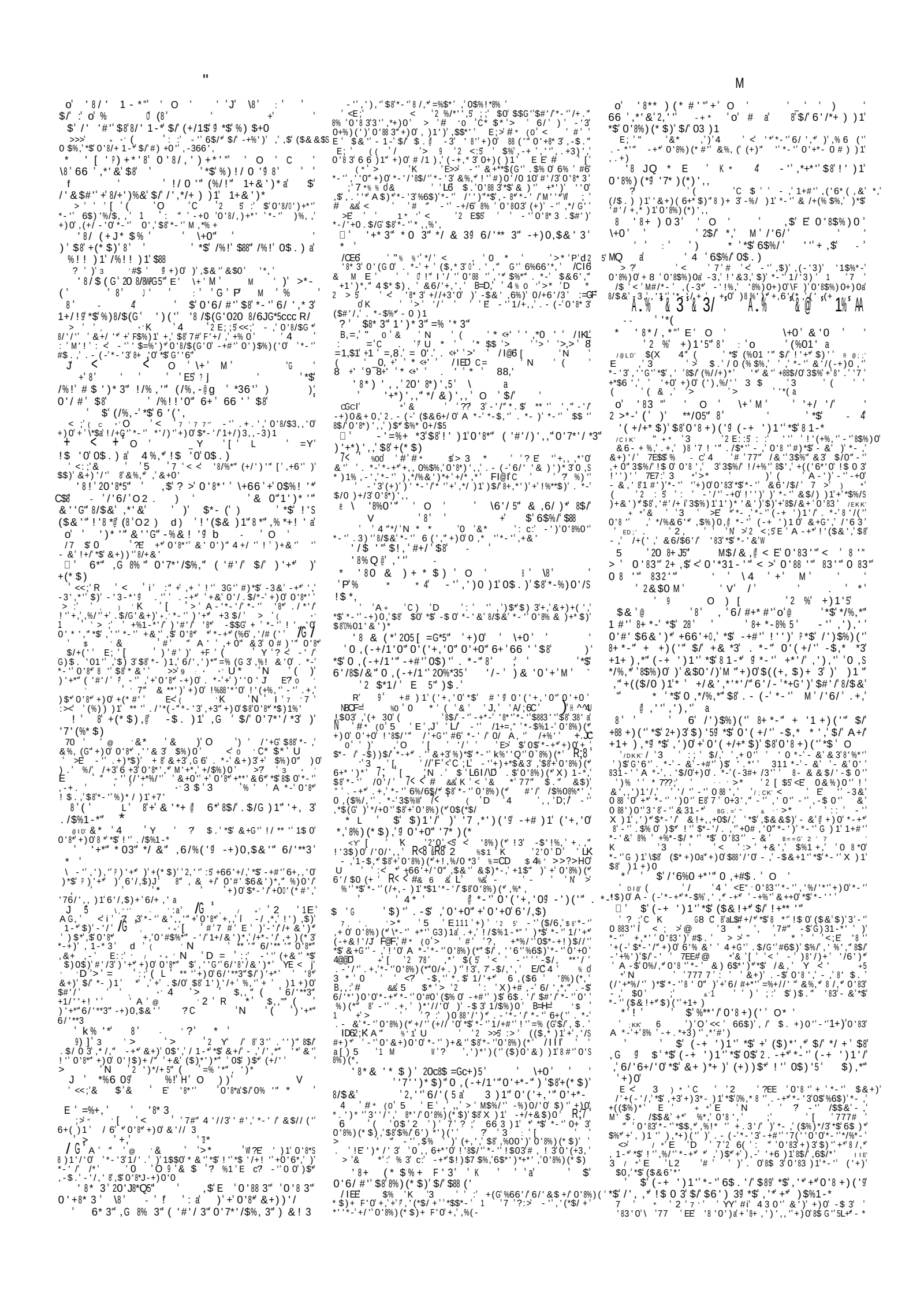

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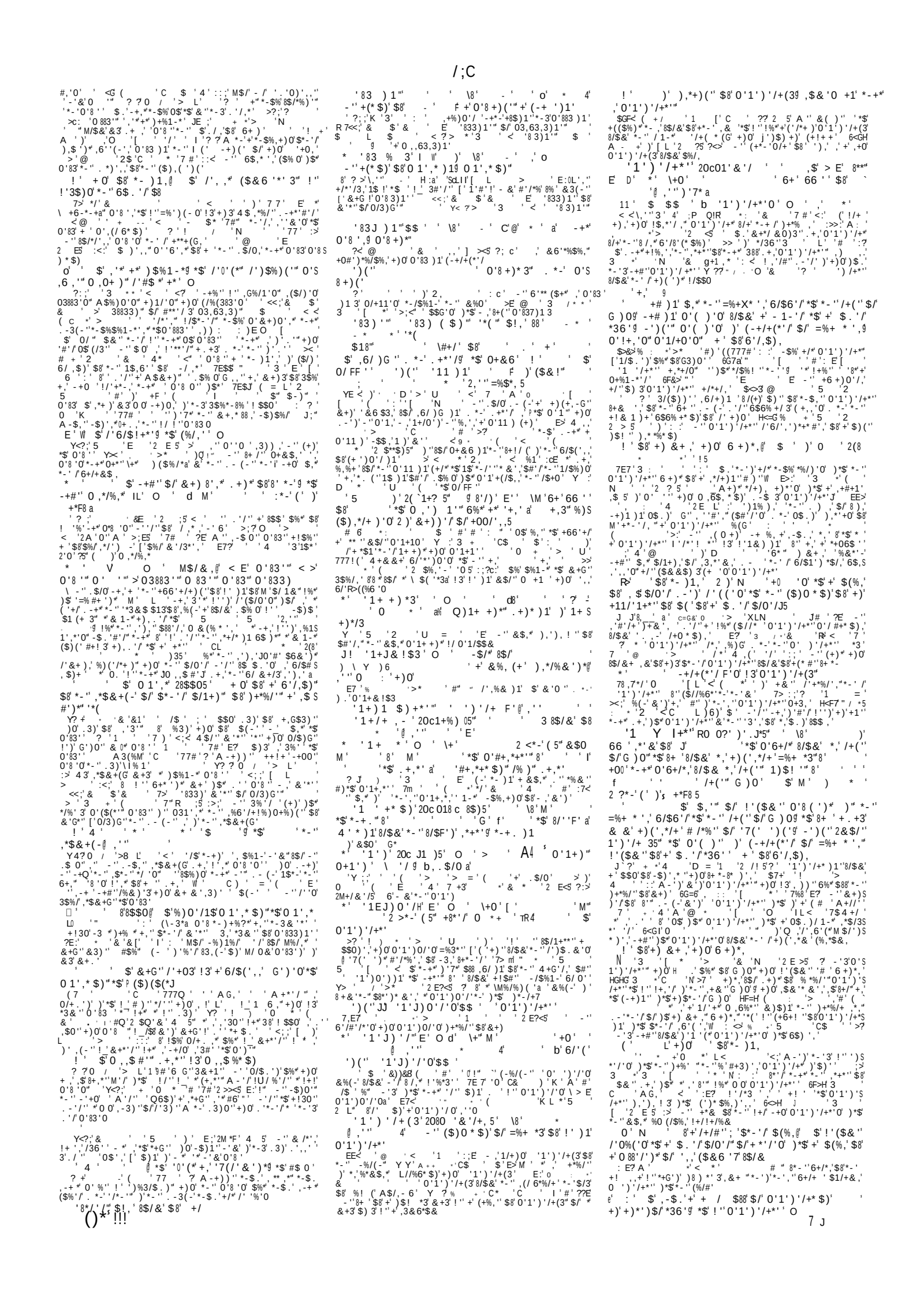

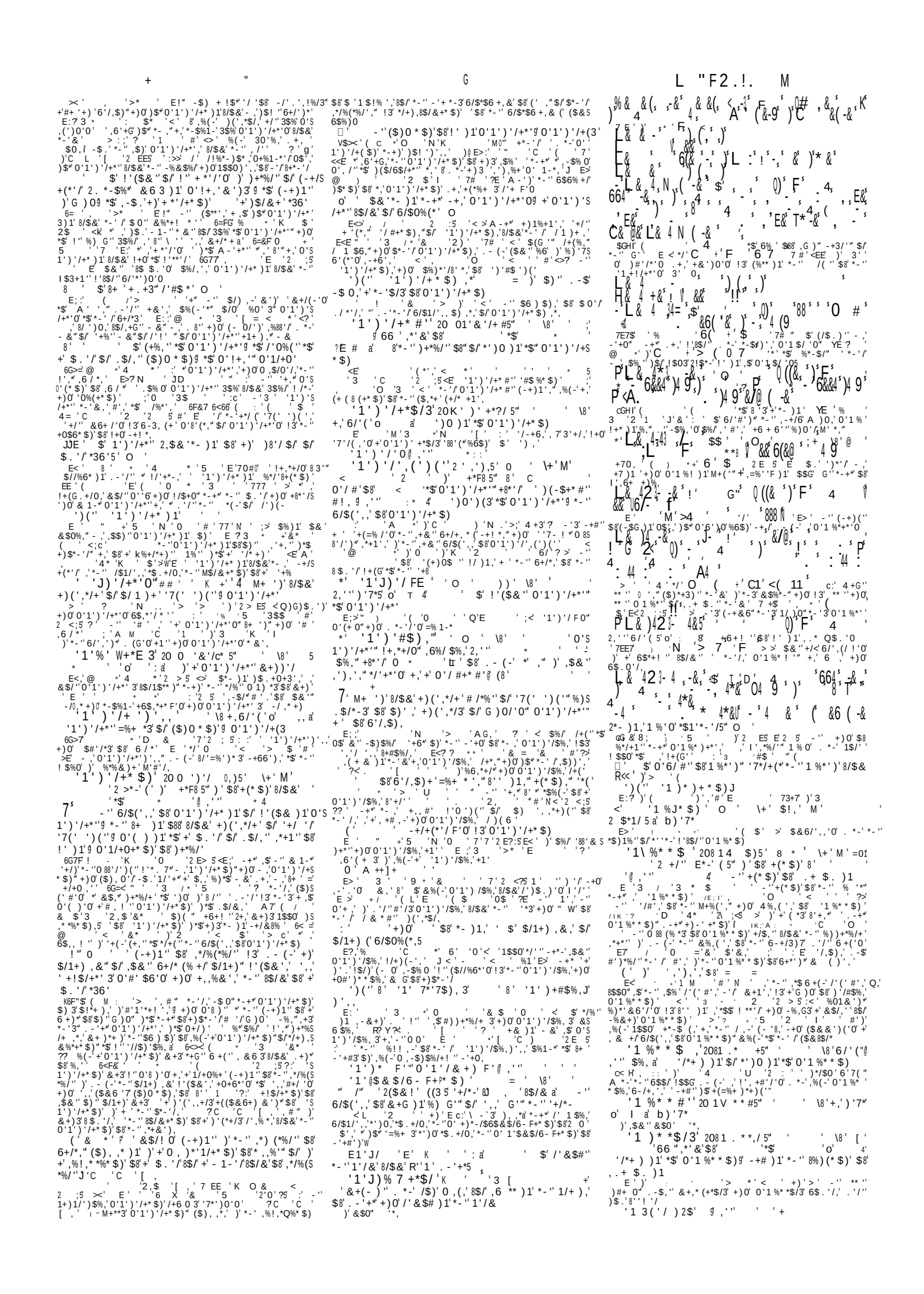

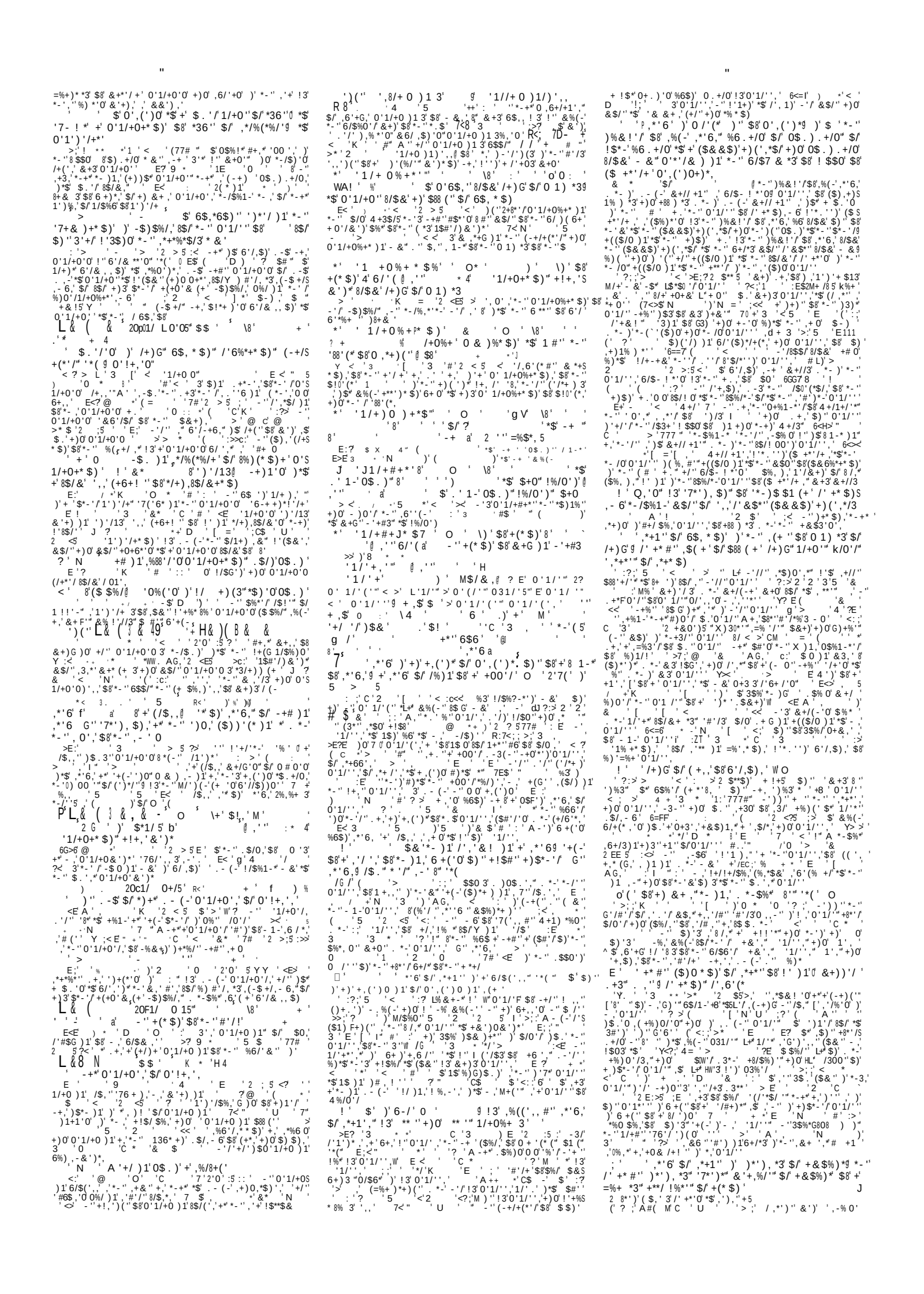

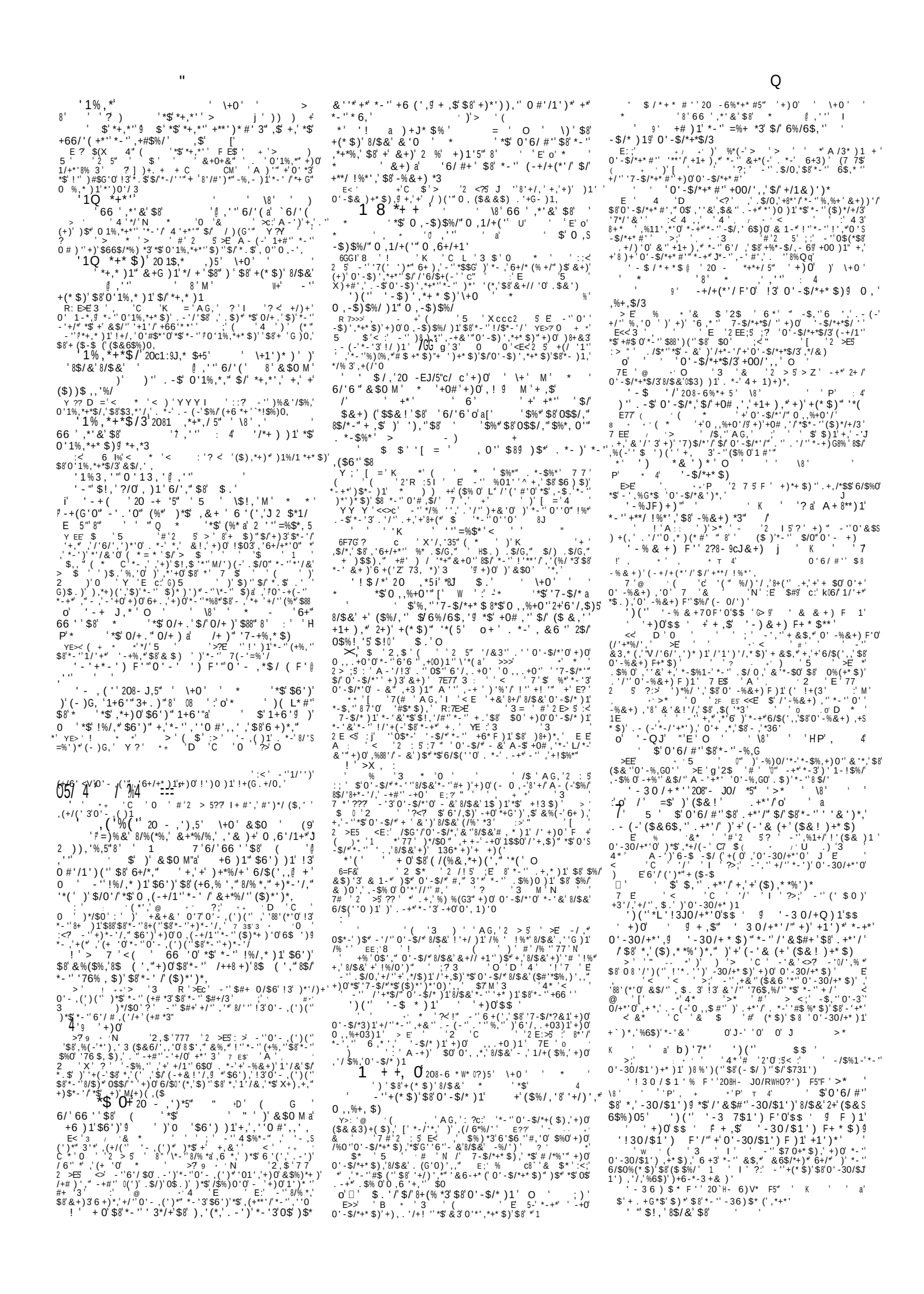

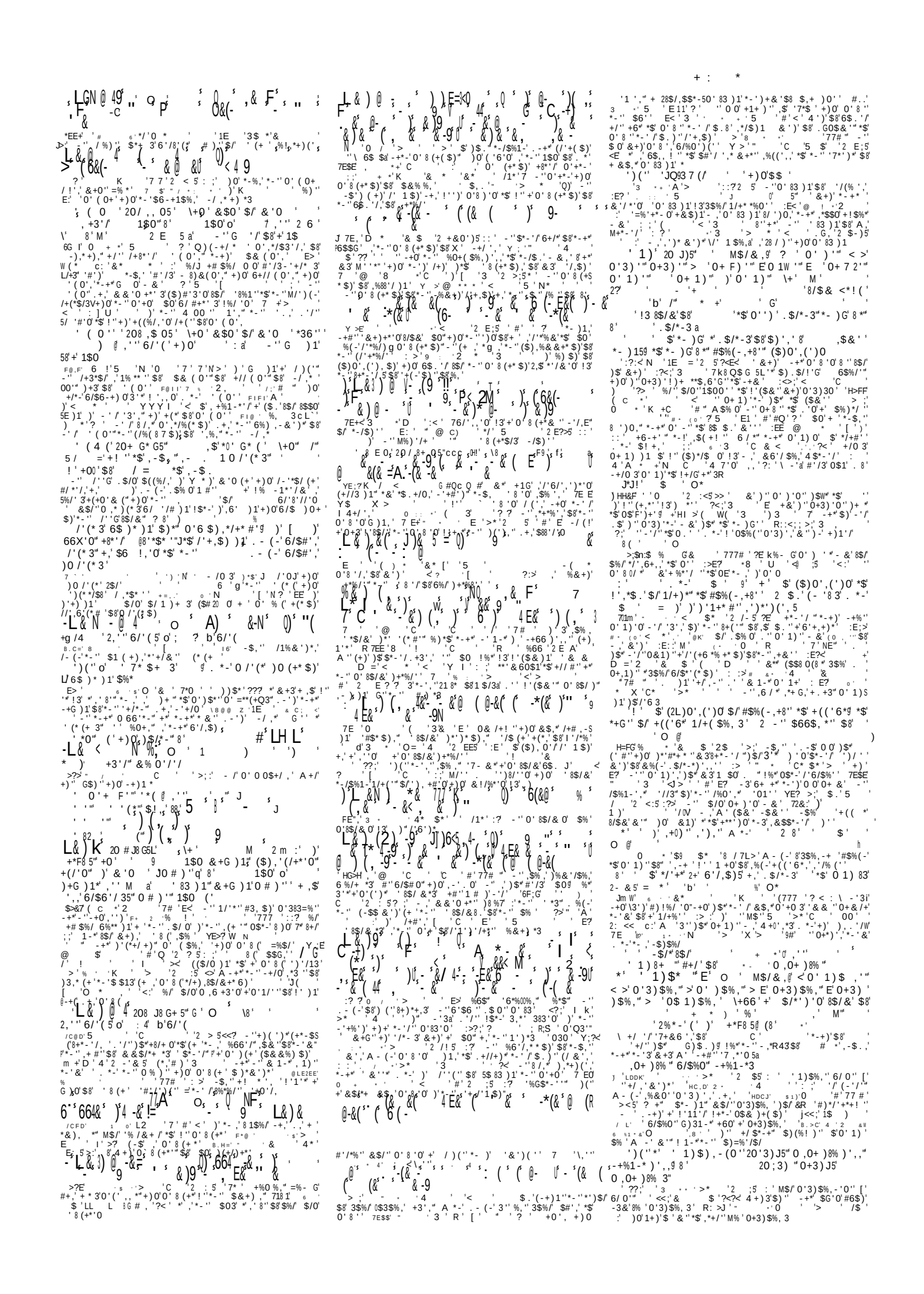

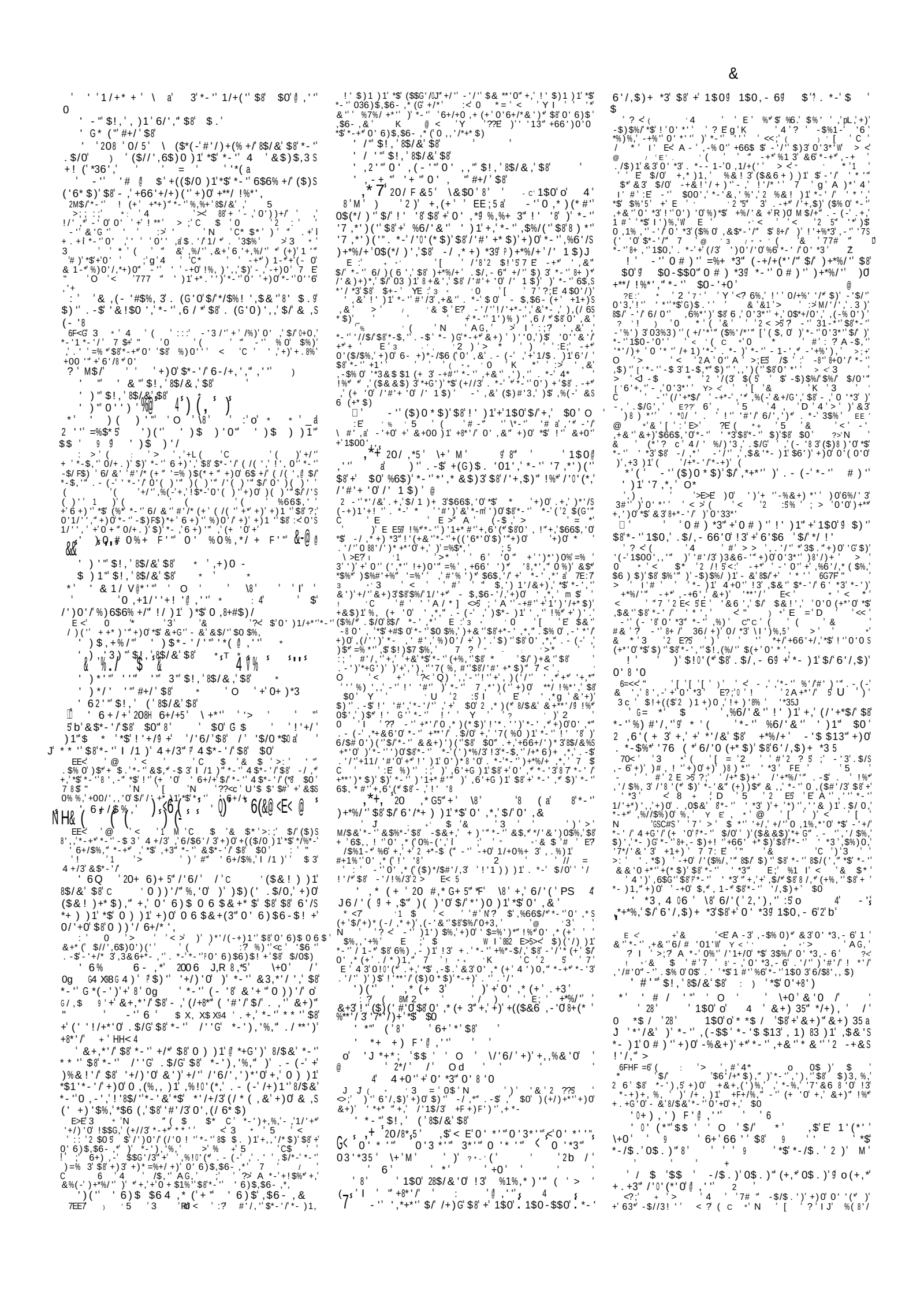

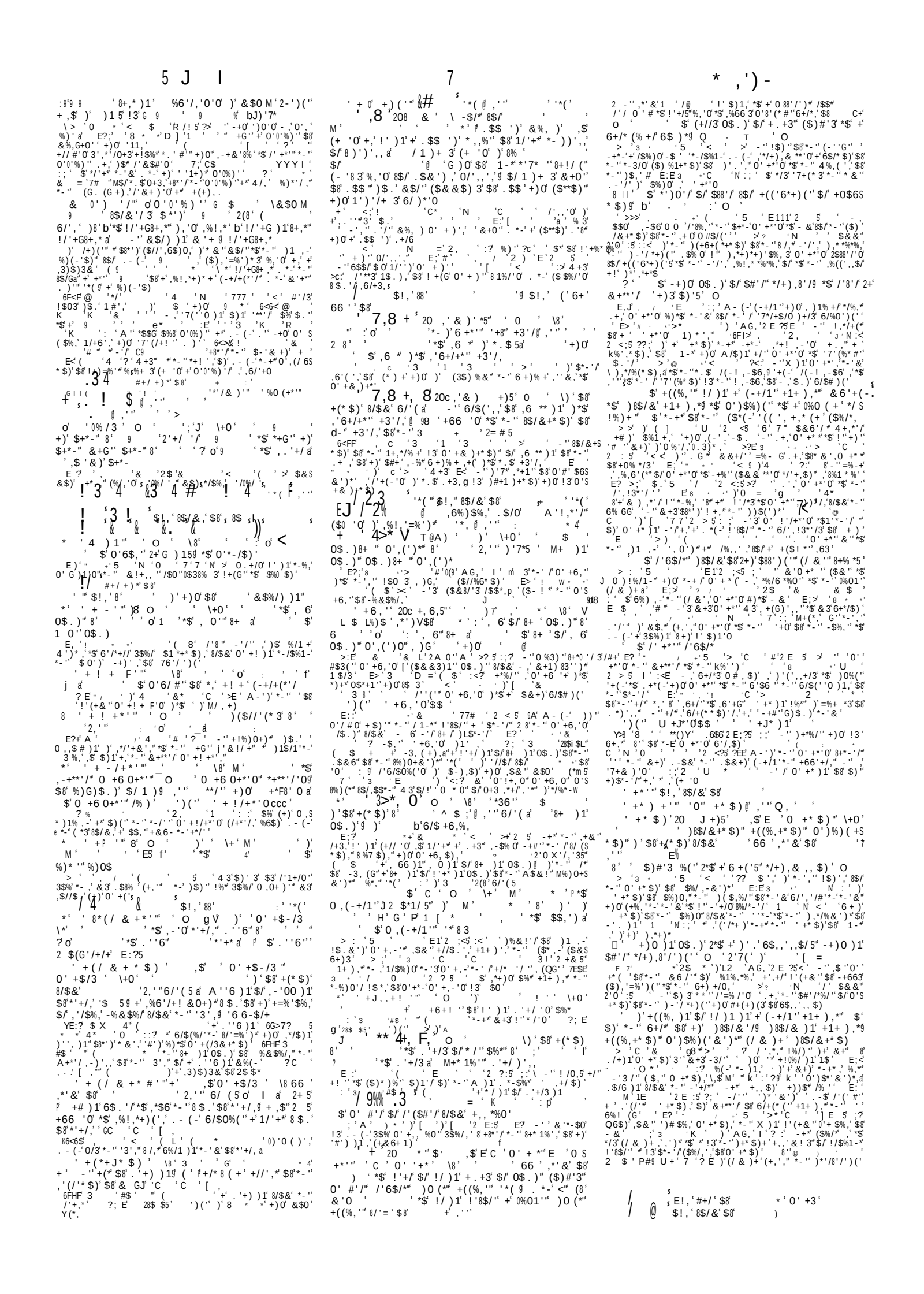

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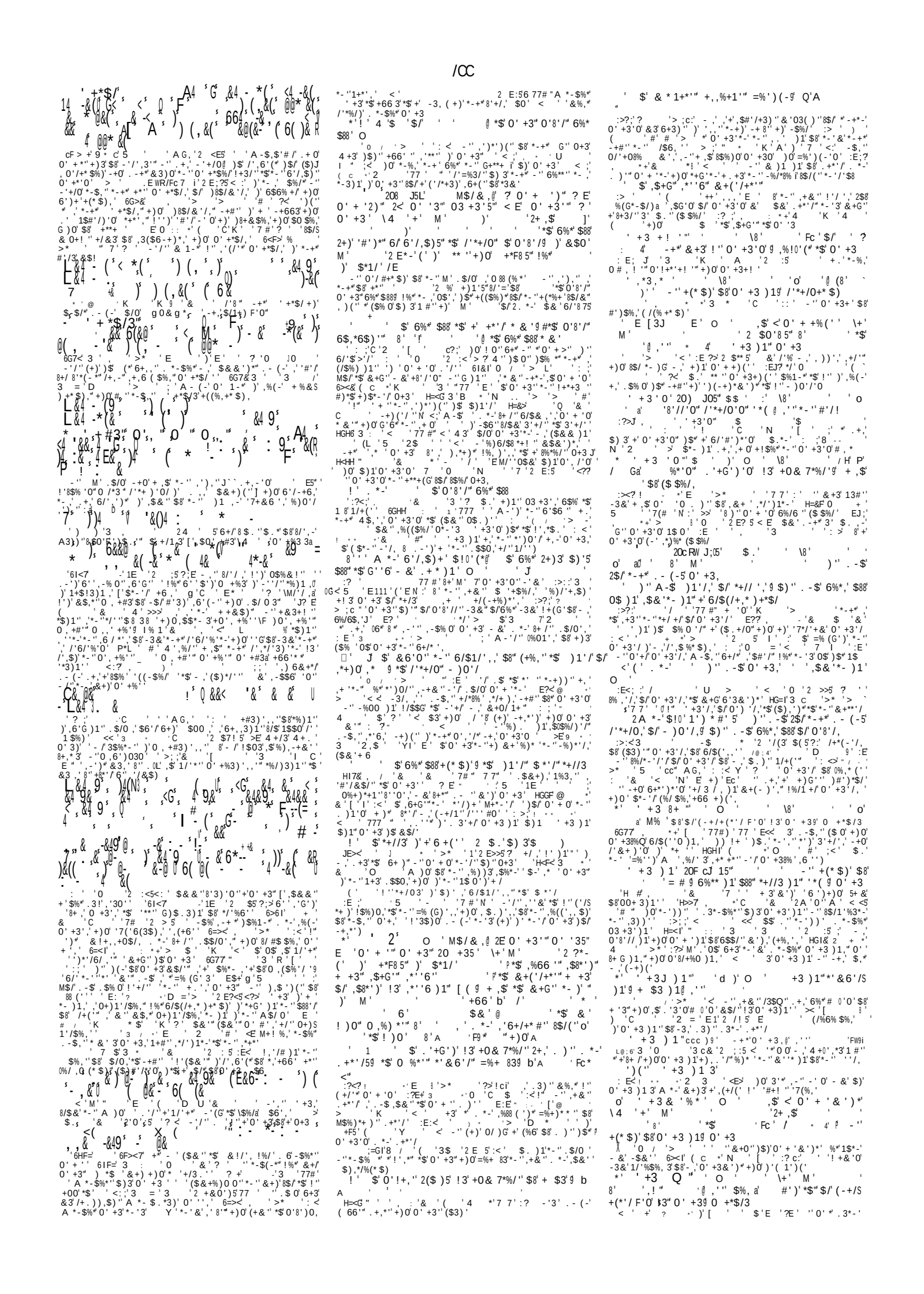

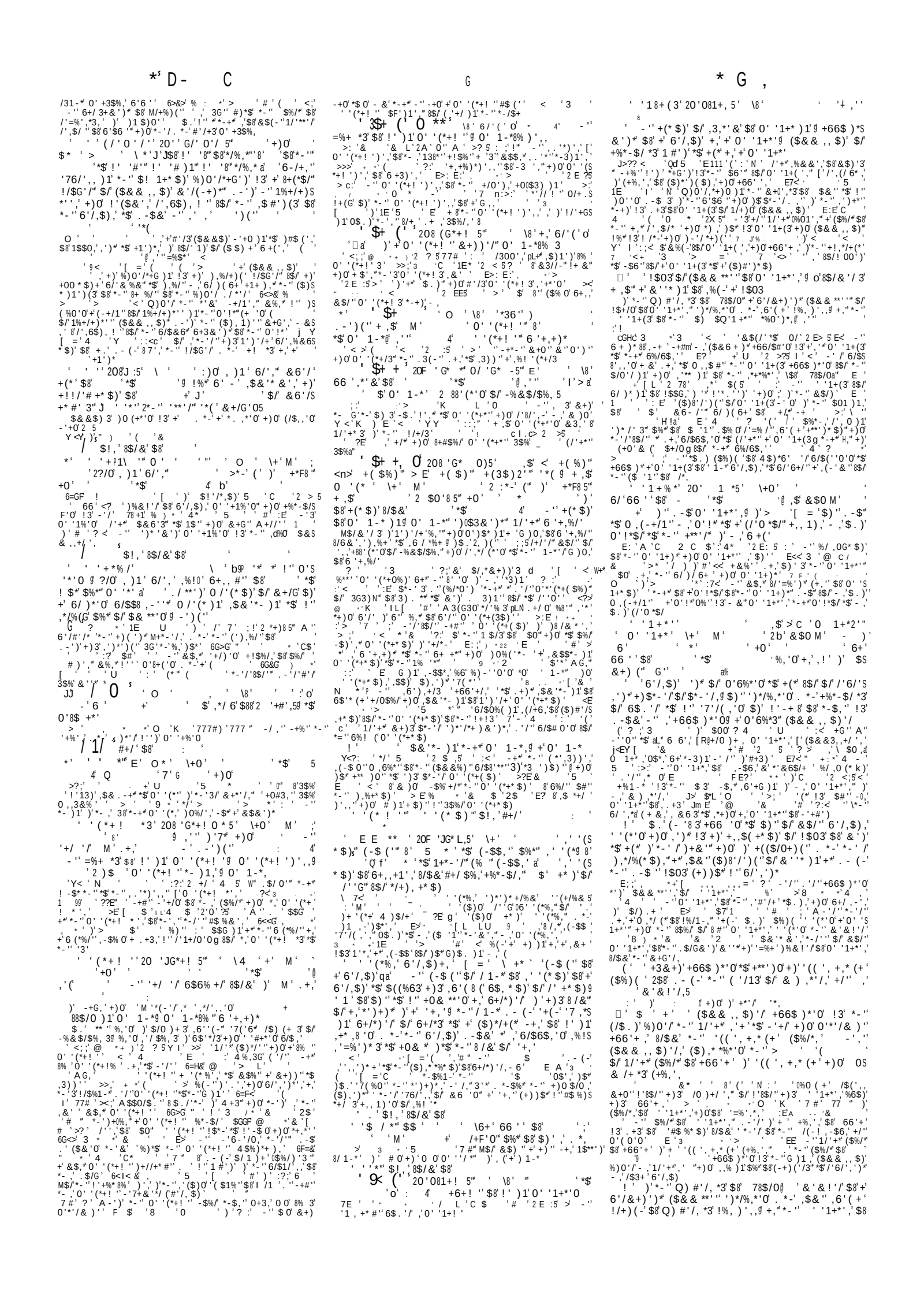

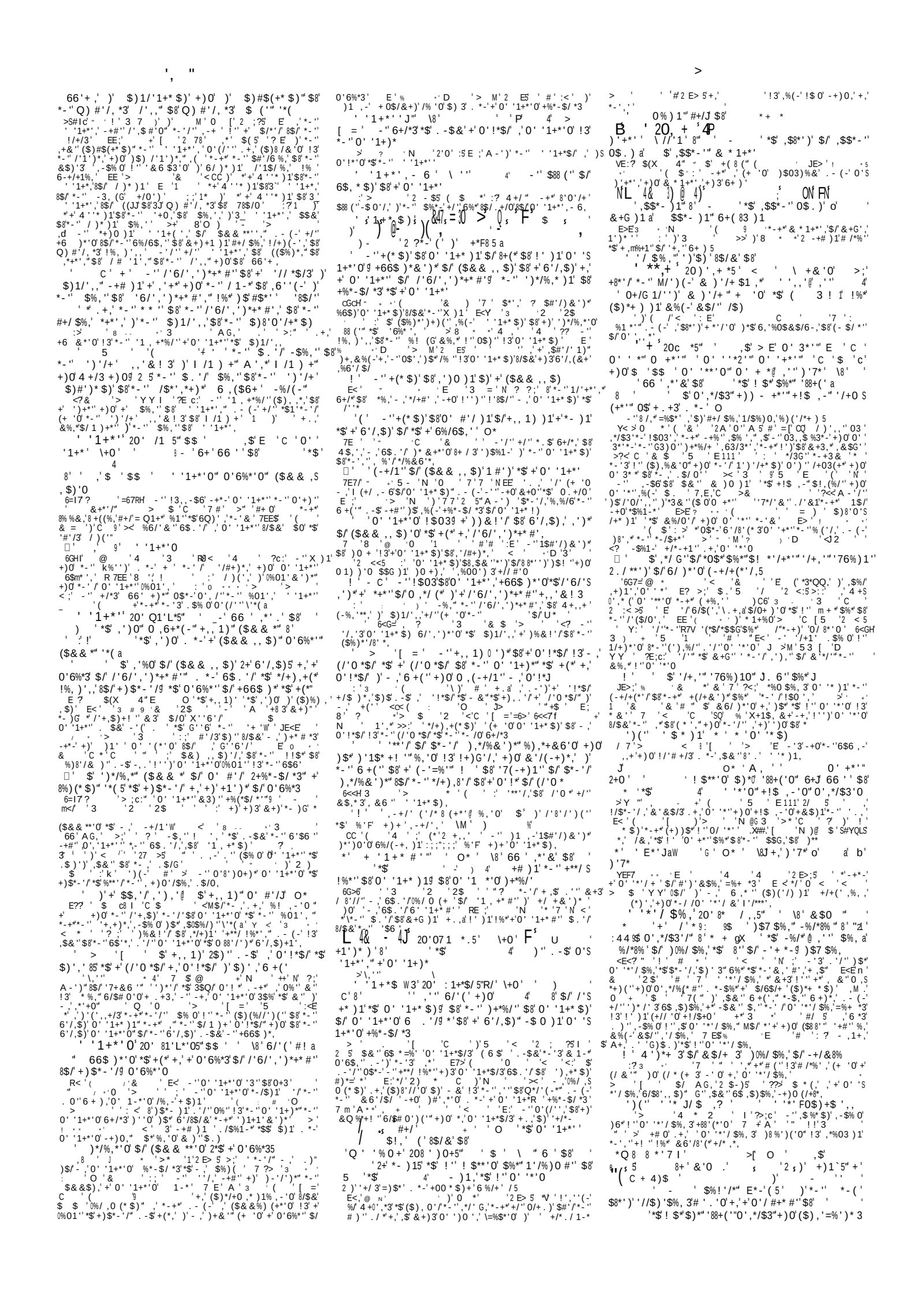

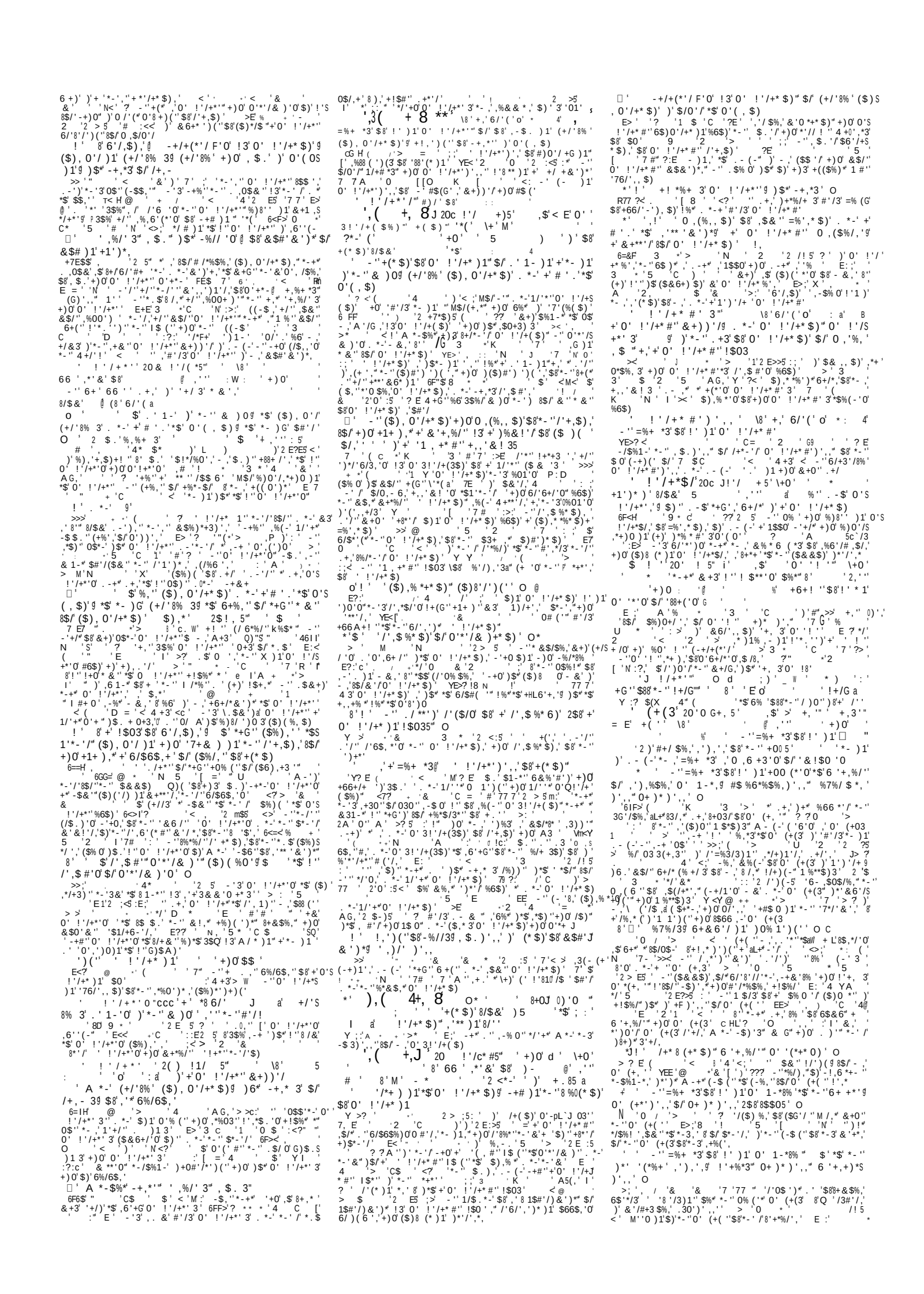

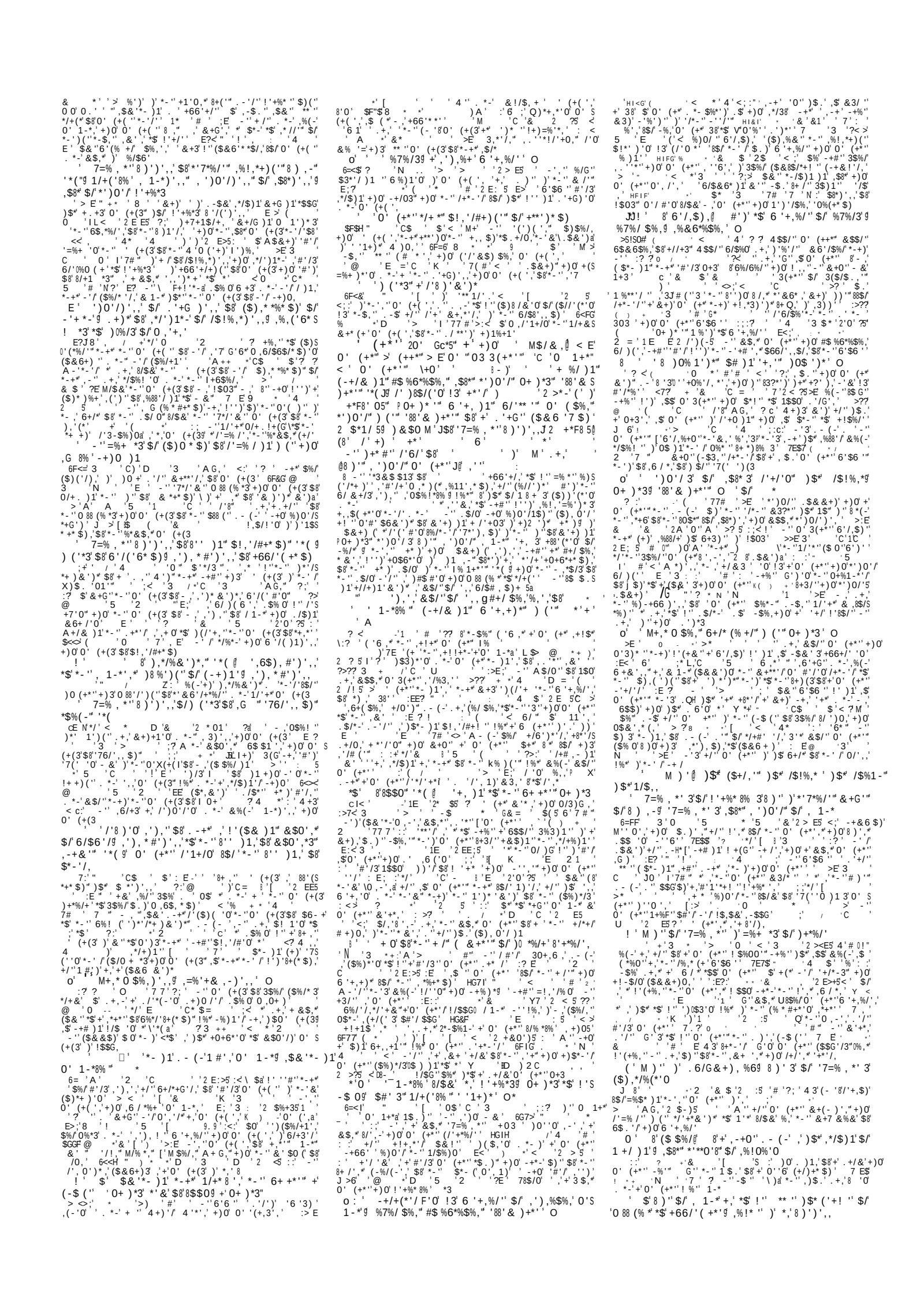

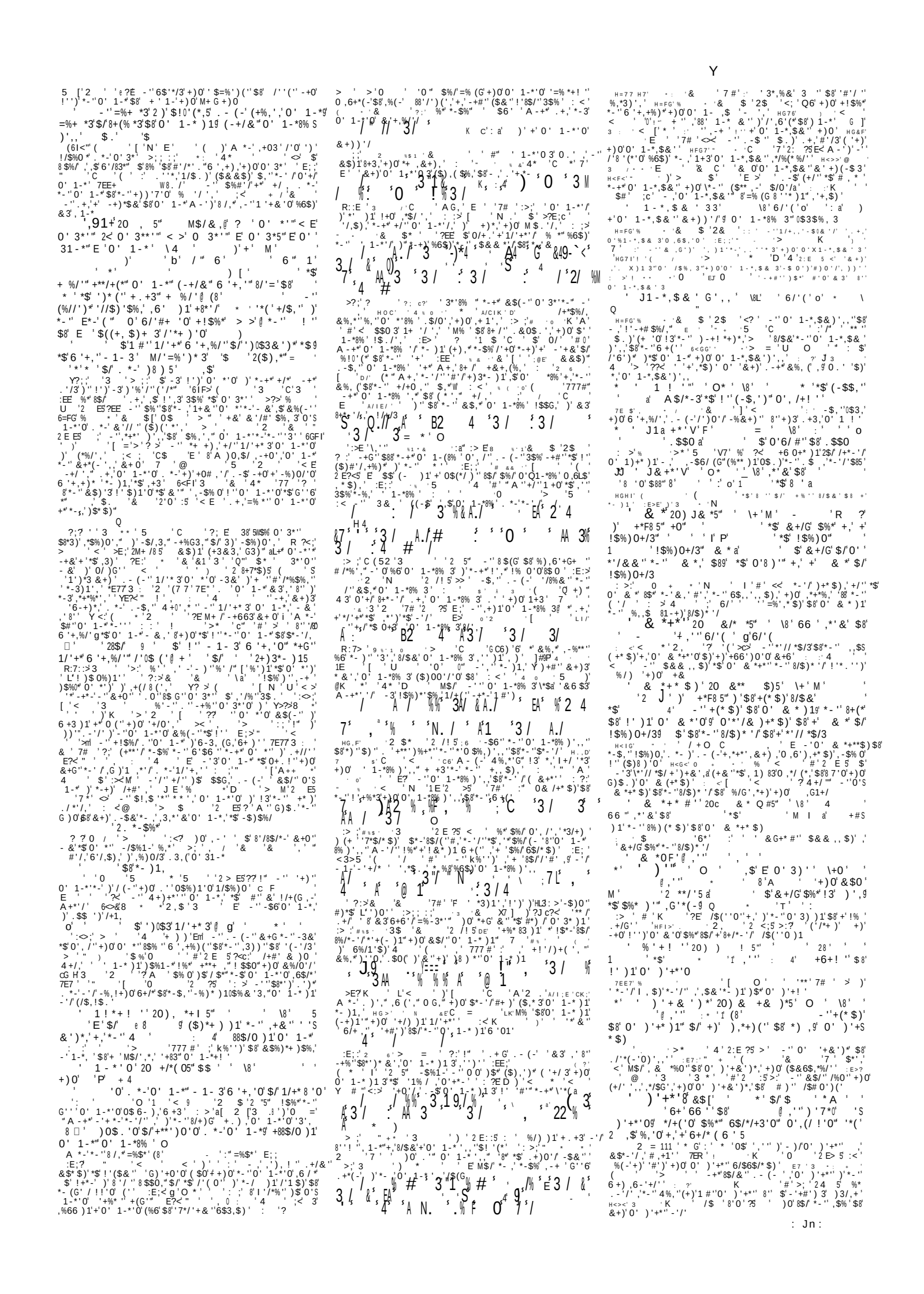

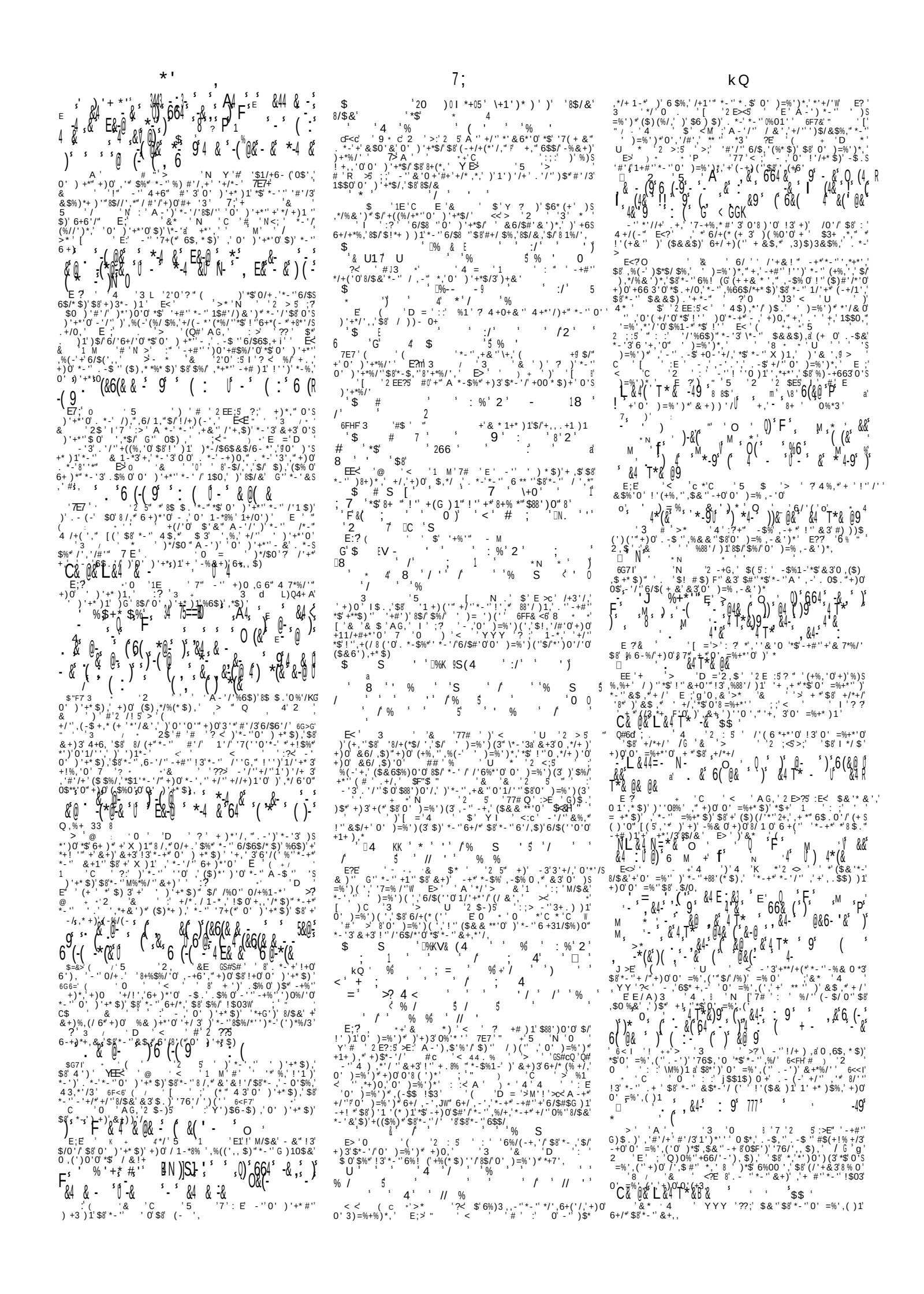

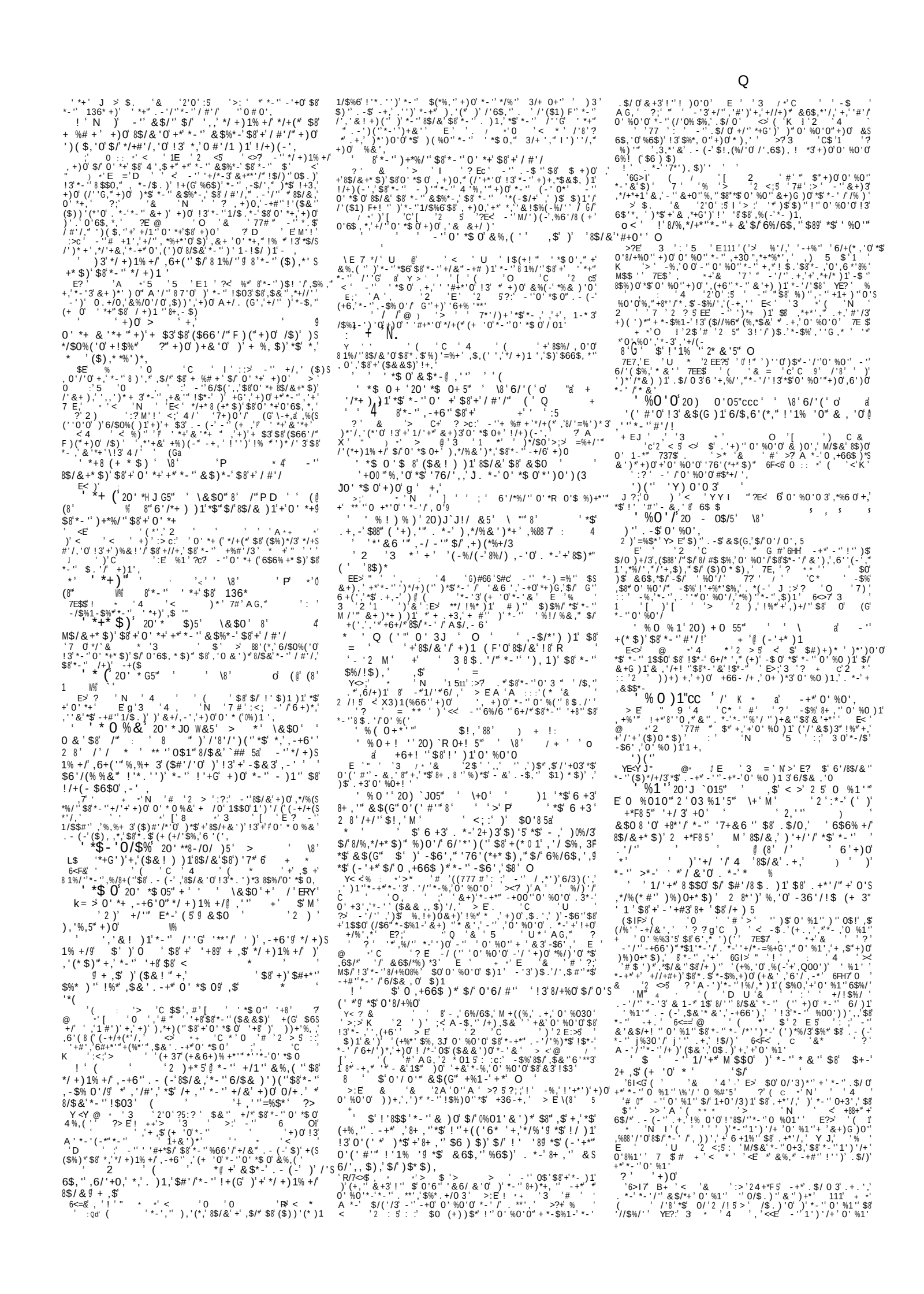

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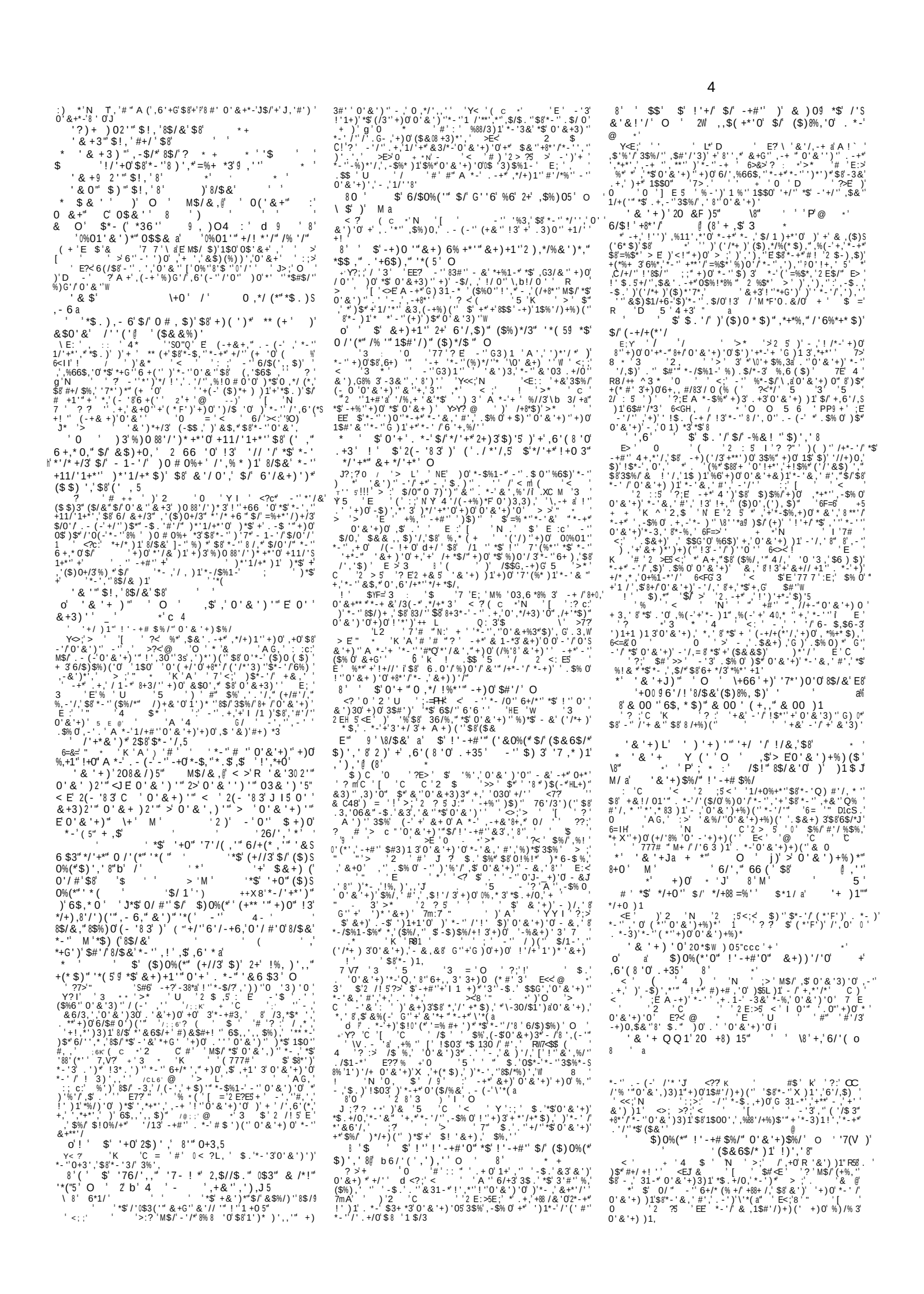
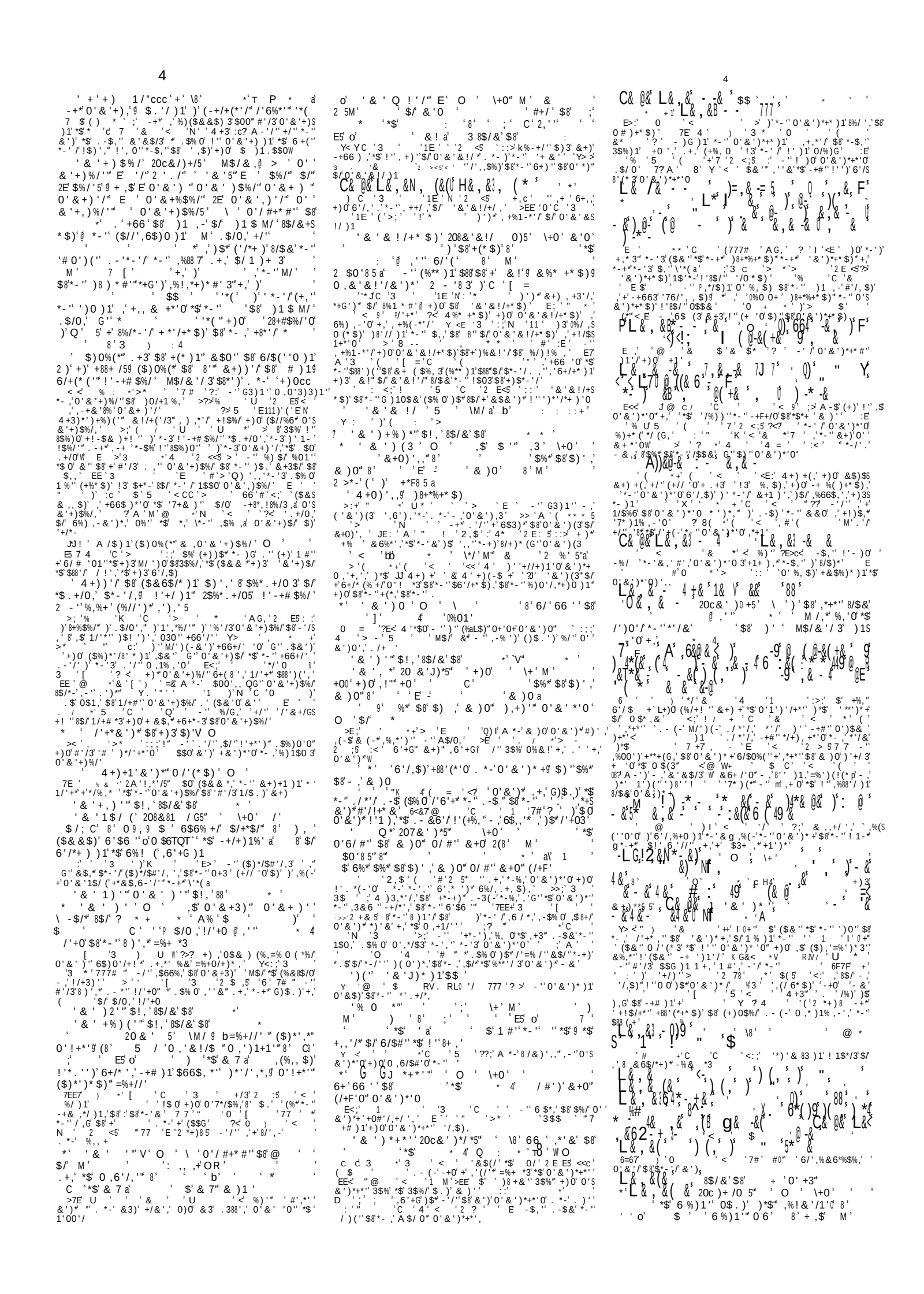
Y<'W+ ''*('2 '& '['7#' <E -'' 0'
&+%)0'/'$8'*-''=%',*$)' >?, : *+'> $' 'K
>' ' -+*+')' &6$/*%)+*'+,G'/'$8'=%',*$),' ,'-'/'' '
.-+*+*/$%!' ,$&''0'&+)0'/' E :' 4 ' //'
'AG,' :' '?;<-'' 4 $/*3' ,-+'1#'+)3'8$/.+/0'
'&+)0'/'((+,$)*'$',G*A-+*$*-'/'4'+),'*-'/'' '8*W
')'' 8/$&' .-$&'*-'/'' ,'+' 0'&+)0'8$/'+)'
+/* (''$8'($&&'/(''9 +'!%3'/'' ($),%&'/
E:' (/'2 5'')0'0' #'/'*-'*-'&'*$*-''0'&+)0'/',
/'+03'%,'' +*'+' ','+,$),' E'A+ ' '' U'D' '#'
2 E 5 ' >' -$,'' .-$+/'' .)1'*$'6+3'*-'')+*%/+'6/('
$8'*-''($&&$0'*3'&+3'!'' (+ '0'*-'' '88'(*%+'0'&+)0'/',
:'D ='< * '<' >E '&+)0'/,'+)0')$*',%66 '/,'
7 '3 *' <' ?:?? '0 0'&+)0'/,
8$$0'*-+*$'' 0'&+)0'/,
*' # /3 %% O ' \+'M' '
, ''6/'(á '8'&+''0'&+)0+)*
7E7' $ '('+'0'&+%)0'/',,'*'+'&.$&+)'
-+',' +'0'&+)0+)*
>?;'? ' : :c' '&+%)03)1'$8'($%),+3''' -
5 ' Y>>E3 ')'1 '2E;5'' 4$0'/+*'' 0'/++%)0'
)1',+')0'+((%,*&'0'/'=%',*',' E<:'& '[
? -''0'&+)0)1!3'*-,' $%,''$8',$&''*$*-'' '8*'*$0%,*('
& +%0 1''$$' K * á -+*'0'&+)0,*
')(''' &+)0)13')')'+'0'&+)0)1'&+)S
)'/'' +,'+'0'&+)0+)*
? A 'K 'N '#'#': ')0'.-+*'8'*-''M+*''
-+0'($&''0'&+)0)13W
'&+)'*'$!,' ('8' *' ,'*$'*/'+*'*'*('
'&+/(+*''20/&+G -5'' \+(G8$/&+*$)'
$)' *'9 ,'' ' 9 (8' 6'+)0' 1')
%' 1 ' $' &+/G' $%*' $/' 0'*'/&)'*-''
!$%)0+/3'$/' &*,'$8F *$' &+/G' $88'' ,'6+/+*'*' $/'
0,*)1%,-' +' *$' &+/G' $/' 0'*'/&)''' +,' +'
!$%)0+/3'$/' &*F*$'0'8)'' +' ')'/'8'/')('
*$',6+*+' &*,'*'/'' !*$/3
7E'9 *'4 '2 5' :<-''&+/)''0'6$,*,'
6'+/'*$'0'&+/(+*'',*'7*/'&''%)0%+*$)'-'/'' :'C'
'N .'6'0' -''/'1$)'*-%,'0'&+/(+*'1+),*'*-')1,'$8'+0'2'0'&$)+'$/'
6+/*'$8'A+','0',(/!'0'')' $&',+0+3'' 7 '& '<'N
' %)'' c')')1$ %,,+*0 $&& ,,$?' 6/$('0'
'*$'0'&+/(+*''*-'')$/*-'/))'8/$)*'/'$8'81-+),'+*)''
!' ')'/'8'/')('*$'$*-'/'*-+)',6+*+' &*,'
Y>' / 'C JC 'C '?<$.',-+'.''0'&+/(+*''
'6/$0%(*$)'8/$&' /$.*-W ?3*' 'QI' +)'
-+/6'0,*)(*$),'$8')+*$)+'8+#$%/'.-(-'0'&+/(+*''$)''
%/$6'+)' *'/+*%/''8/$&'+)*-'/
')(''' &+/(+*'0'' 'J&+/(+*)1'$$ '9
Y<;'0 ?<*'& '>*'<' ?<'M$/'*-''6/',/#+*$)'$8'*-''
0'&+/(+*)1')','' E:' '' 'K '& '77
N E''0'&+/(+*'0;1/$%6)1'.-(-'.''#'/3.-'/'',''
4 1)J0?)5' ,$'0'&+/*'
+*$)' \+0' 6' '2 1') '
)'$8'+(*$)'8/$&' '*$' +3'0$.)'*-'' & *,'
$8'' &+/G'$%*'*-'' !$%)0,'$8'' 8' c' ' l'P'
*$'@ '' 'M' '2 >:')' +*F8 5''8/$&'
6+),-'M/,*'%,'0'$8'*-'' $/*%1%',')0',
2 1' * ') ' + 0'0$.)'!3'*-'' $6''
)'0 # 0)1'*-'' 6+),-'8/$&'*-'' $/*%1%',')0',
-''!% '$8'< 4+3'< ?' ,$!/'' +'6/+*($)'0''$('+)$''
8 7'0'*-'')''$8' '&+/(+*$)'+*' $$' '+1%',' ,'*$8'*-'' +6'J
I'/0'' ,'9 *-' J +6*%+(*$)'0'' +'6+/*($)'0'' 4+/'
('+)$')'*/'' $,' '3',' +*$Q($,'3' $)' %+)' '3'0''
$/*%1+' $8' ' %)'' < <'' 0'8)*'3',*+!,-'0' *'+*'?;'
'+1%','2 '*$'+)' '=%+*$/+'0'1/''5 ,'*$8'*-','' ,'*$/
+!$%*'<J' $)1'A'$8' /'')(-')'*-''*+)*('*+)0'+*'*-''
+)*' &'/0+)'$8'??' ' $)1'')'*-'' +,*')0',' -''$/0'
$((%/,')'*-'' +**'/'0$(%&)'*?0')*/$'0'' +'0(-+' &*+('$)'
3'0'&+/(+($)'q' +#+//'*'' E ' Y: 5
: (' '> '[')( ) - '$/' '7+)$
0/+)')'' */' ') '' 'E '2'0'?5 ' <:
+,*.+/0'*'7*')0,'*$' /+, ,*!')1'*'/&)+*'0'!3'*-''&'/$
0+)'$8'0'&+/(+*$)' ' *' 5 '3 '2 5
') ':;E -'' ($&&%) (+*$)' . *-' *-'' *,*')0',*')3'+
+' &')' *'+0'&+)0'$/' '1+' (+&'g &+0'' !3'$/'$)' !'-+ 8'
$8'*-''0'&+)0+)*

($%/,'' *$'*-'' .',*.+/0'$8'*-'')''$8'0'&+/G+*$)'0/+.)J
!3'*-'' $6'' Y ;<' '')'3 ' ' %3'M+'/$
.+)*'0'*$'!/)1'*-''4$%((+,$)'*-'' 6+), -', 0''$8'*-'')''
$8'0'&+/(+*$)' Y <'*/'5 '> ' 'E>>' ,''+/3'
+,'*-''<*-'$8'4+3'2<?5'*-'(''!!/+*'0'!%'.+,',1)'0'!3'
$6'' '7+)0'/'I'' . -(-','*+! .-'0'/*$'+'*'/)*3'*-''
)''$8'0'&+/(+*$)'!'*-,'' ' 6+), -'+)0' $%'1%',''*$*-''.',*
$8'*-'' F$/',
' '$8'$*-'/')','0 # 0)1'/'1$),
$' A'! ')'< * '< '7'E<E á,'8'*-'' .-$''
$/*-'$8' '/&+)3'' .*-')''$8'0'&+/(+*$)'&1-*
#'/3'($)#')'+'3'!'($&''+',6+/+*''&6/'' Y;'A')*'
/ '2 E5:>' $*-)1'!%*6/'(,''0'&+/(+*$)'$8
&*,'' +)0'*-'')*')*'$)'$8'(%*#+*$)'(+)'',*+!,-'*-'
6$,,',,$)',+*'+'0,*+)('$8'$)'6<=á'' * ' C J& '#'2 >5'E'$
($&6'*'3'.+,'*-'')''$8'0'&+/(+*$)'' ,'=' ' ,'
-$')(.+')0' +',*)''*-+*'*-'/'-,*$/''-'*-''6+),-'*'
!'*'')'
$FFG 3 * 'K 'N '#'N?E AG,' ':-',''
!$%)0,'*-'',%6/'&''!$03'' -+,'&+/G'0'$%*'$',+%*-$/*3
$8',%(-'+'0'&+/(+*'*-)''#'-)'' -+*' ,''*-''88'(*W 6F&7 3
K ' 6'<? -'',6'(%+*#'')''$8'0'&+/(+*$)'.-'/''
$!'0')('(''$%1-*'$')0'+)0'/',+*)('' &%,*'!'1)'',)$*'
'+, 3'0'8)+!'' 6<F= -C'& 'N ' '777# ?:'
A-'/''*-'')',$8'0'&+/(+*$)'!'*-'')'*-'',6'(','$%1-*
$'!'0/+.)'' ? > '< ' '(Ec:' ',/+)1*
0'&+/G+*$)'!'*-''')'*-'',''7',+,'')8$/('0')'*-','('/'S
&$)',
'&+/ '20/&+0G5'\+0' ' * '+'/'
1$#'/)$/'$8'*-''6'$6 '*6/',0')*#$8'+'
0'&'*8' 8$[' 0,*/(*0'&'*($&&$)'6'$6 ''o'
$,' '+0'/*(-'8á)'+)()*/''('@ -''6/'S
,0')*$/'(-'8&+1,*/+*''$8'+'0'&+)')'&$0'&'
/''('@ -''&+3$/'$8'+'*$.)'$/'($&&%)'
E<+'> ' *')'& '& ;' *' +('0'&$)+'' -0'
6-$/,@+*'*-'),*'-'*-'' '&+/(-',' *)]<,
'?' '&+/(-,*'$/'6$6%+/'4+1,*/+*',*'$'&$0'/+*'
*-'/',%66$,'0'4$)+/(-3'6<I<!/'N '7'
<-'')',3')($/6$/+*'0'*$.),-6,''+R'$'.-(-',+,'
1$#'/)'0'!3'%,'$('&+1,*/+*''*-'' *' <p'',
3*'')'< (*'<c:'-',''6+/(-,'+1+)'$$G
+8*'/'*-''0'&+/(-,'$/'&+3$/,'$8'*-''#+/$%,'*$.),
'5 %+/(-''20 &+J/05'2)'&0''*,''0''
&+/(-5'\+*'M' *'2>E*-'(')' +*F8 5''
#!'¦'8' *'2:*-'(5'*$'&+/(-''8')*'
'?'o' *'*$'@)'*-'' *-'('
)'+/3'+)1(F'0$')$.'*/'+*''0'+,'+'M/')(-'$+)S
.$/0á A+G''*'6'F 6/$('0')1''&+))'/'$8'+(*$)
7E '*/'0 'C '>*'6'#'' ,&%(-'0'('#'0+,
-$,''+/''-+*''76'(*' '+/)'' $&6$/*&')*8/$&'+'$&'S
0+),'&+/(-'' 7E3'! '[' ['4 E '?
'<' 3'*-''M/')(-' '&+/(-',-'/'')0'+*' &'1%')
'($)(%0'0'+' $)8 0')('' //'6+/+!3'/$G')'!''.'')Q,
+)0'M/+)('' ,@]+'>' [' ['2 q'
&+1)+*$)'')#'),/'+,$)' ' $'&)'0'&+/(-',
Y >' ,@ ') 3'2) ' U ' '# /' ?'R*+)85
/'0'$%*'6+,*'(+/)1'..-'*-'/'-'/'Ri82c)@ 9<-+0)'+'.,''
$/'+'8$$,-$')'
'&+/(-3'20/&+0G5'\+0' ' * '+'
/' $ $, '*-'' $88(''$8'+' 'á,'''' 4'
-''$88('' $8'+'0'&+/(-'9+'6$6%+/'1$#')/&')*'
-''& & (6+!$03'$8'+'&$0'/)' /''G'(&&%)*'
E<' + ' U > '> 'N '%(- .'/''*-'
6-$/'*-+*'.'/',*'+1+),*'*-')1,'$8'+(0'&$)+'$/'
-'' '&+/(-3'+1+),'*-'')+*''+*' *-')',*' E<?<,
- ' ?' 8'*-''6'$6 '')'+/+&')*&+3'(-$$,**-'/
,6$ ','+)0'0',*/$3',4$)+/(-'
' '& + /G''0' & + /')'' O ' \+'M'
M '*$'0'6/#''$8'*,'&+/G'$/'&+/G,'*8'
' ' E5'o' M '*$'&+/G' 8' 4
$'/'&$#''*-''&+/G,'$8''$! *'/+*''*'88+('
E>< ' '>*' 'c2 E>>5' E' $'8$/&'*-'/'0''
6$/*&')*')',$' ,% ''+'6$,*%/''*,'&1-*'0'&+/=%'')0'
0'8+0'' +'*$G'),'$8',$'-$//0'+)' &6%*+*')'2+,'/'!' $)5
0 %+/G'20 &+%G5*' 7)' \ '0%('0'8/$&' 5
'+8'/' '#! @ (8' 6'+)0' 1' `
'+-0' 4 b'
2< '#!3 *' '4 = '1 ':<:' $/'+/''*-'/
2&3/+0,'$8'+1',5 &*,'0'&+/G'0'!3'*-''#+1%''+)0'$S
0'8)*''7$/0 %&'$8'#')'*-''*+'/''0'' '1 ,+*$/''8 5',
-&,'8' ' ?'M' ,')'2!'X5'D 'YYYY! '<?<<?
.*)1%,-)1'*/+*,' ,%(-'+,''#'/3.-'/''0'&+/G*-'
0')'F',)'$8'+($$)3'8/$&'*-,''$'8'*,'&$*-'/'(9%)*/3
' %+/*+ F'''' = \8' ' 'P
@ ' 'P T 4 ' $'0'6/#''$8'#+/G''
(-+/+(*'/$/'$/1+)F+*$)
7'+A''3 C 'U ' '1 '7#'??' -'' .-$''
6$6%+*$)'!')1'0,+/&'0'+)0'0'&+/*+ F'0
'%+*'/+ F''5 20 &+* 4$F5'' \8' '
'P'@ 'P T 4' + ' $'0'6/#''
$8'&+*'/+'(-+/+(*'/$/'=%+ *',9'*$'/')0'/'&$
&+*'/+ ! ' $' !'($& '' 0'&+*'/+ F'0'
')('' &+*'/+ F'0'$$ ' F)1'$$ ' '+)0'
:5'7)+*'@/ F+J*$)
<' '' * ')' *'>)' +)'?-''1/+0%+'0''
&+*'/+,+*$)'$8'*-'1-$,*+)0'$8'*-''1$0' C$
(*'' -'''0,'$8'*-+*',6/*%+'0'#'$6&')*'.-(-',+,'
$'(%&)+*'')*-''($&6''3'0'&+*'/+,'0' $0'$8'-/,$
*+)*3'Y Y>' $ / '<c' '-+,0'&+*'/+F'0'
'#'/3*-)1')*$'+')(&$/3' :C '[':'+)'<-'
.'1/+0%+3'0'&+*'/+,'*+)0'8+0''+.+3' G''+'#+6$%/
!'8$/''*-''3',
0+'#+/'$8'
'['U ' :>')''0'&+*-''$8'-'3' :'
A 4'N '('>* '(*'1')'/+3',%,'0'
8$/'+',*+*%*''+(/''!%*''/!$)'$%,3',$*,8$/'*',6/$6'/3'$)'J
-+8'$8'+'-',-/''+(/''*-'' '&*+*-'!'+/,'*-''6/6/*$)5
$8'?:'*$'?$8'*$'*-'',*+*%*''+(/''<6<<F * *'C *

Q





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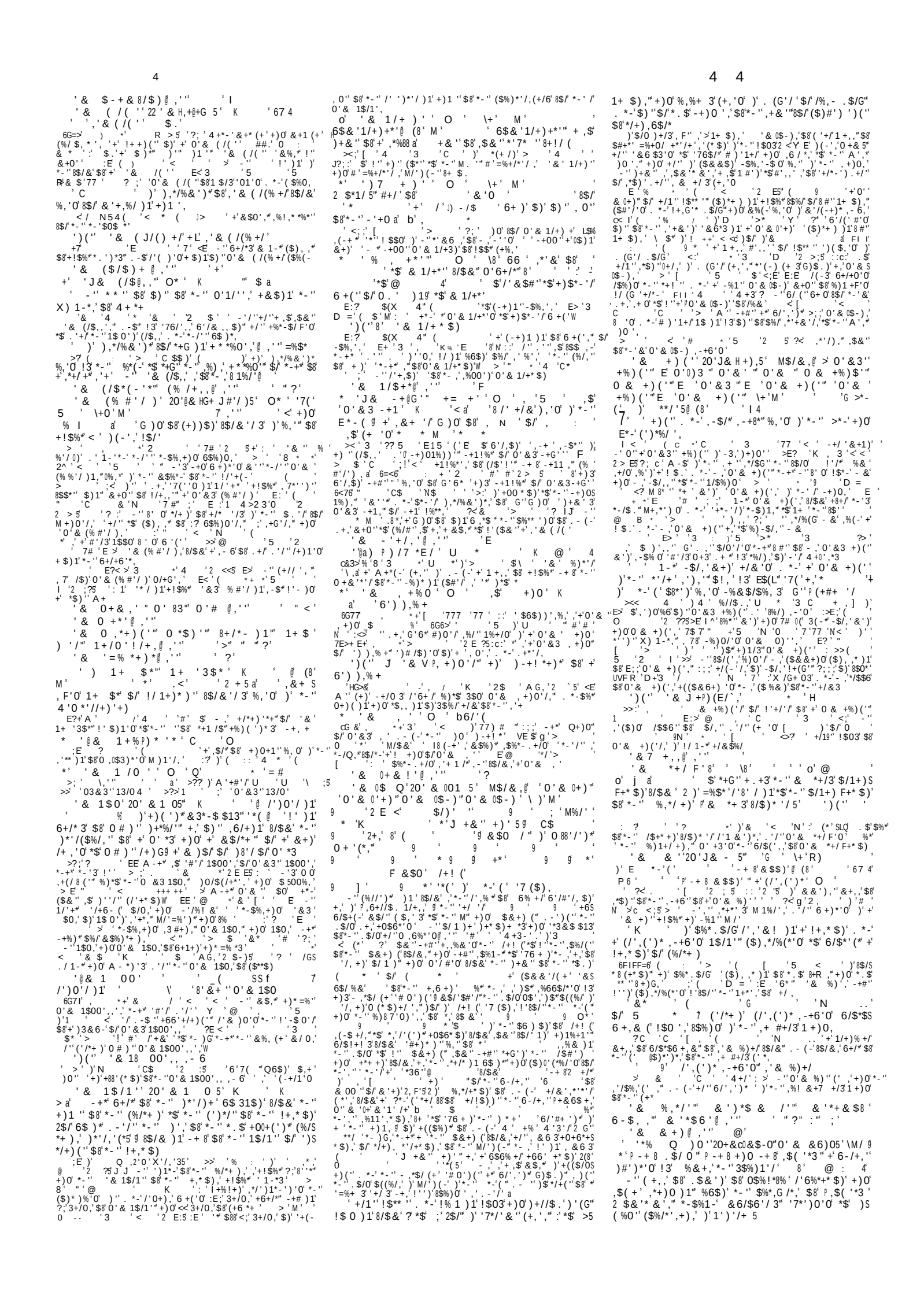
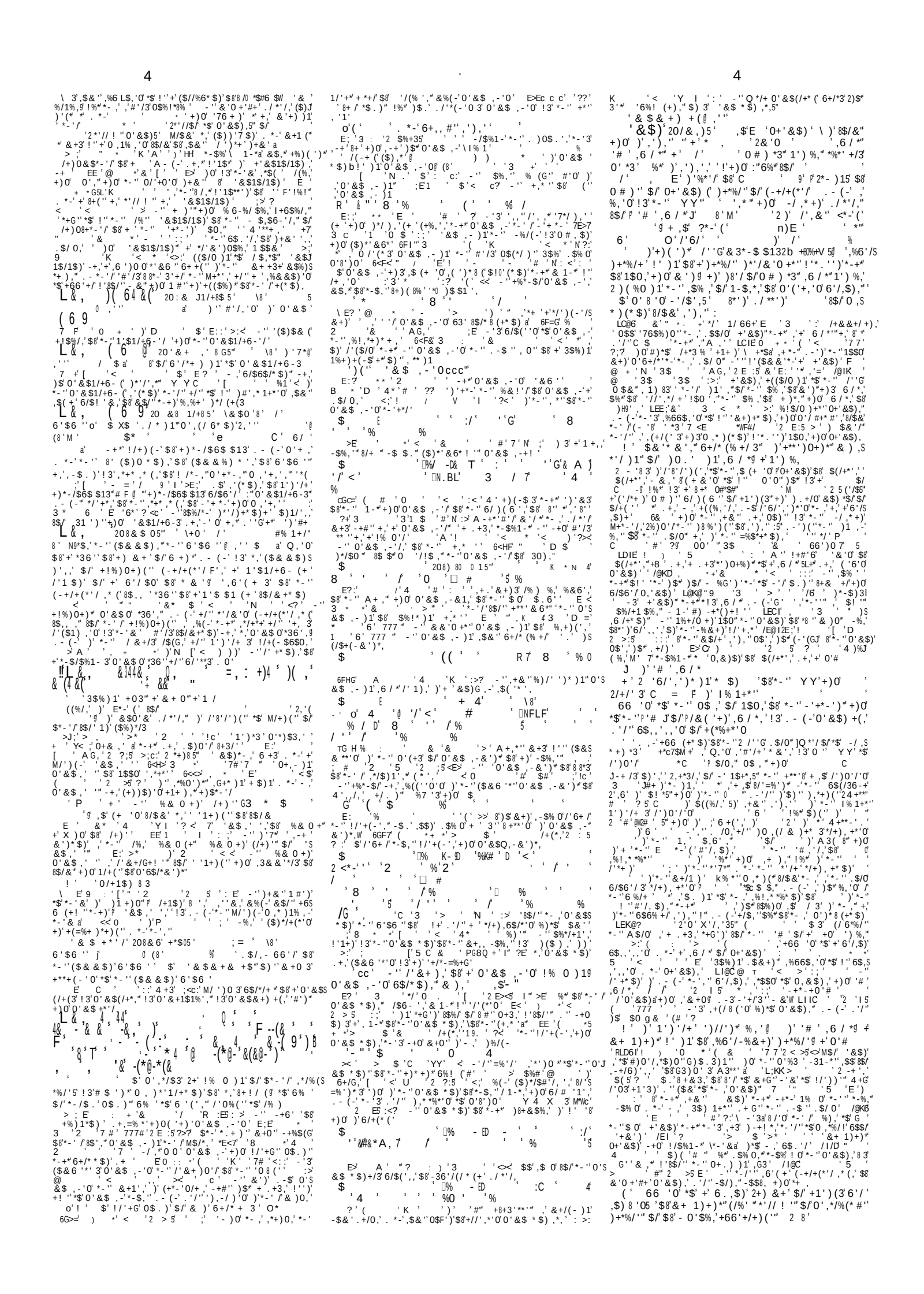
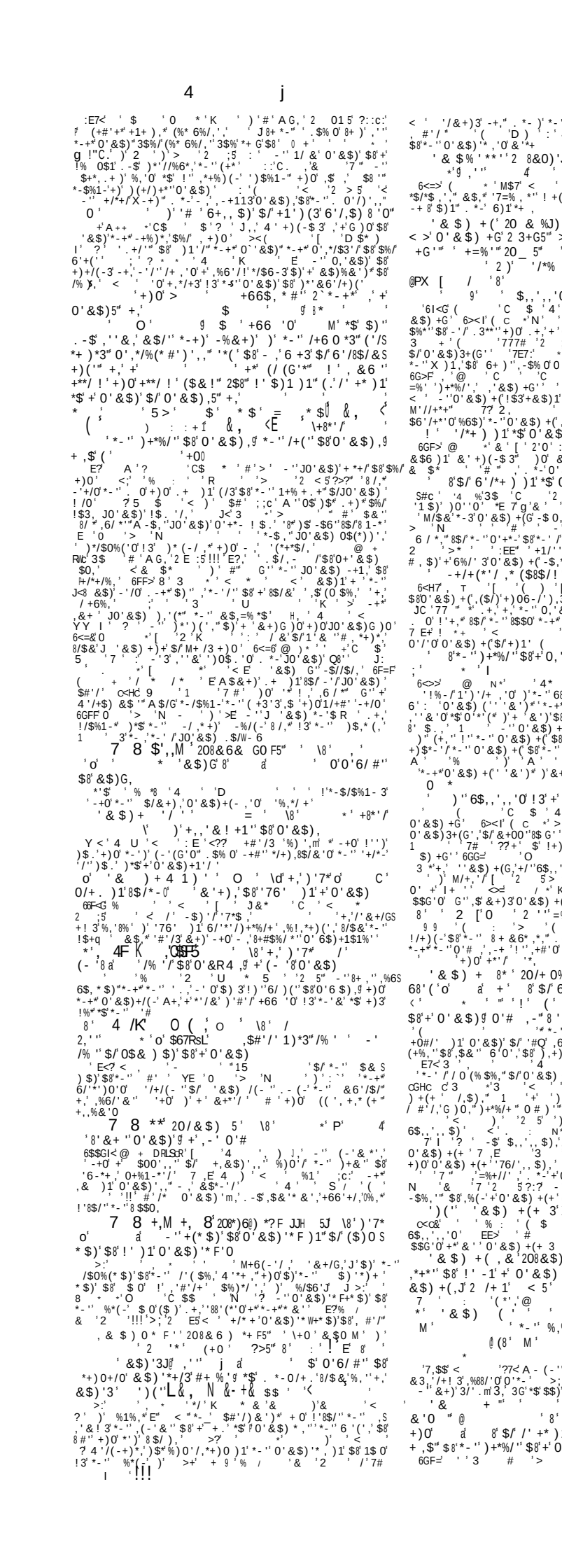
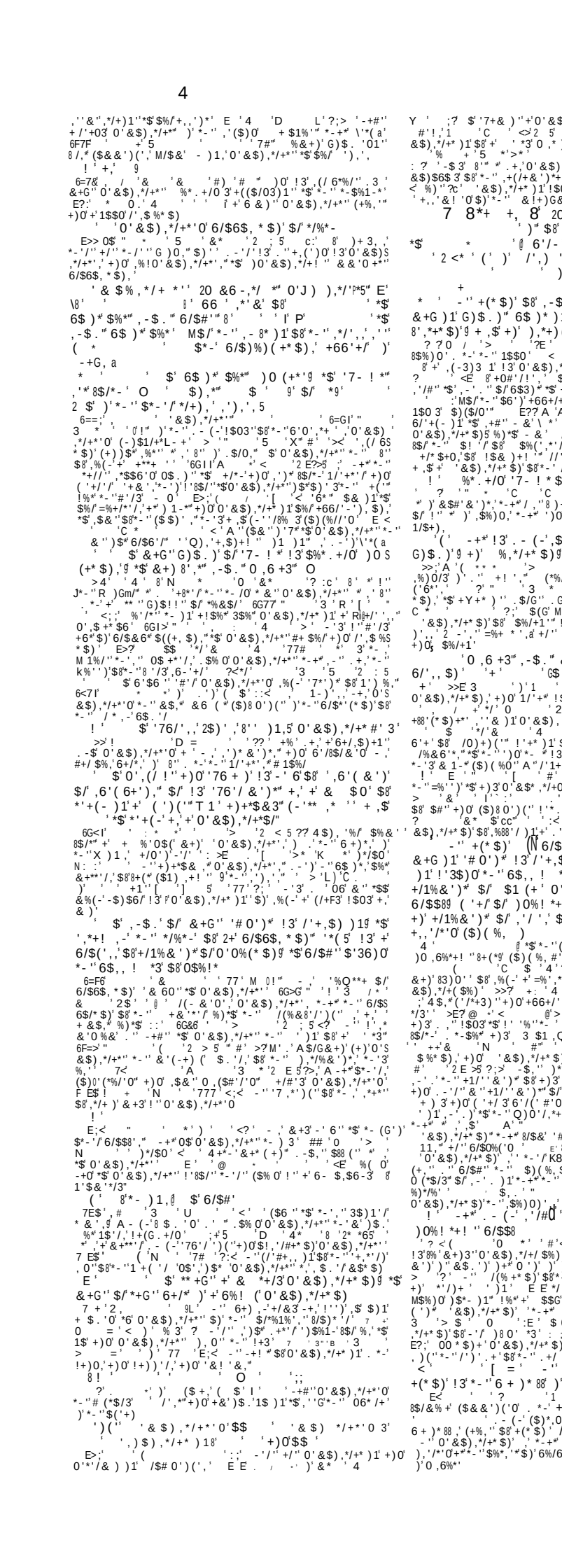
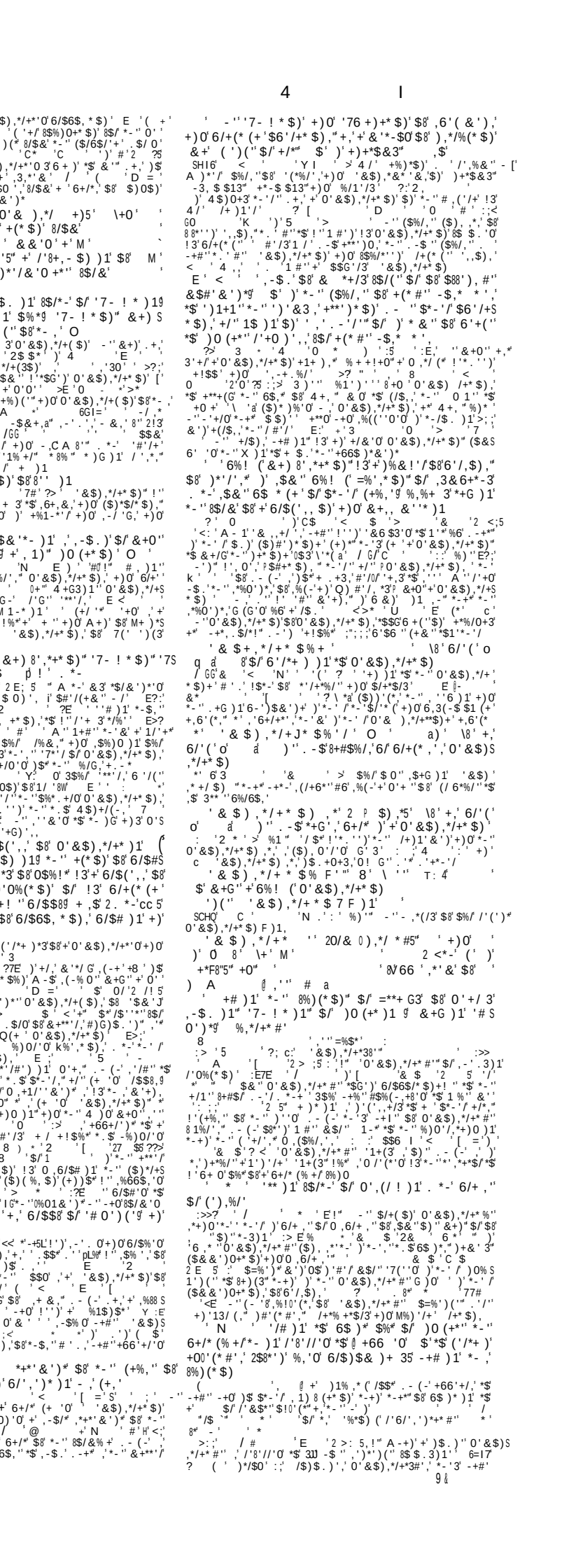
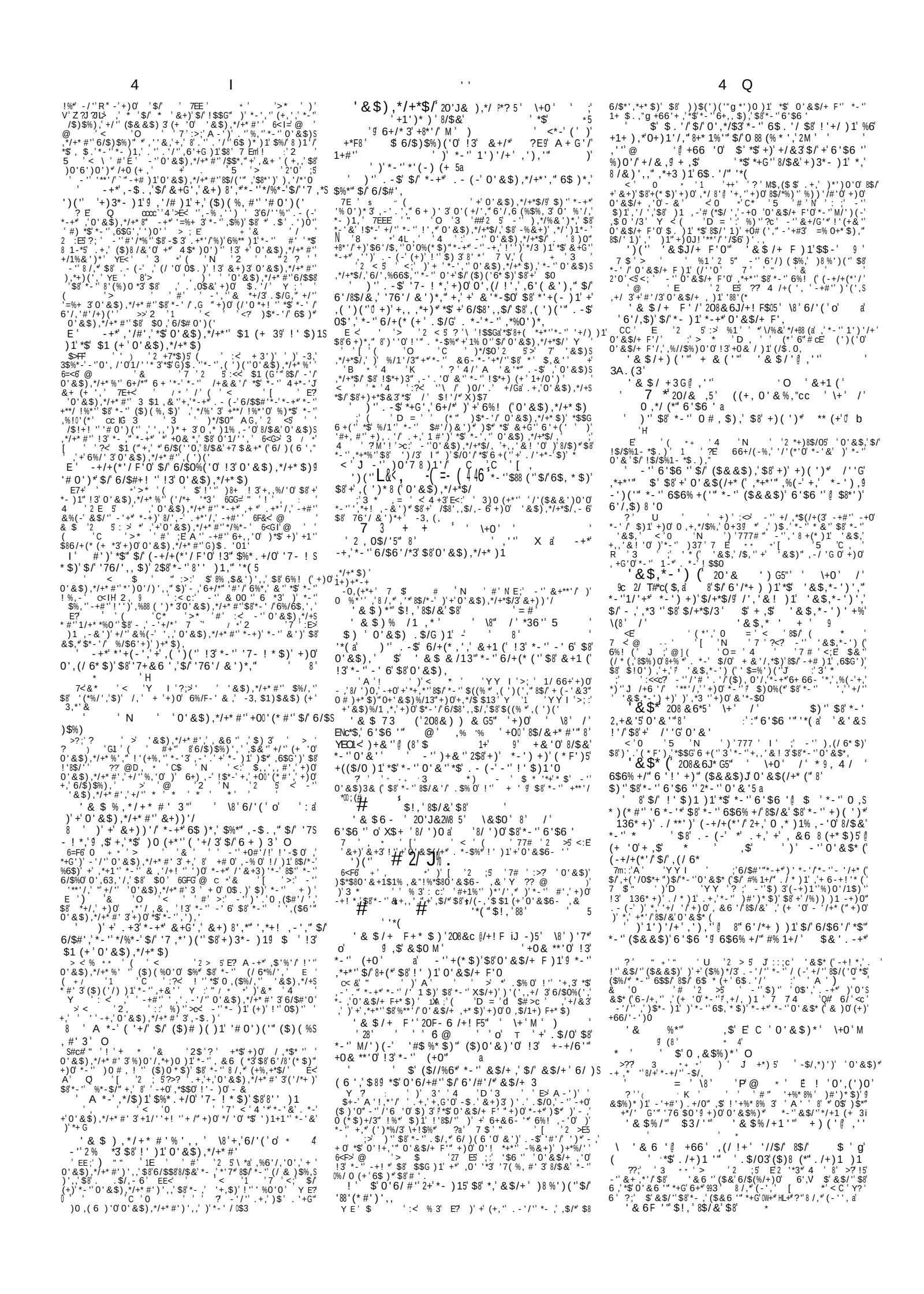


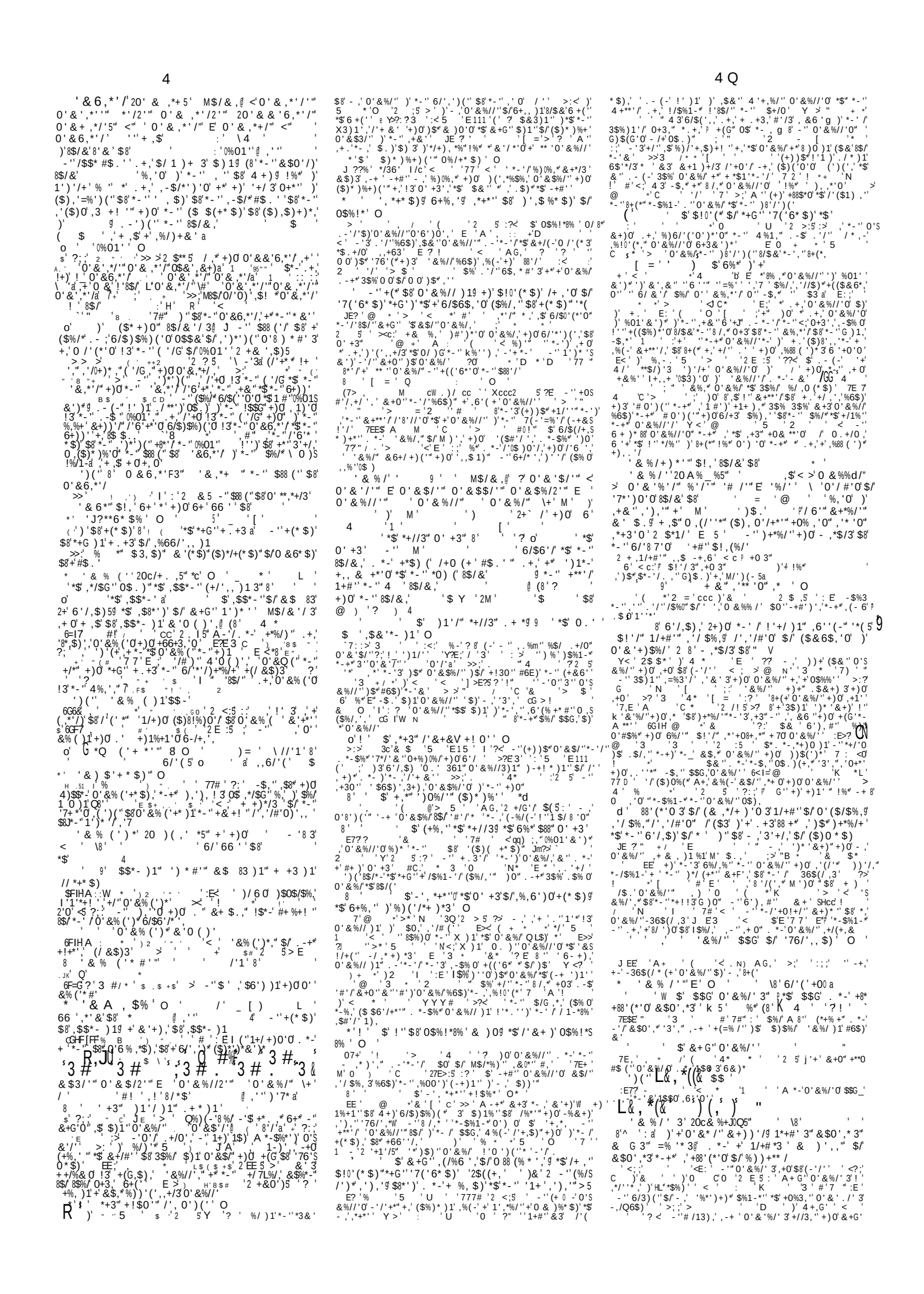




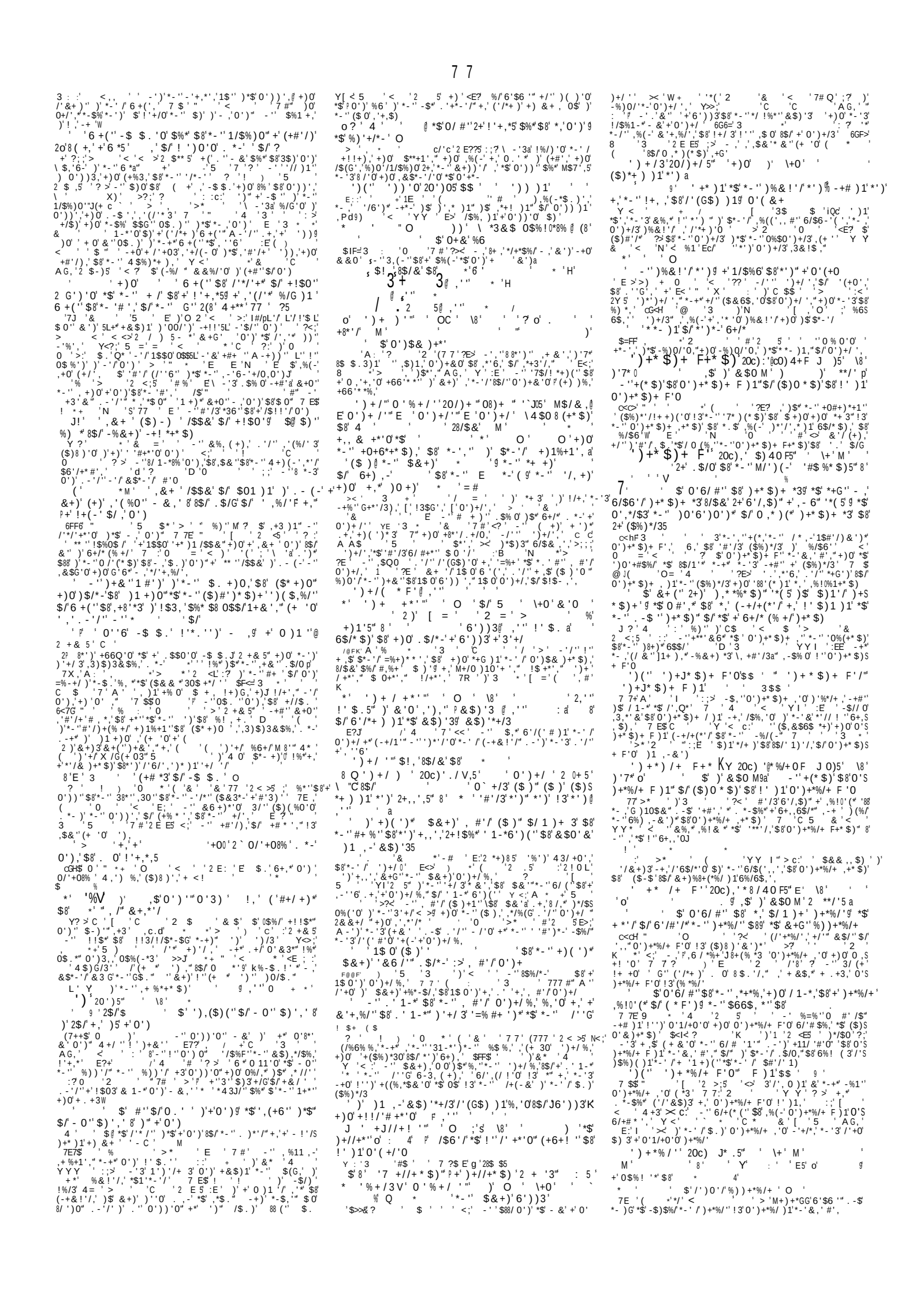


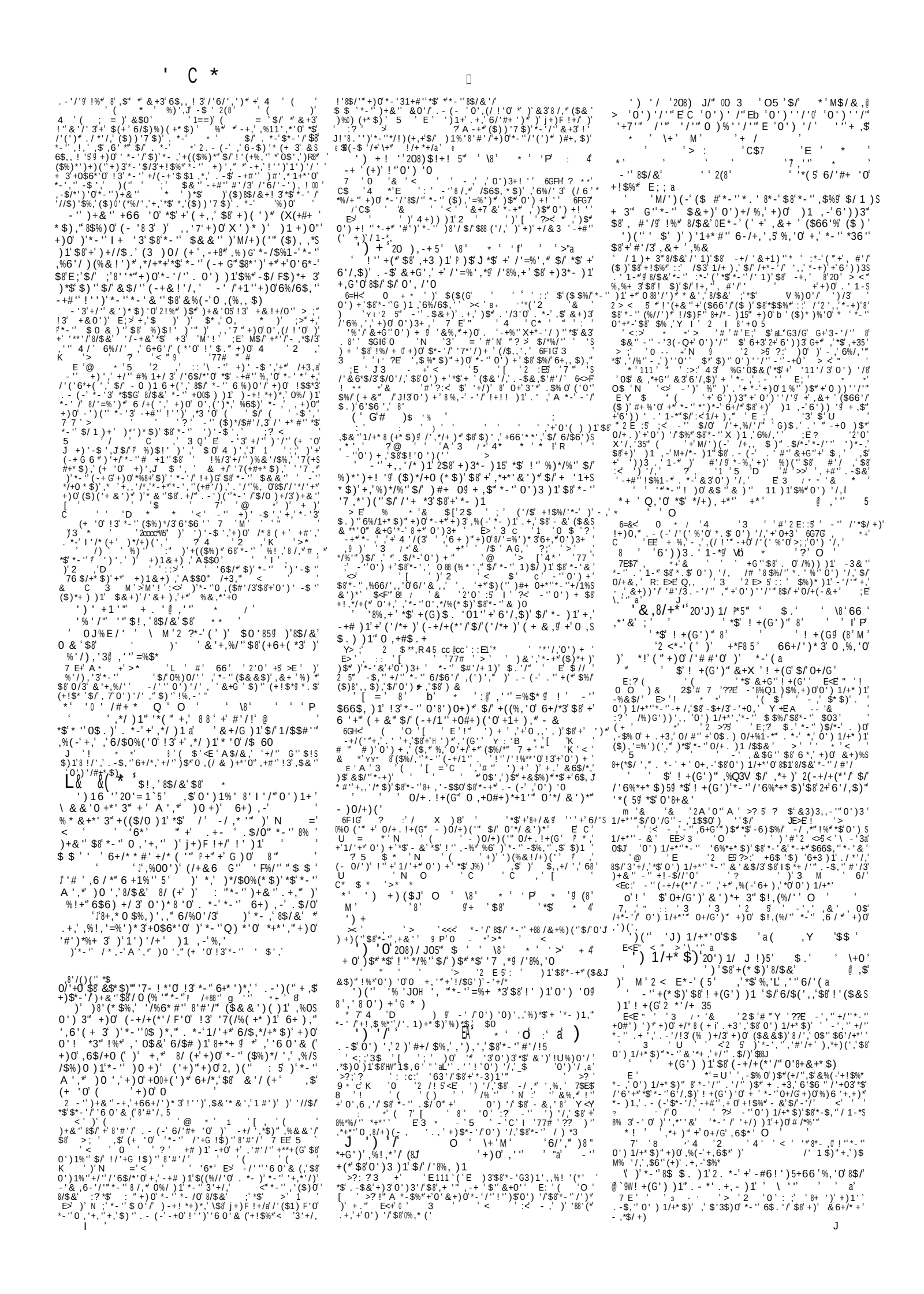






' /'#'/')(''*$' *-'' ! , ,-$6' 6=7G' " ' < ' E' ' ' :; ' 8' !0$'')$*' 6%*$)+,$!'/-+! *' A '+/'6/+3'/!$$G',')' &3' 6$(G'*'' $$G''0' &%/' 3' 6G77 'N '> AG,' ?' <? /*'' $$G'' +,' 0'&%/' 3' +,'+' +)*' 6G<F " + '0 ' #' '' ' $$G 0' ,$'0'&%/' 3'' *-$%1-* !%*'' /' .$% 0')$*' -+%*' &' *'0')' - .' &$%*-' 6F@' 3 ' < ' '7# '')0')$.' - ,' $$G' .+,' &$,* 0' &%/' 3' ,+0' < ' '3 * ' 2 '7 ''M$ 0)1'-'/' **''-+)0,'0' &%/' 3' !'8$/''-'/' E< * '2 , ' :'M'!'><? - '3',+'' 0$.)' 0' &%/' 3')' 66, *'' ($&'/,'$8' *-'' (+// +1'' +)0' $!,'/#'0' +'0 1) - '0')(' o' ! ' 8' *-)1,'@)'+' ,%!0%'0' &+))'/' O* ,'# ' '3 ' > ' #' 7'?;' '+/G''*-''0/%&&','0'S &%/' 3' .+G''*-'' ,''6'/, ' & % / ') ' , , ' 20c) %$%)',5' \8' +,' 6/'(' o' a' -'',*+*'' $/' =%+ *3' $8' ! ')1'0' &%/' ' > ,' 3 ' < 'N ' < '2 ; ' ' 0'' A *-' + ' 0'&%/')','!'-+%''*-''')' *-'' ,+&0 ' , ')$'' '0' !3' &+ (''!%*' /'*-'/' $8' 1$$0' $%'' > +' ' 2 -' & 5' 4 ' ,')' G''&+)'/' .$&')' +,$')'($&' 3'+** /'!@ . *-' 0' &%/' '),'' '+)0' ,$!/ '*'' +0$/))1' *-'&,' #' ' 6G=&' 0 *' 4 ' !L'>*' ?<' '&$,*' ,%6'/($%,' 0'&%/')',,'' +)0' +88'(*'0' F' $*'/3' +7' ($ /' / 9' # '' -'' 6/ &' 0'S &%/')',,'$8' -'/ $$G, ' & % / *3 ' ')' >' 0' & '%/*' ' \ ) , . '/,' *$' M' - '+,' '0$',*$' M' @ (8' =%$%*' < ?a 7' '&%/''=%+ *3'' 0' &%/')',, < ? (C *' N ' [' ?<c' $3)'' '0' &'%/*'' *$' *-3' 1+0)'','+)0' -%&3 3*'*$')3'0' &'%/*'' \M/' ' '





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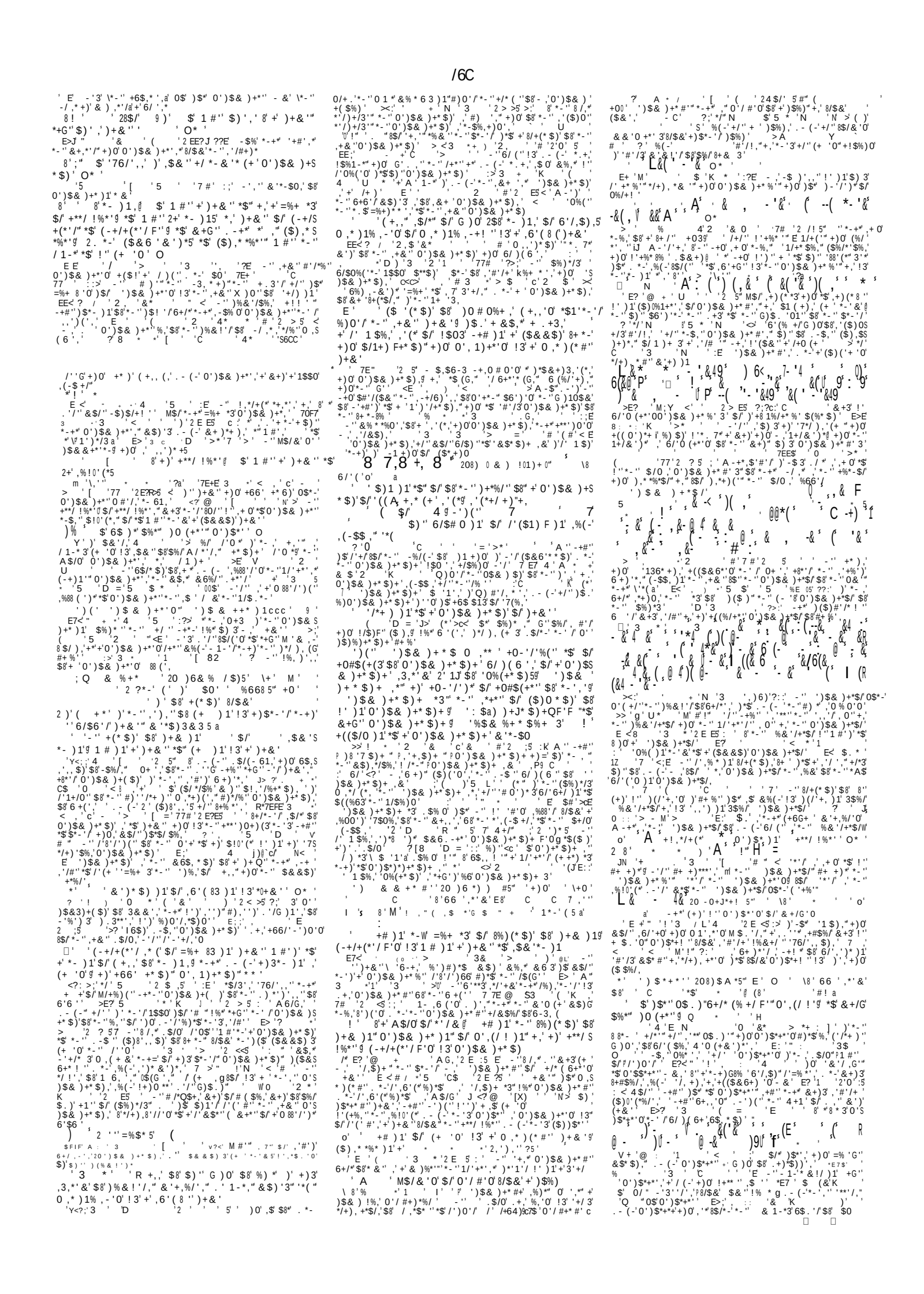

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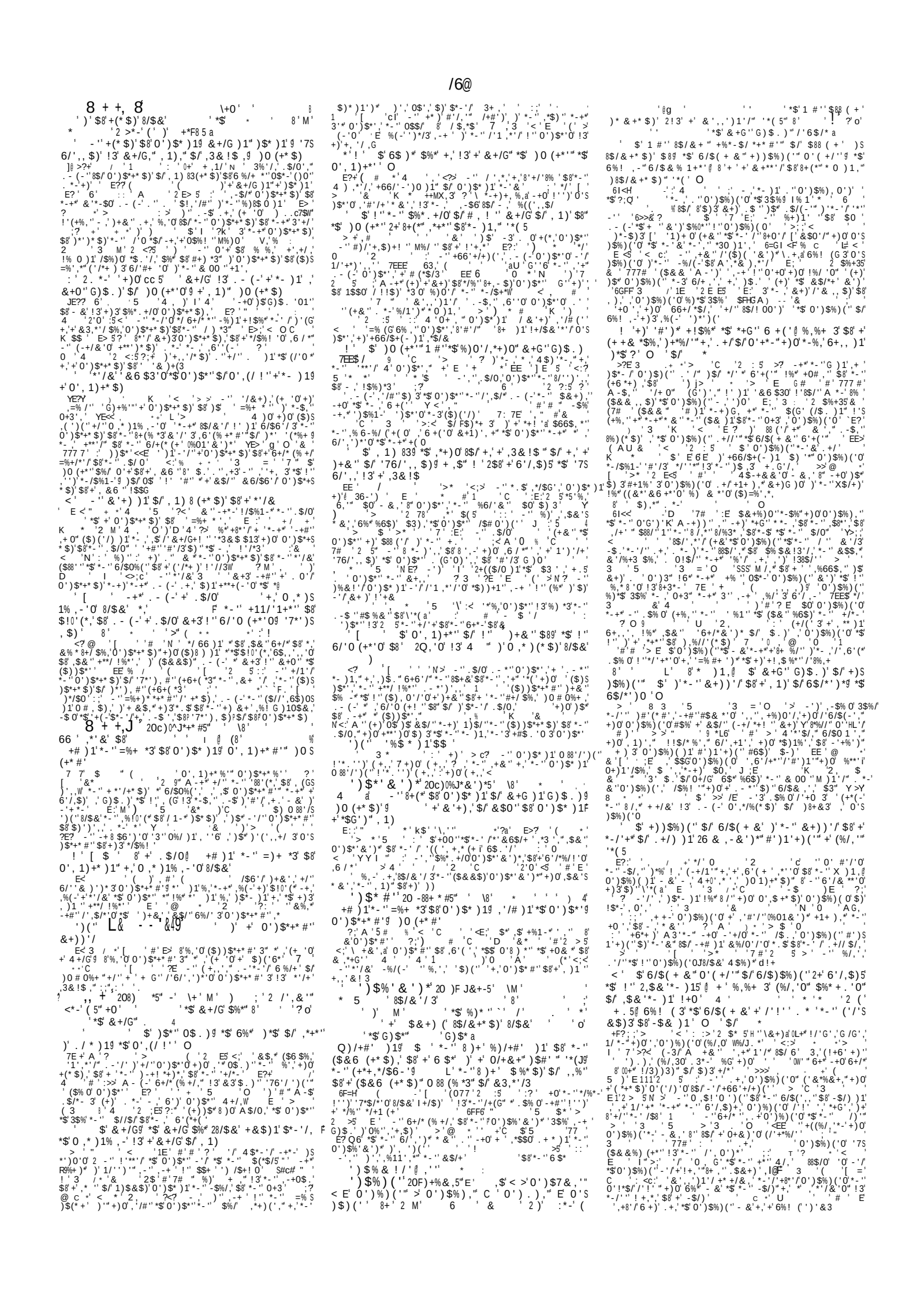

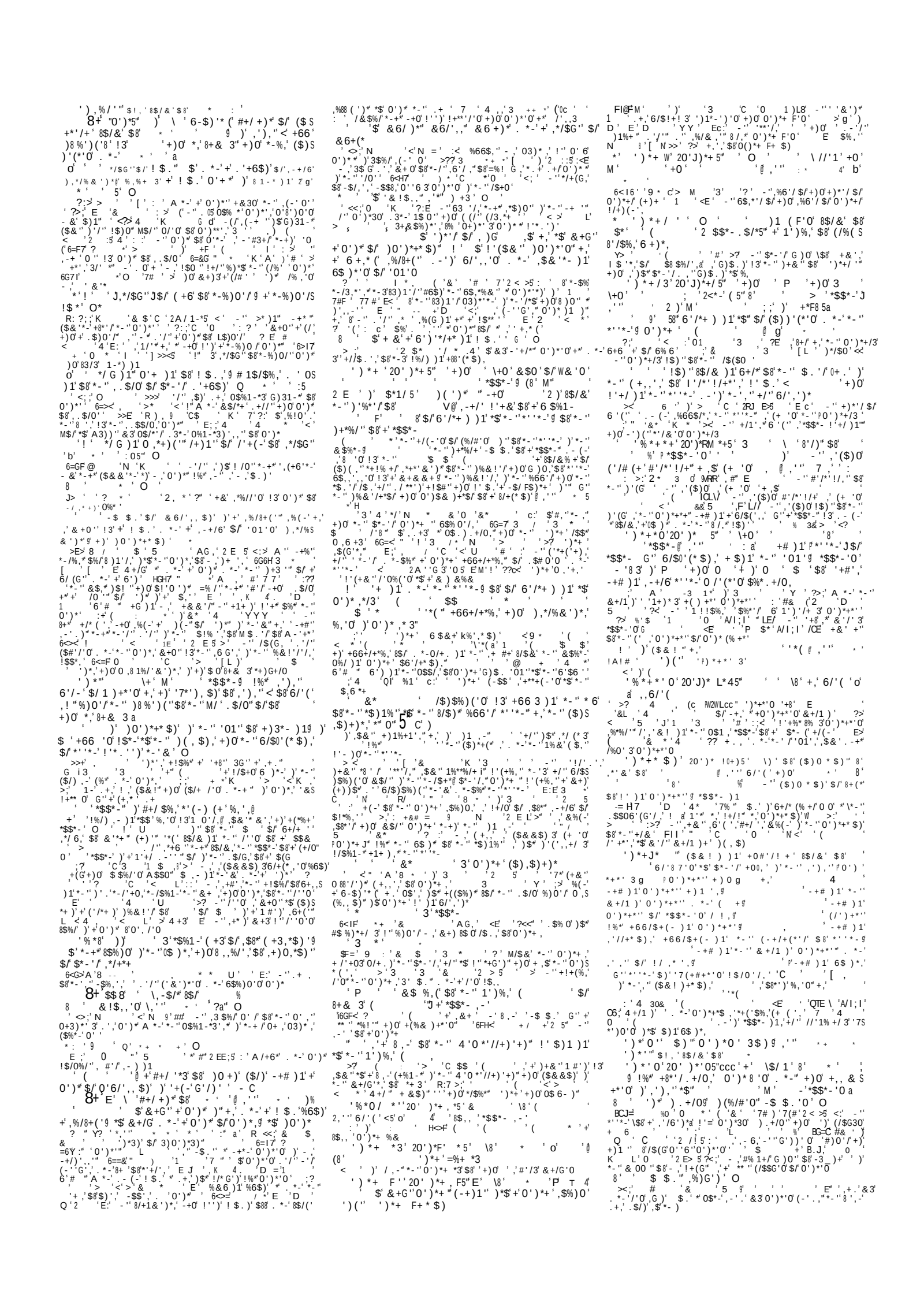

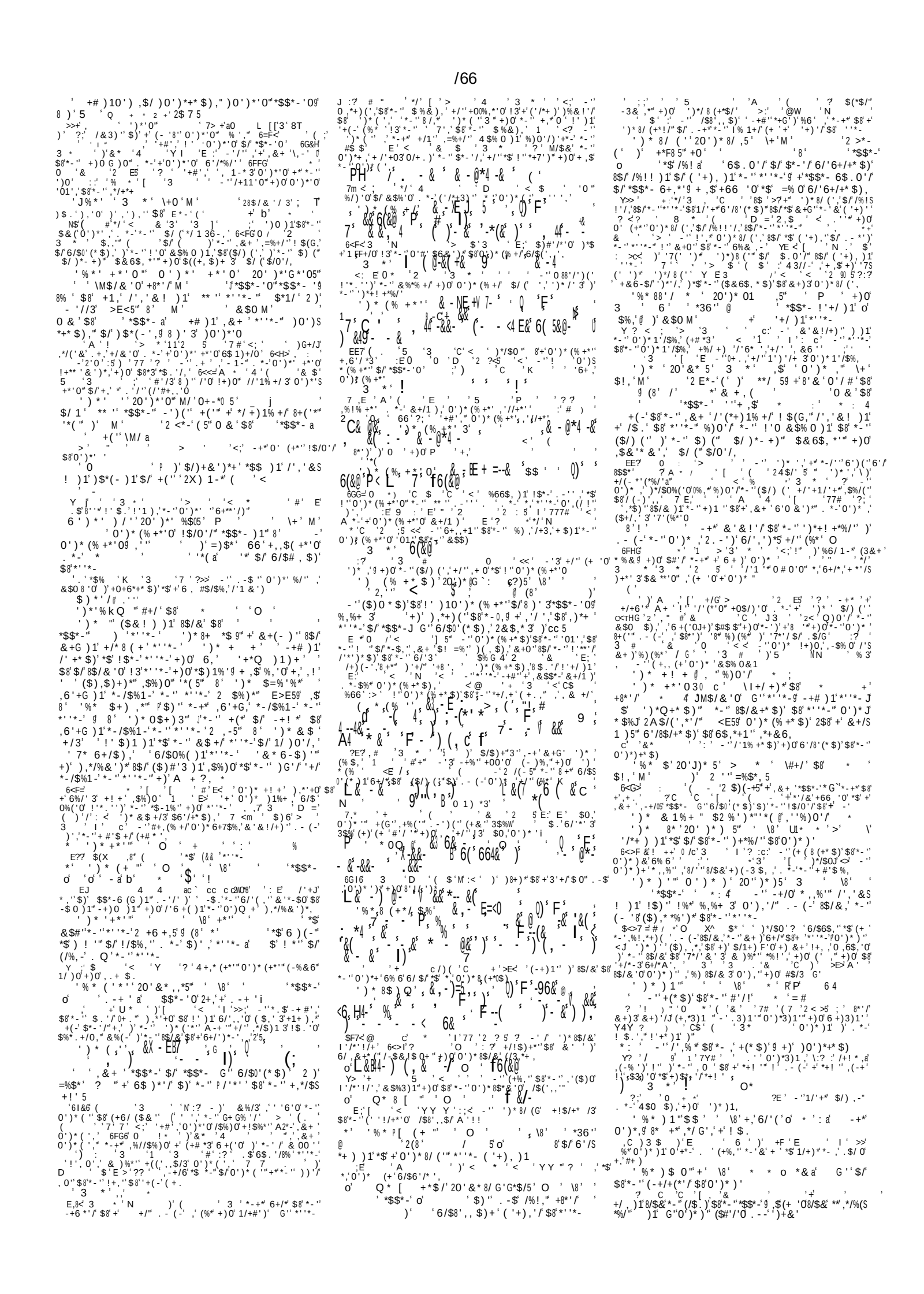

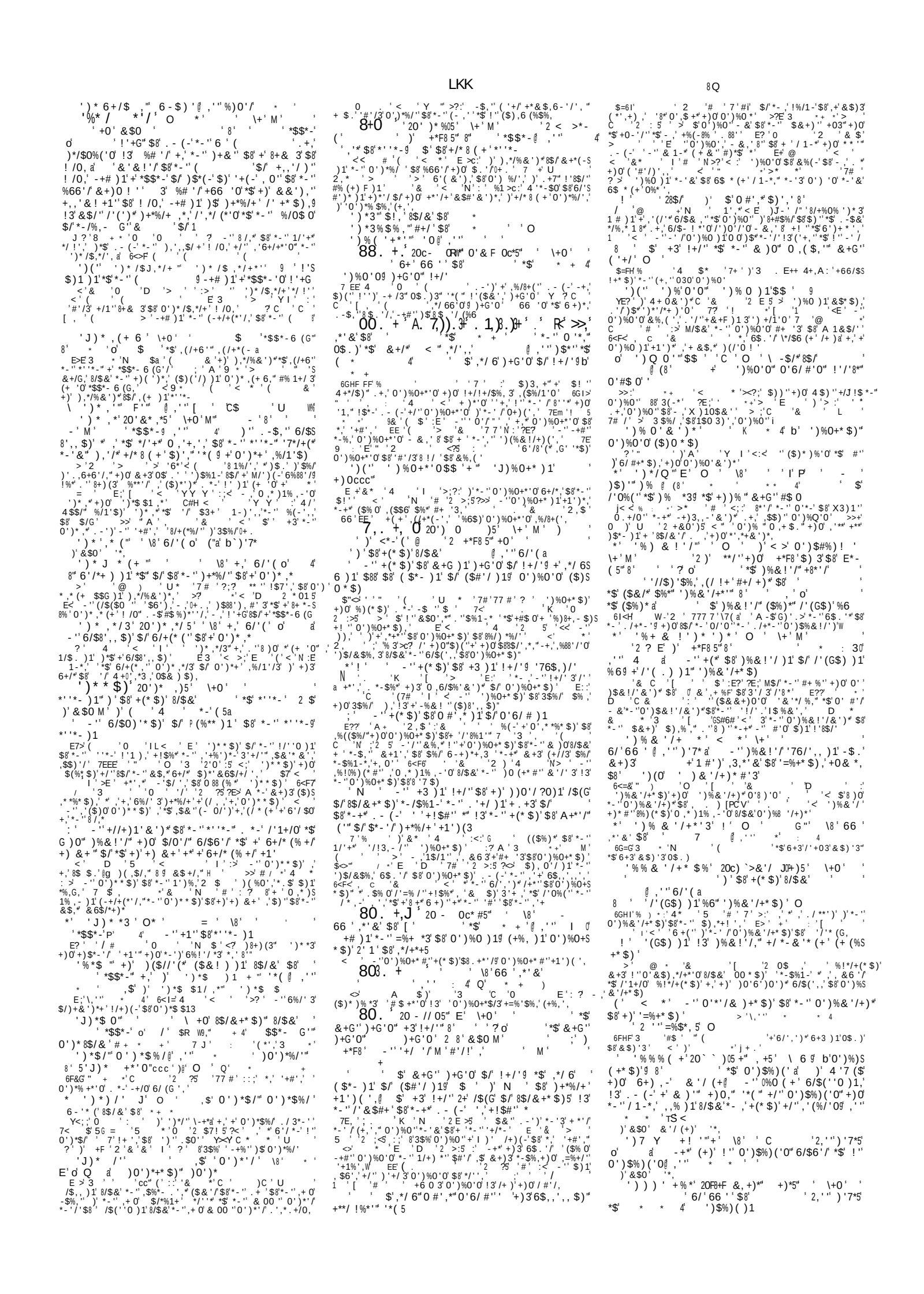

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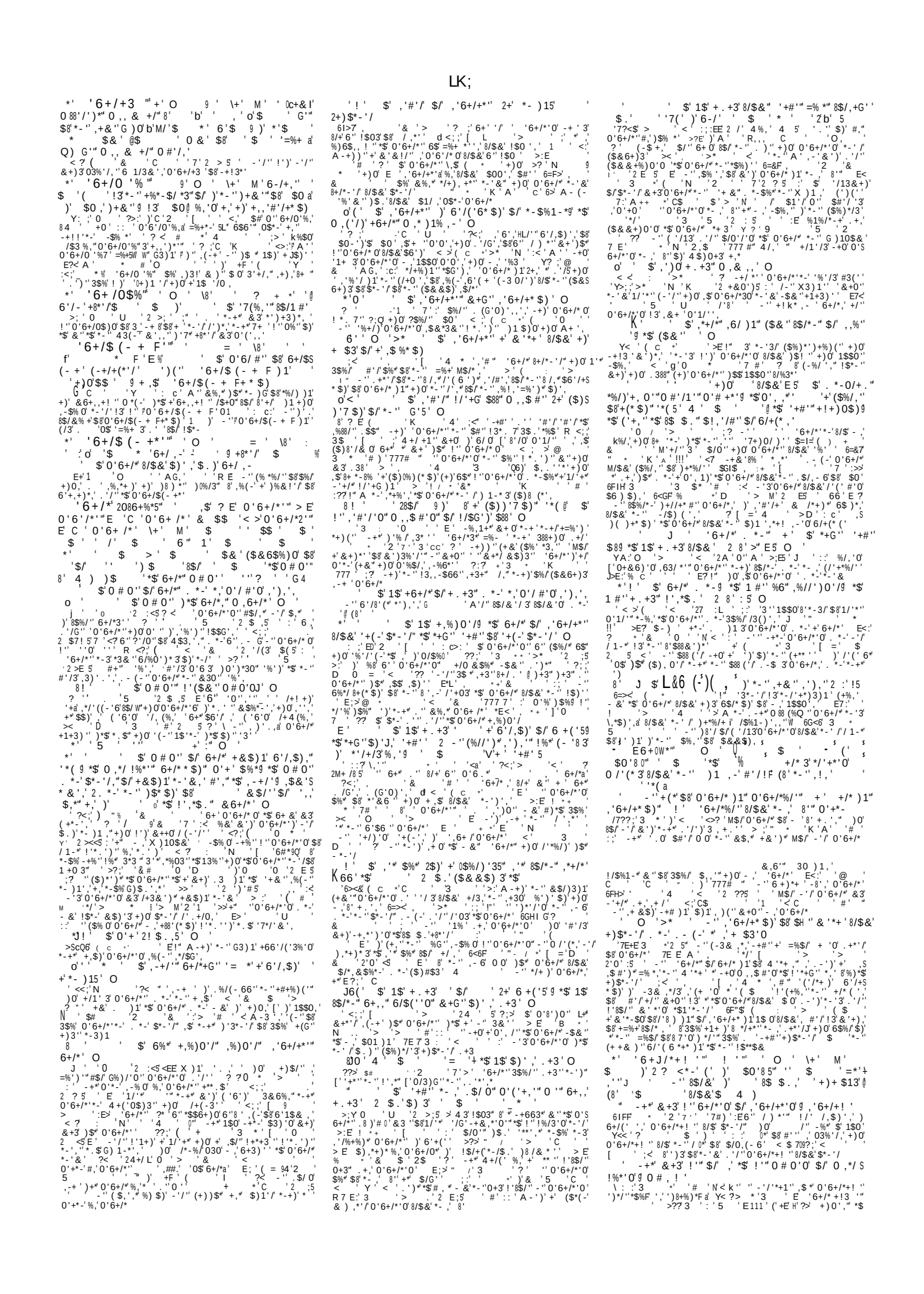

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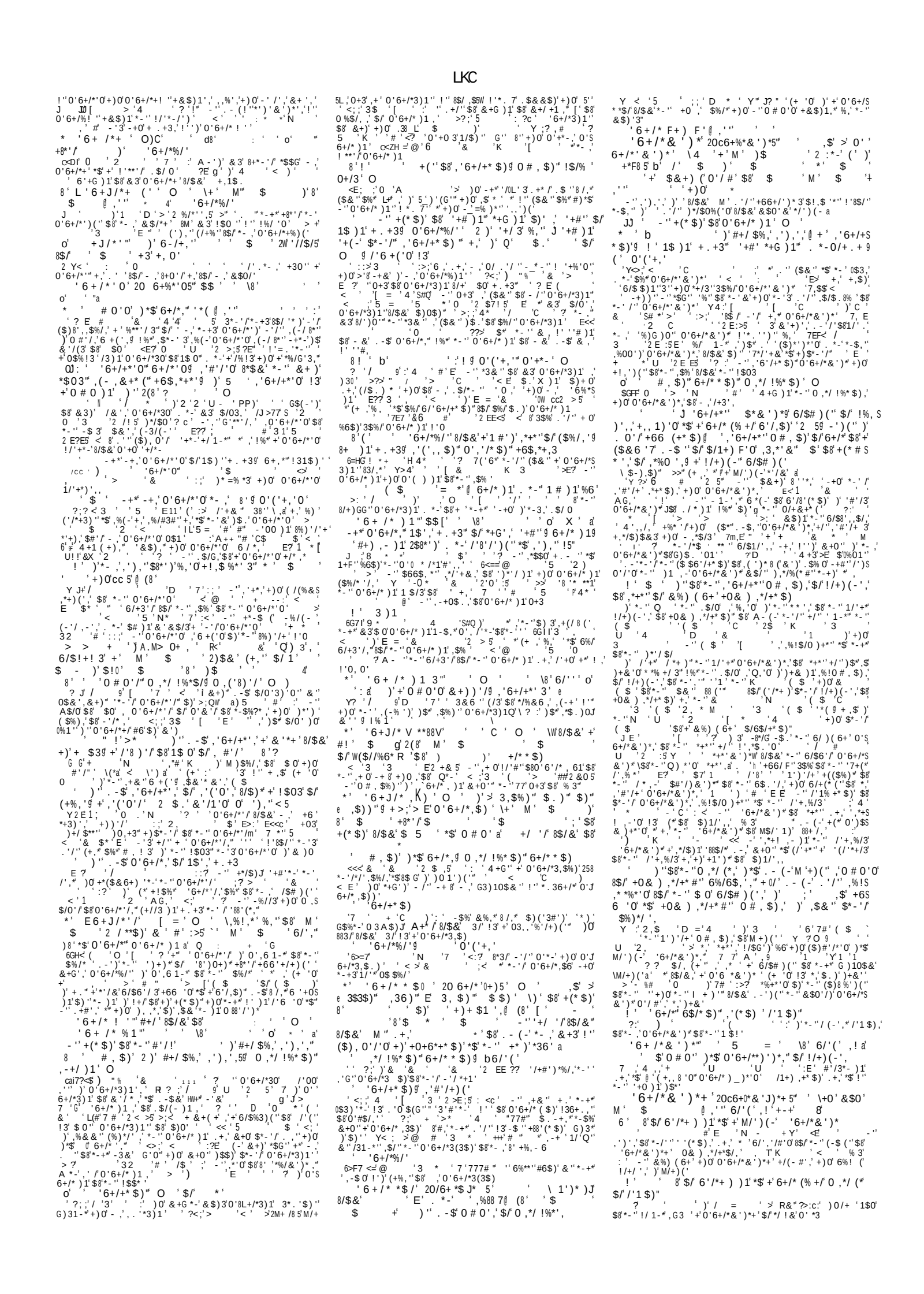

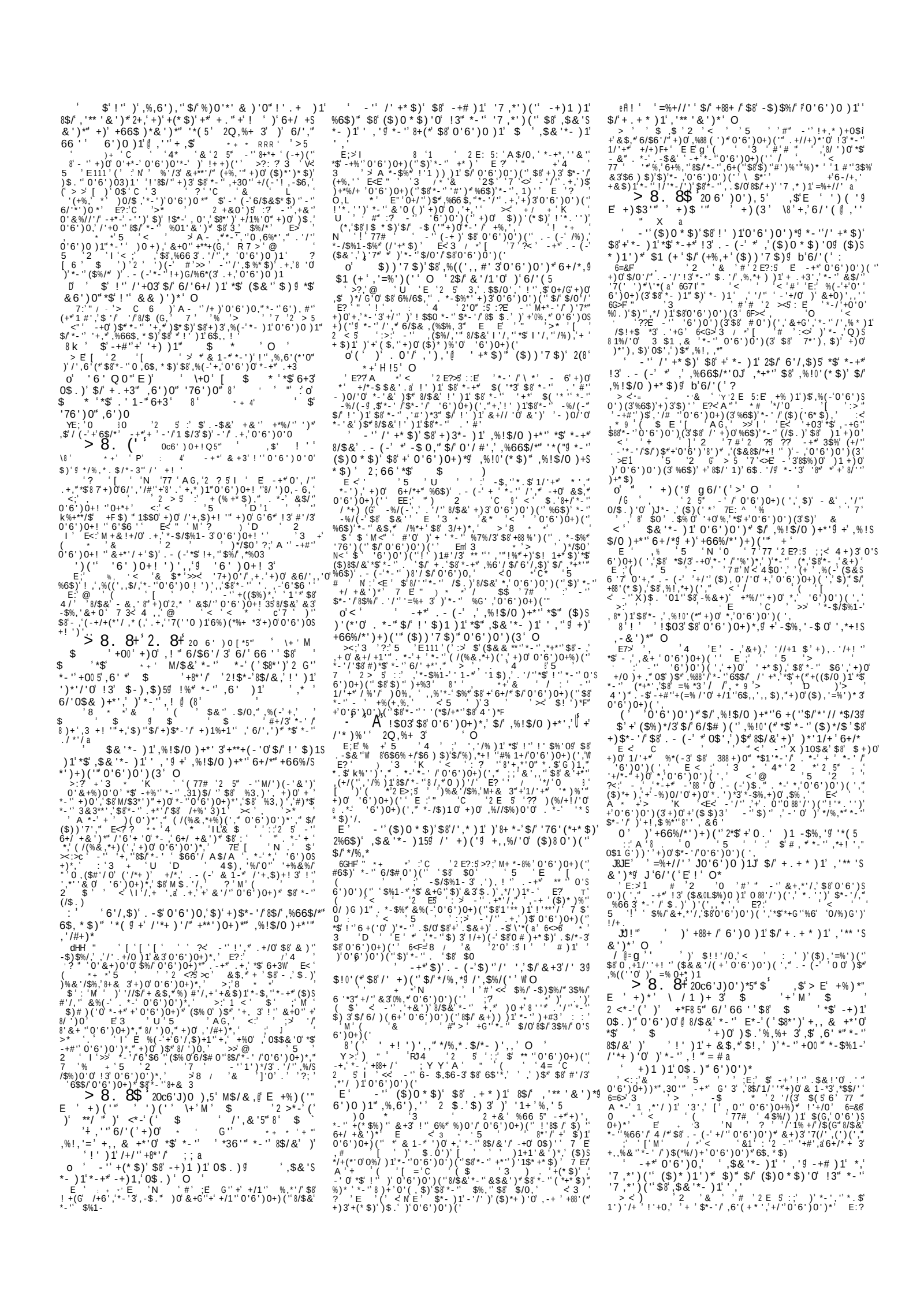

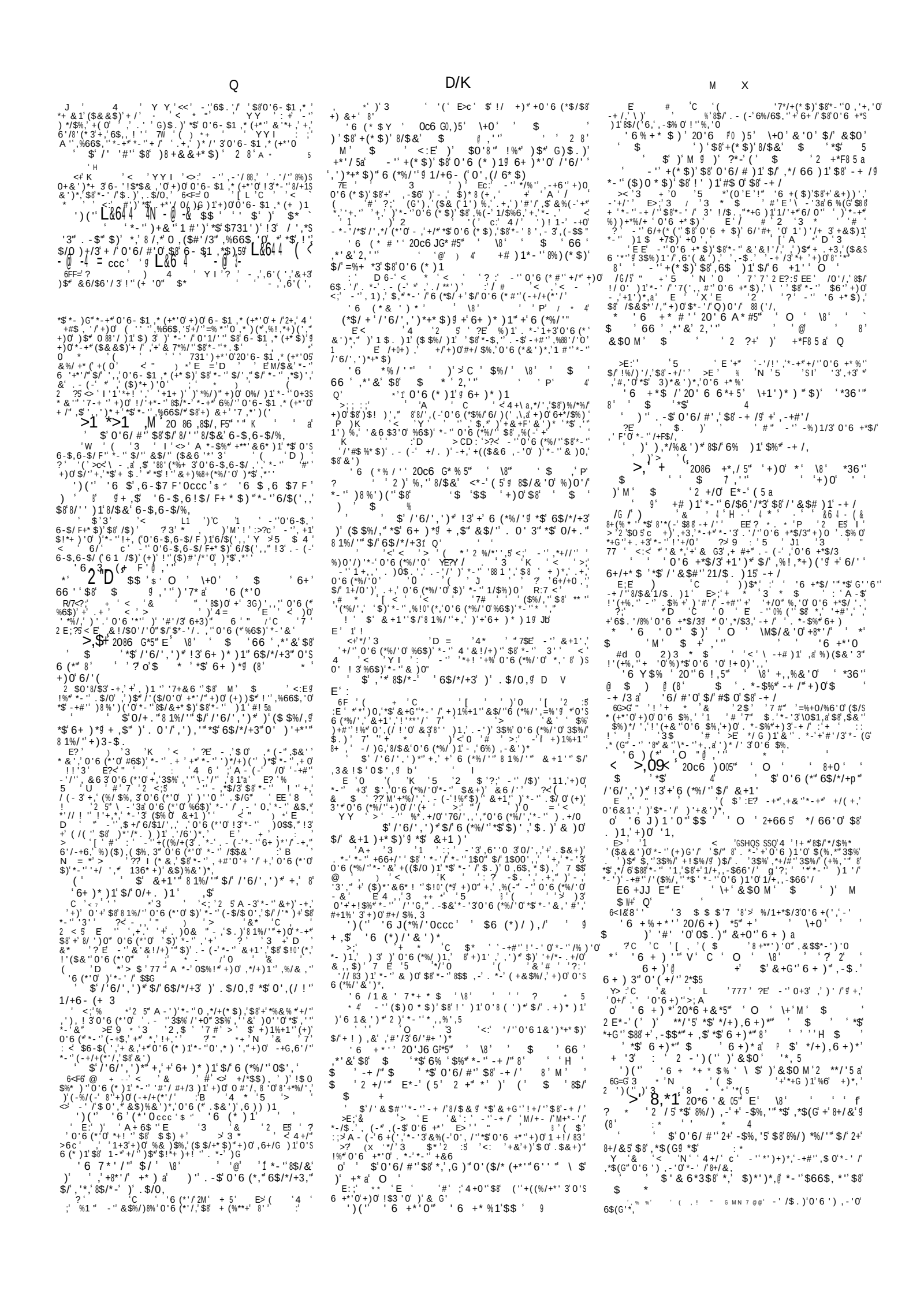

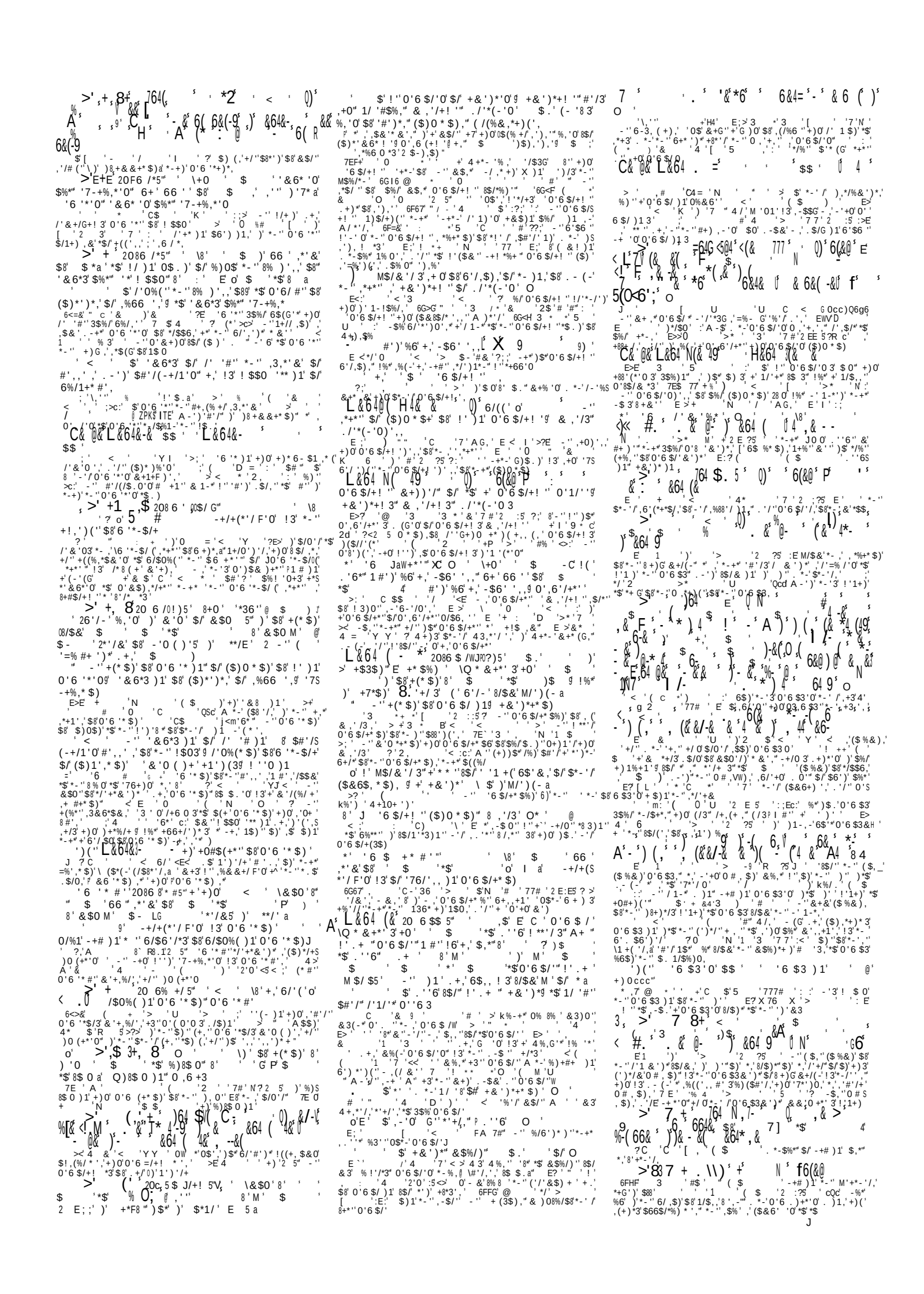

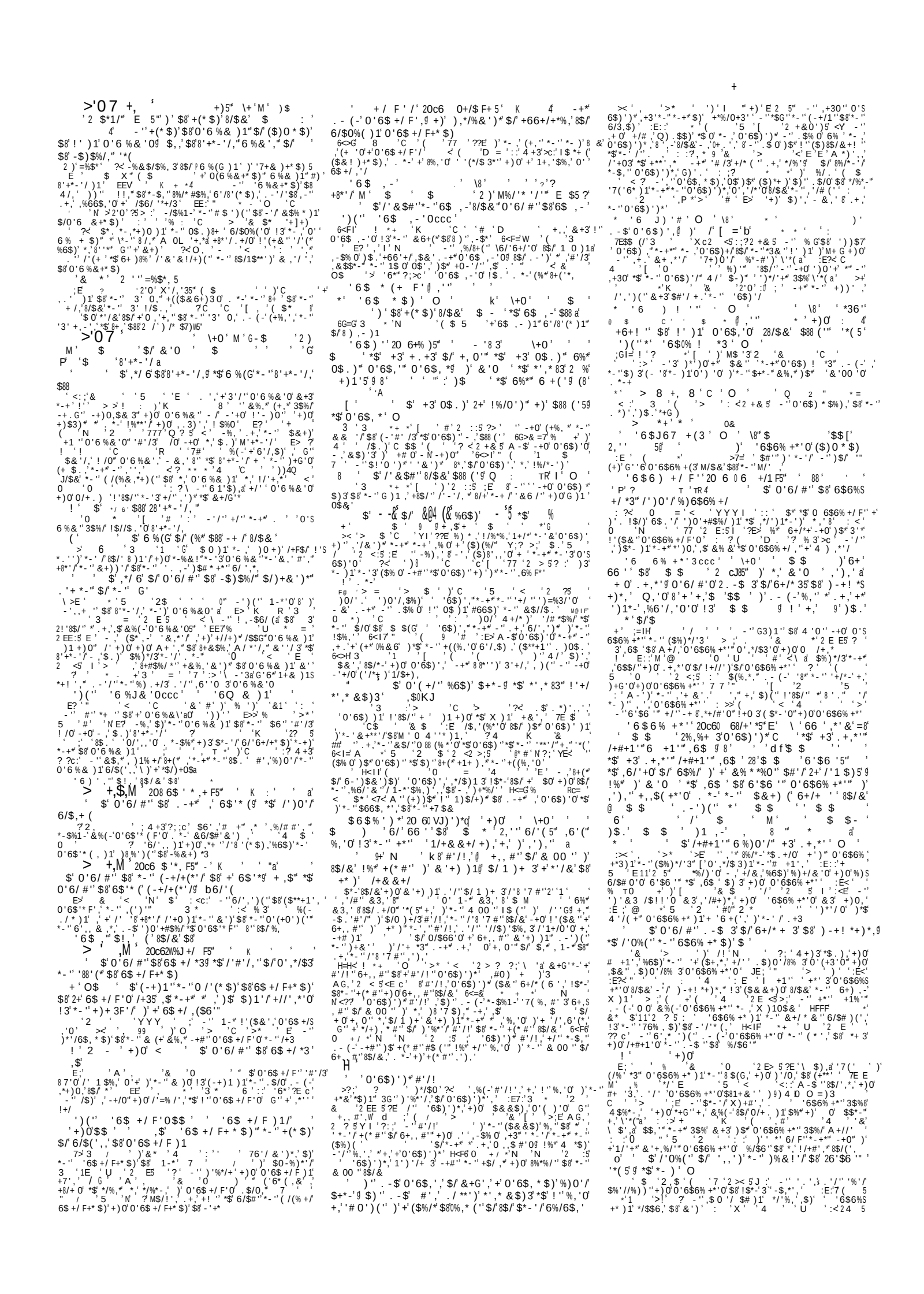

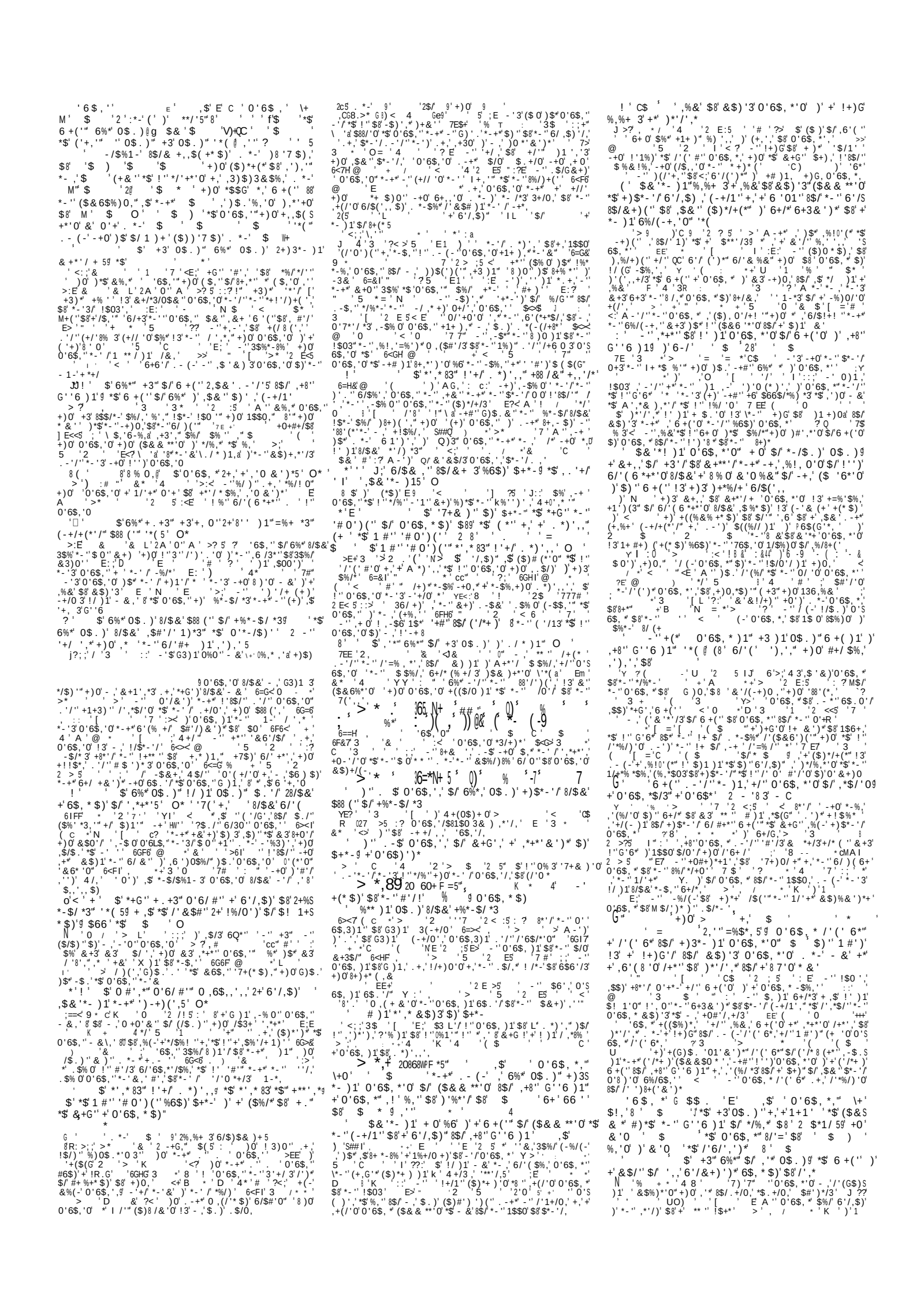

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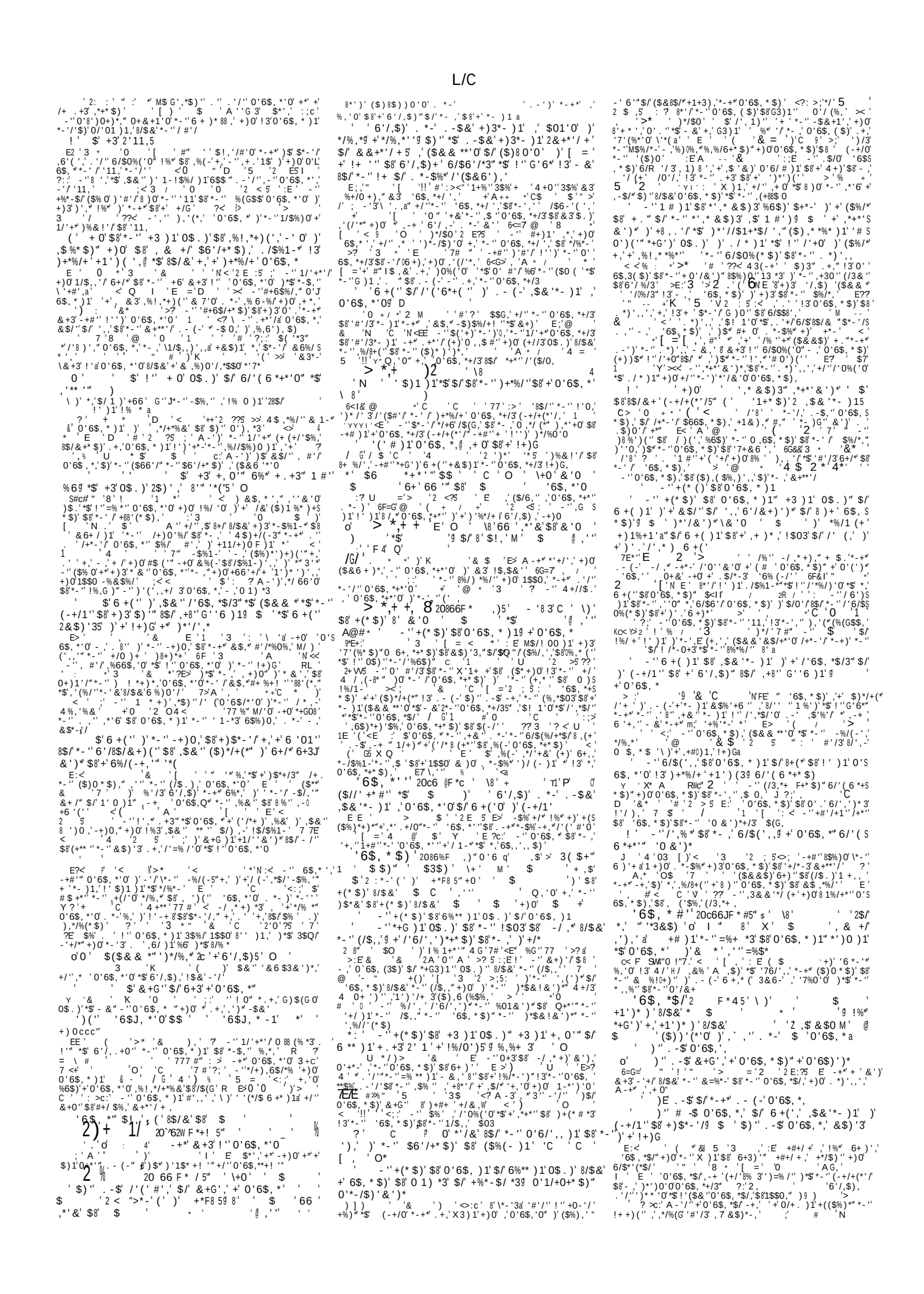

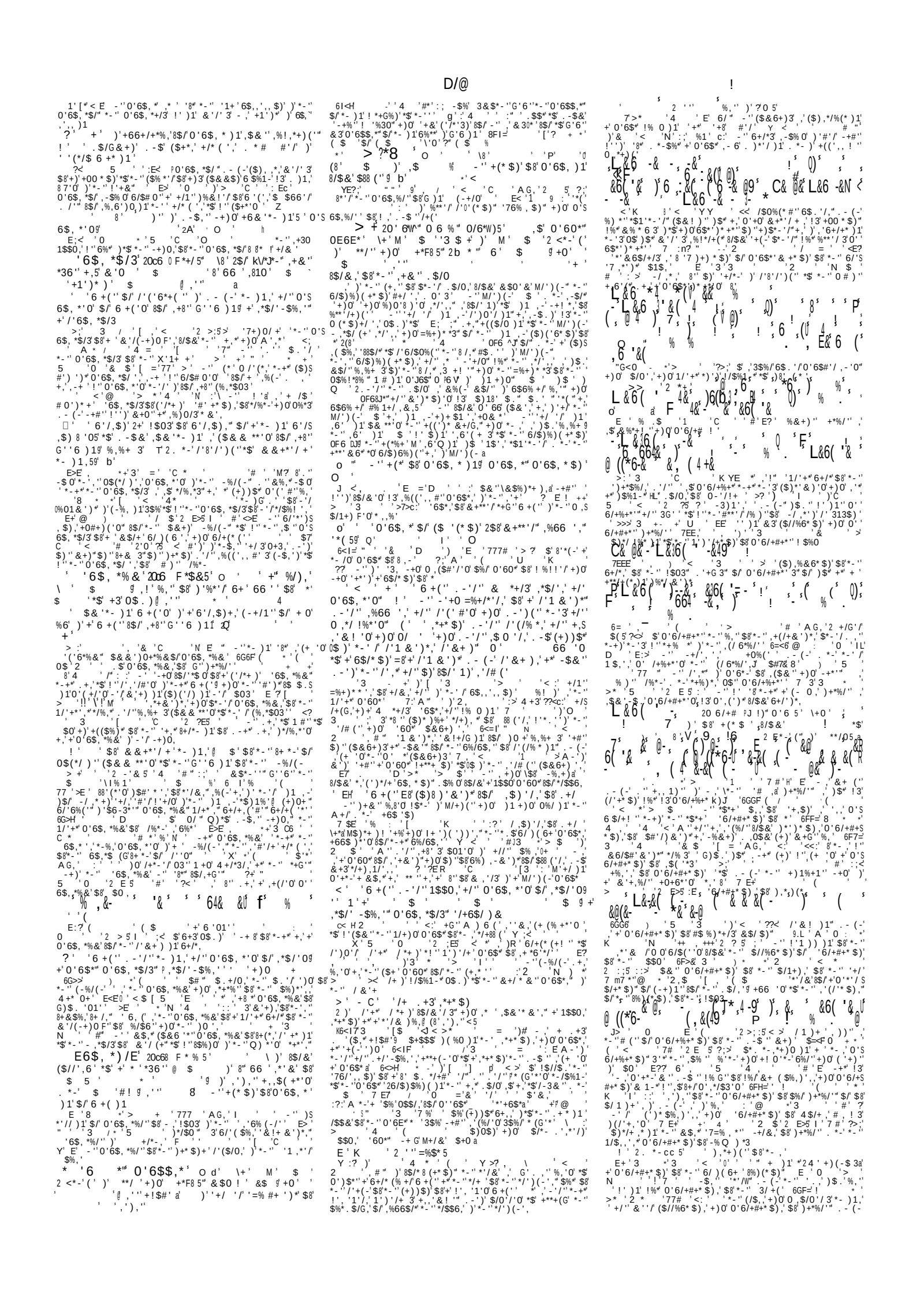

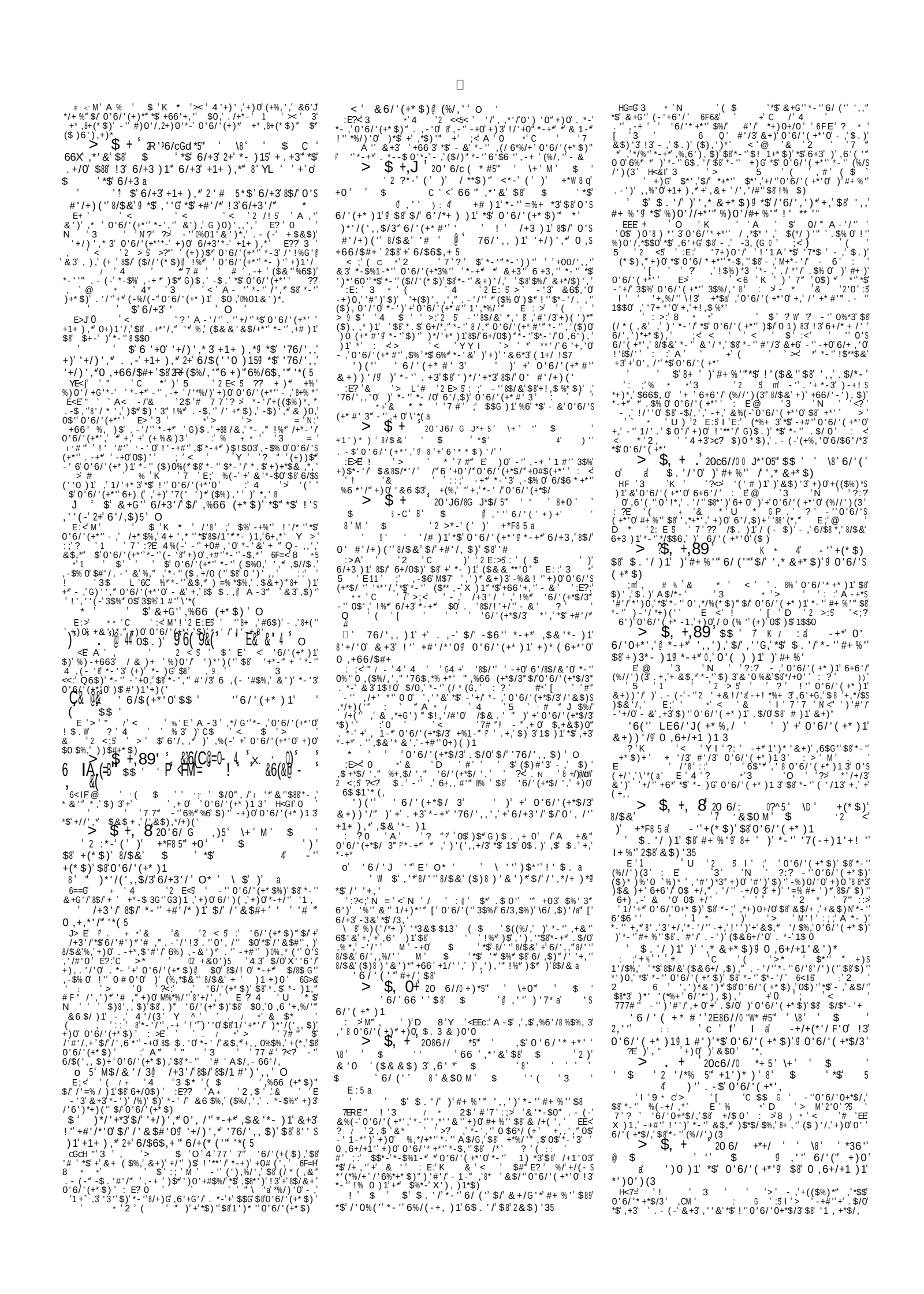

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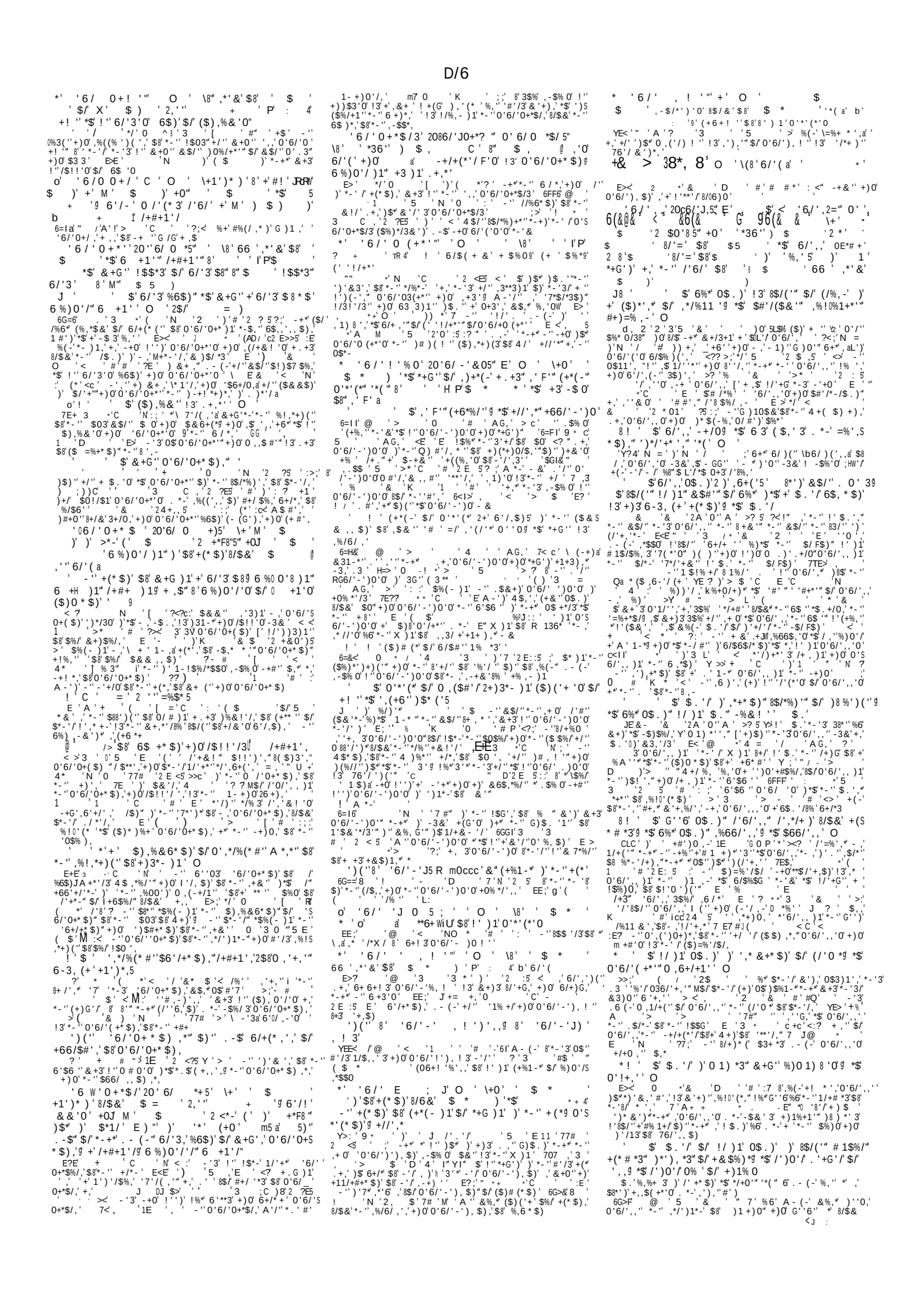

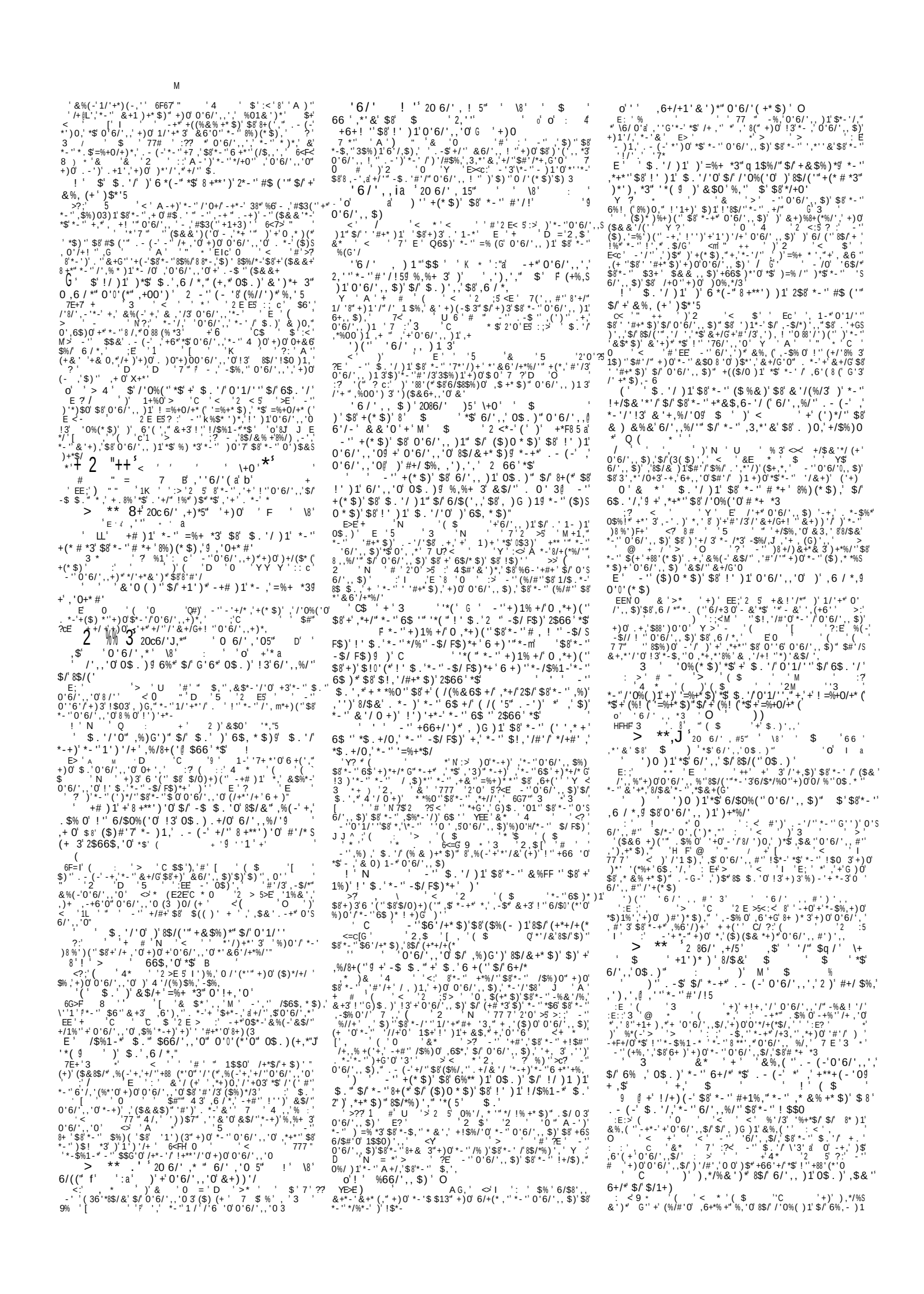

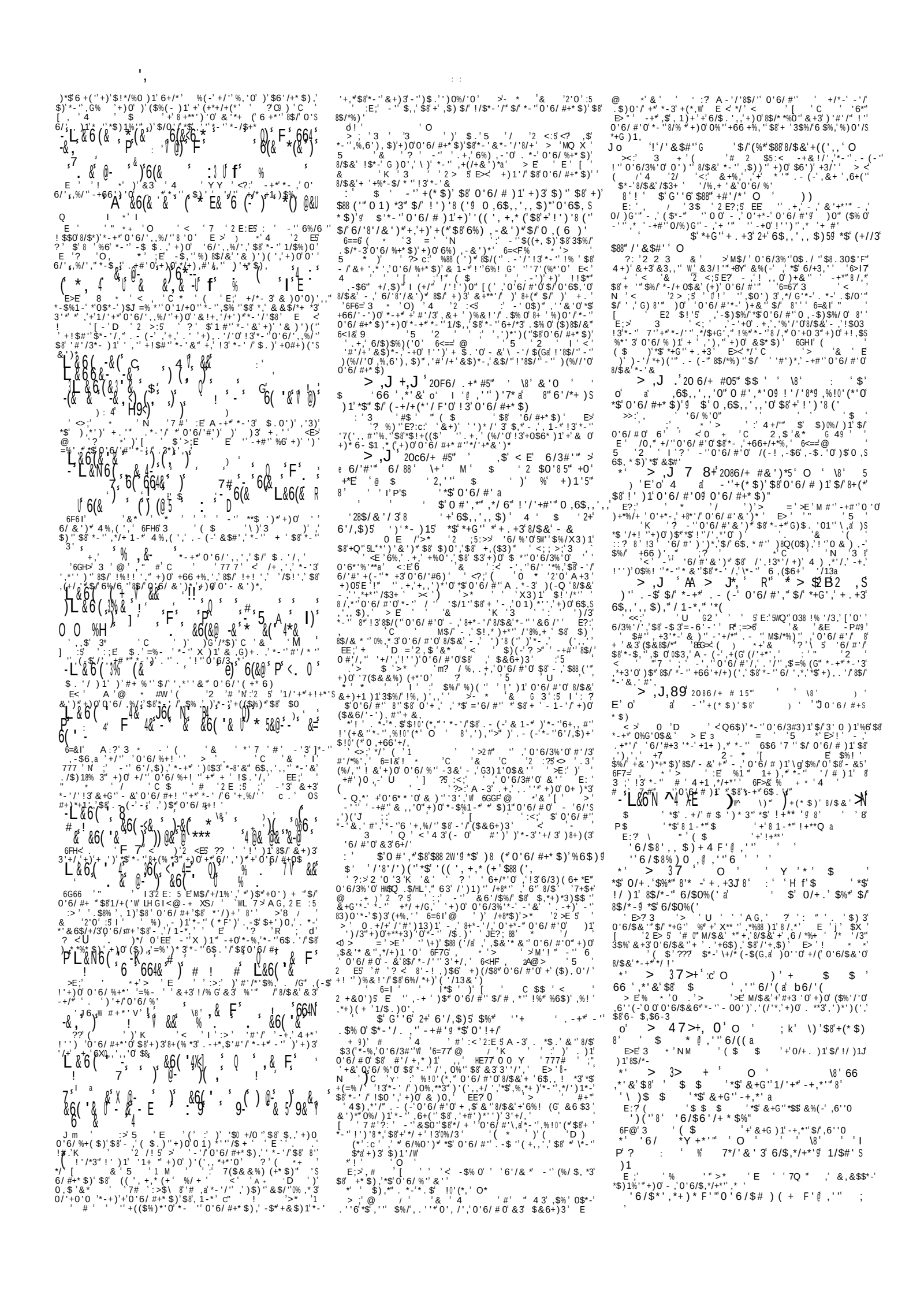

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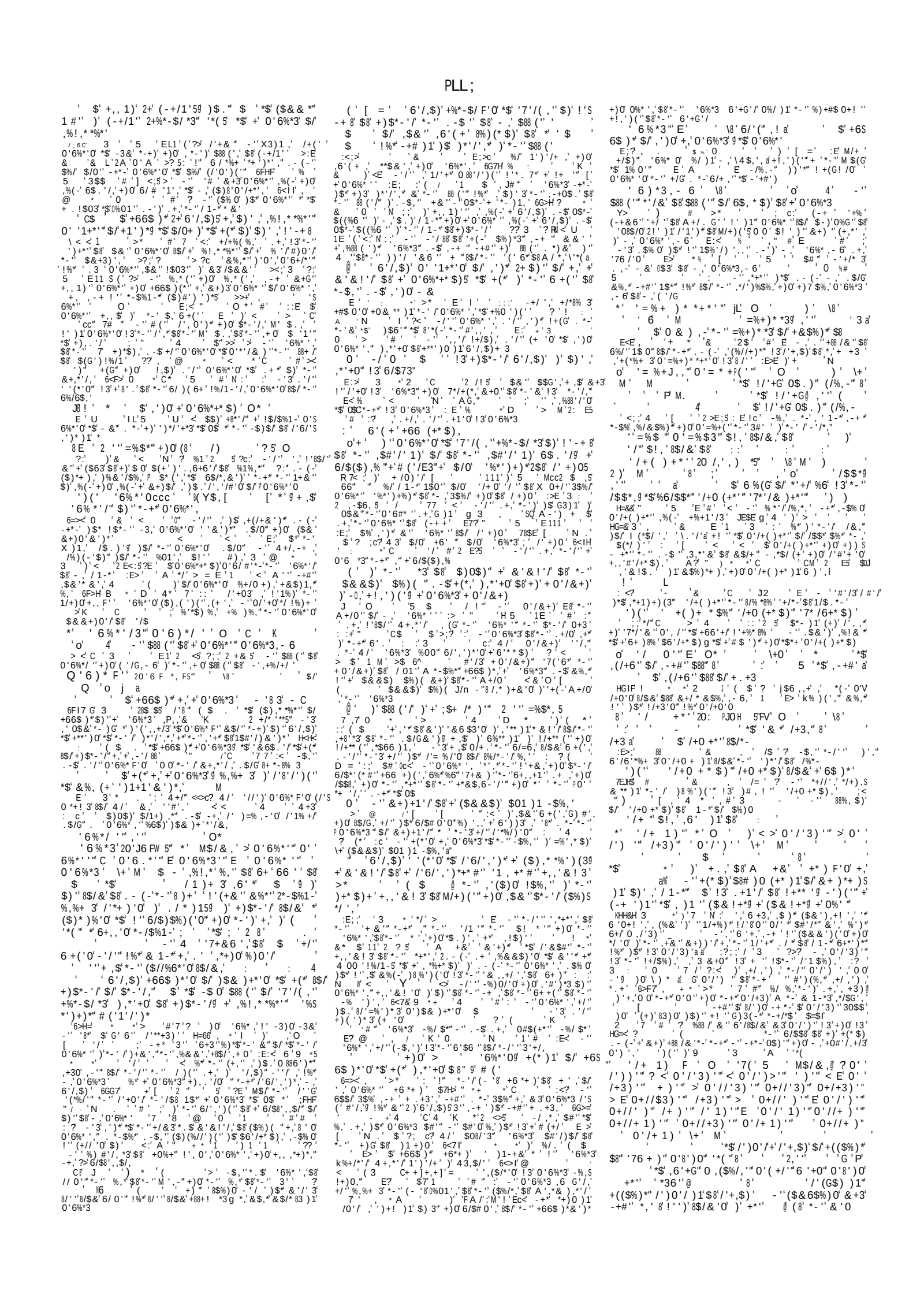

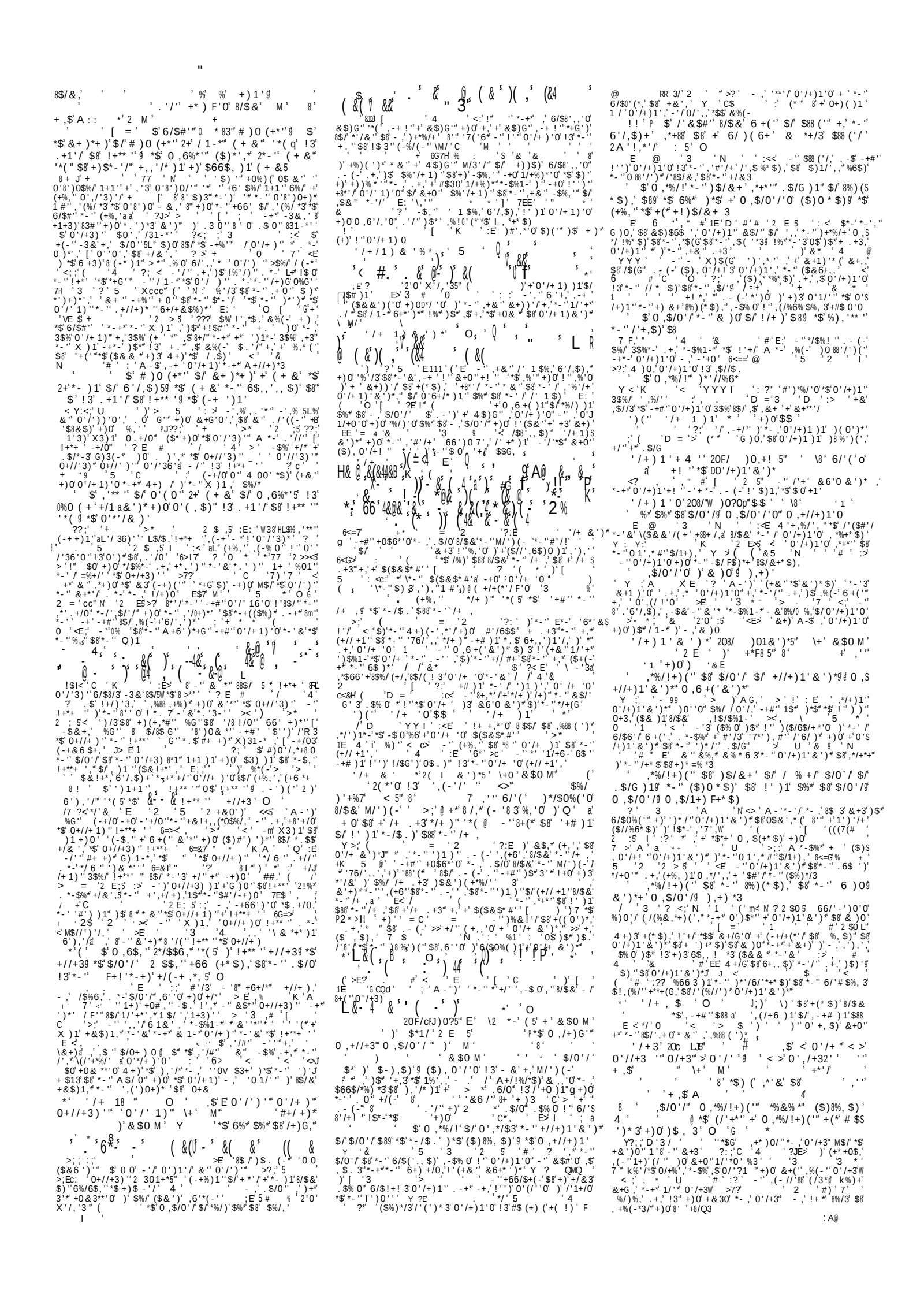

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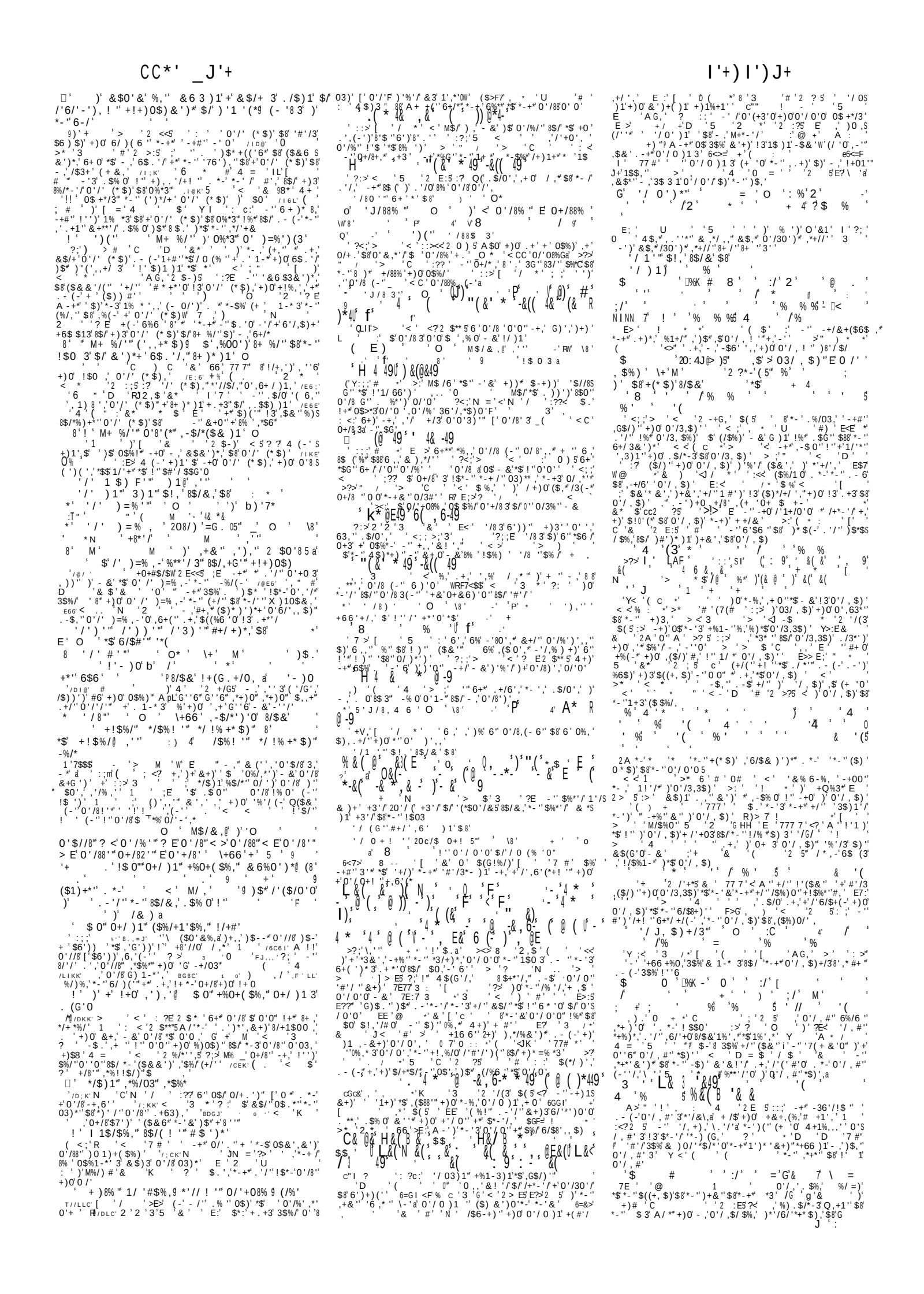

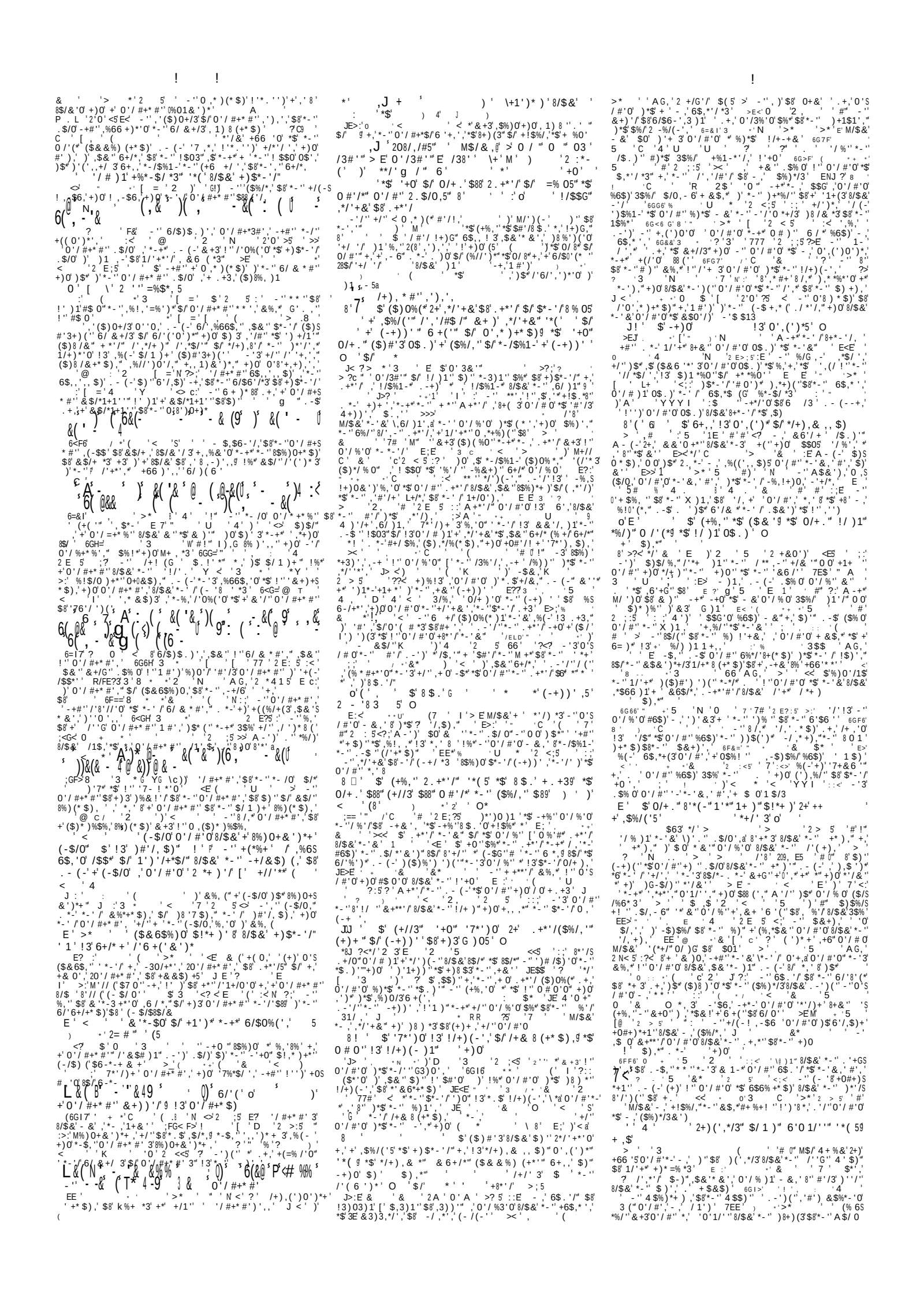

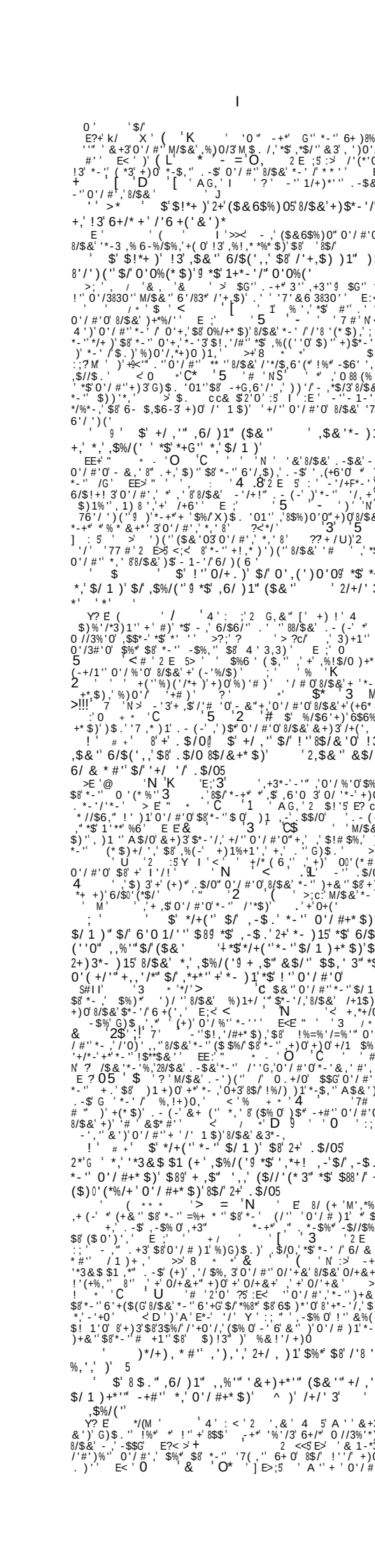

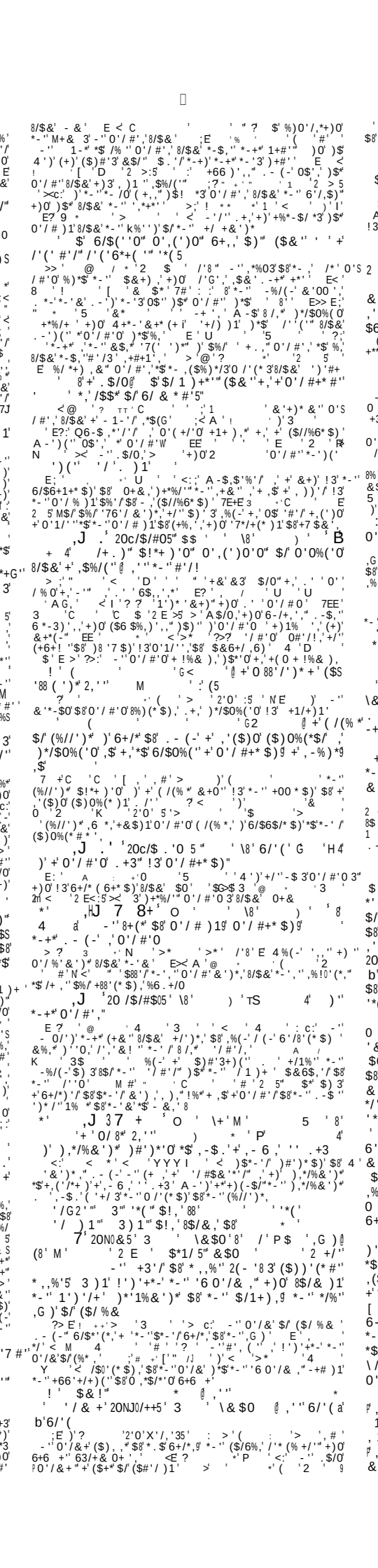

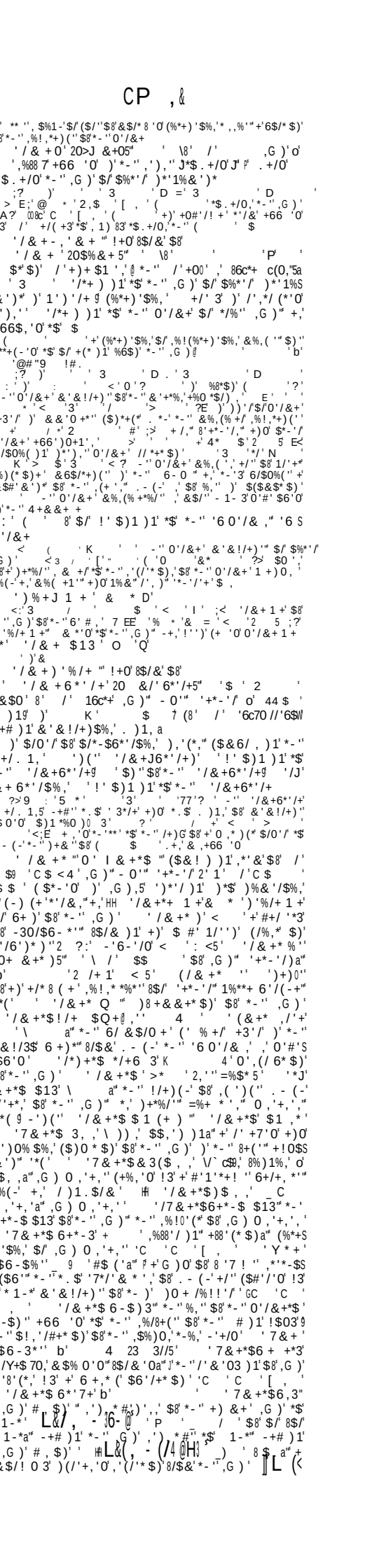

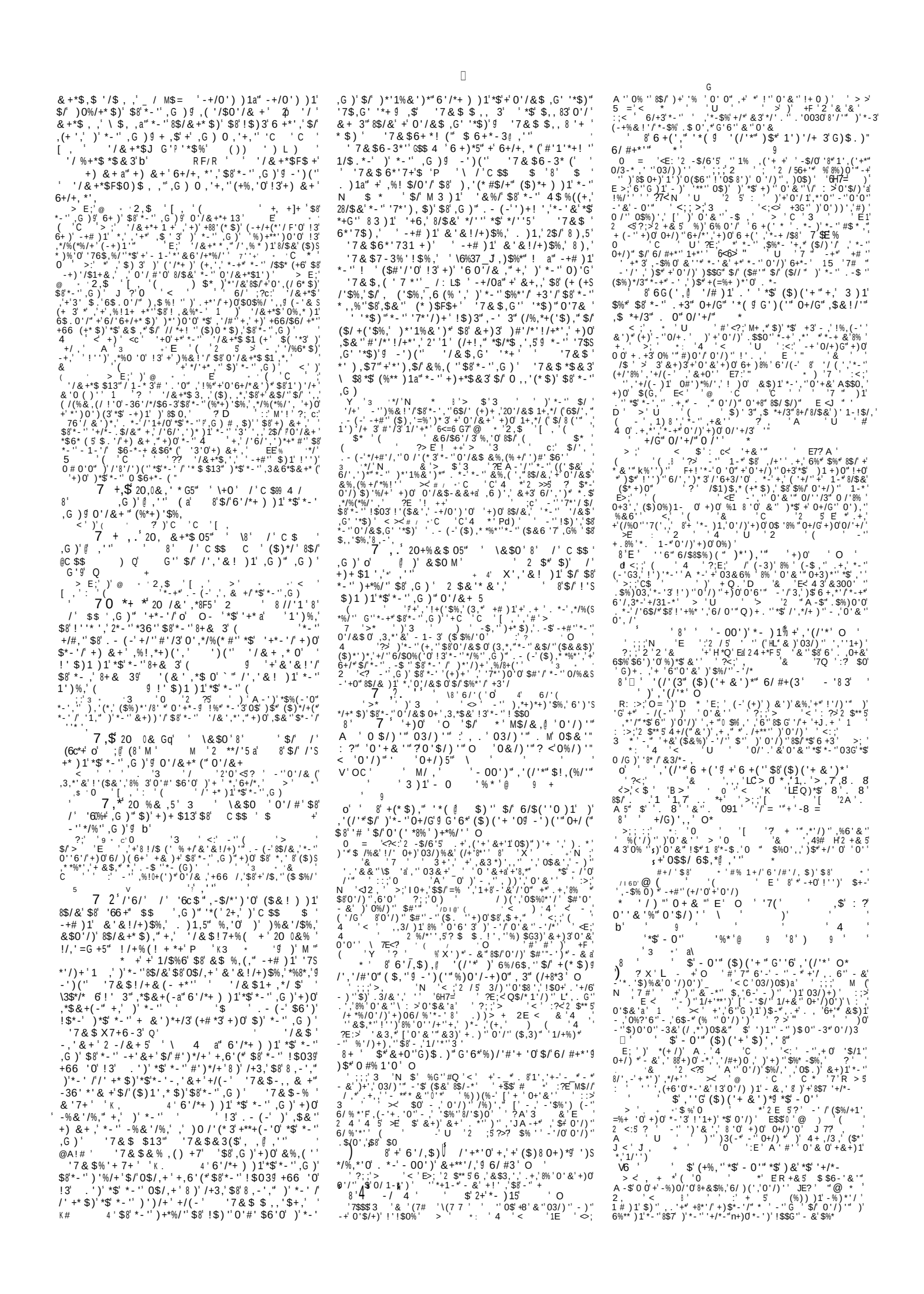

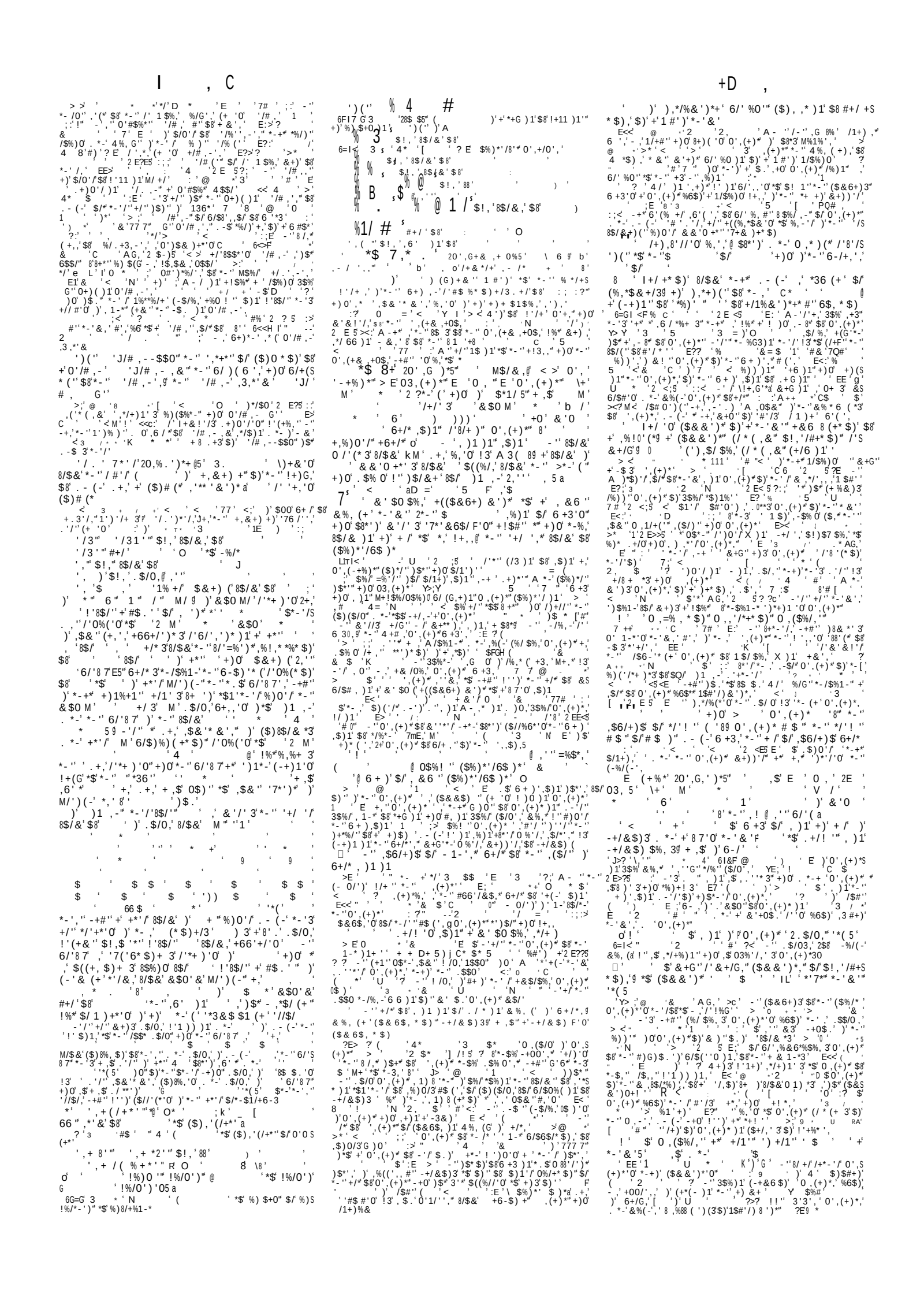

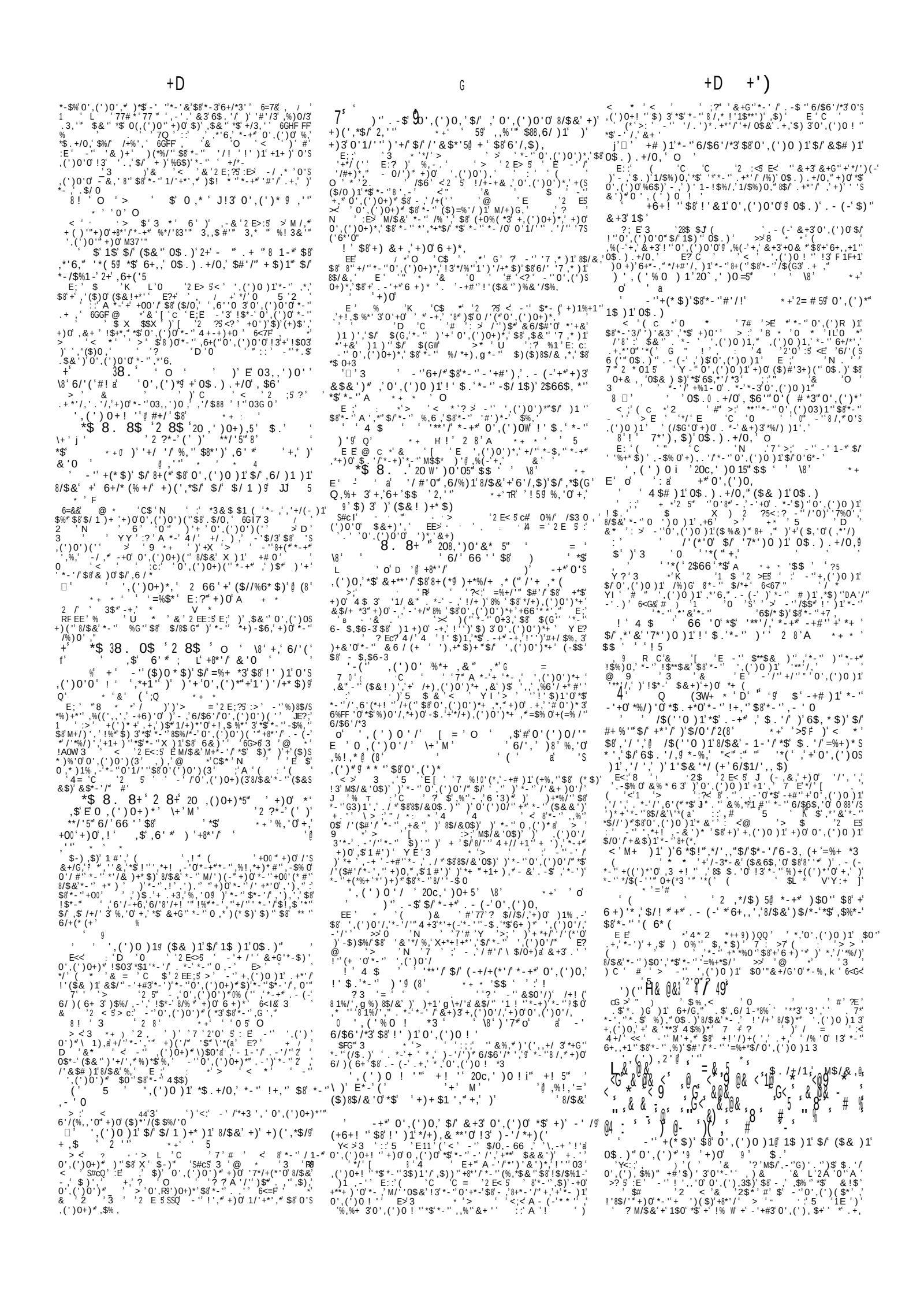

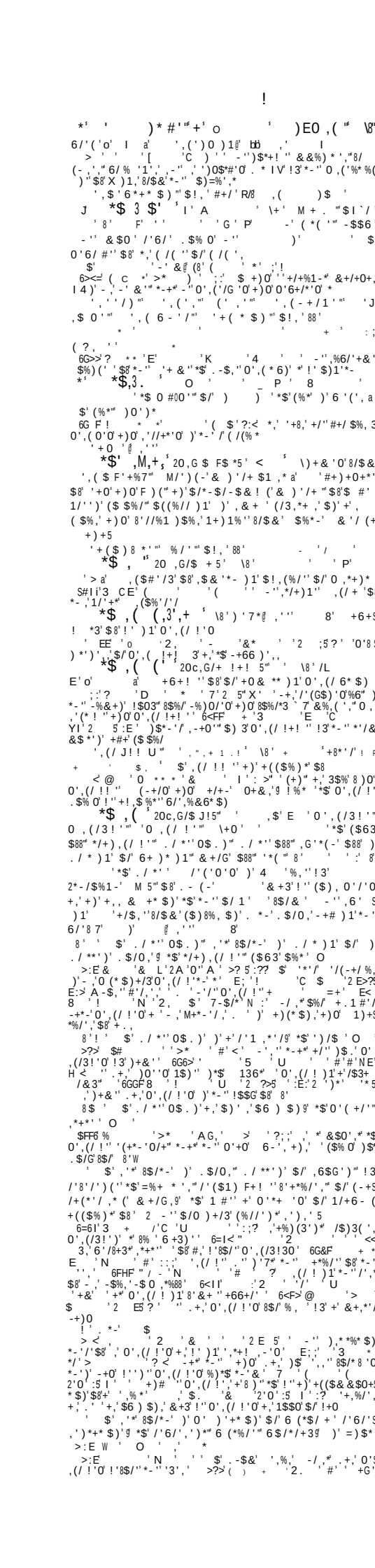

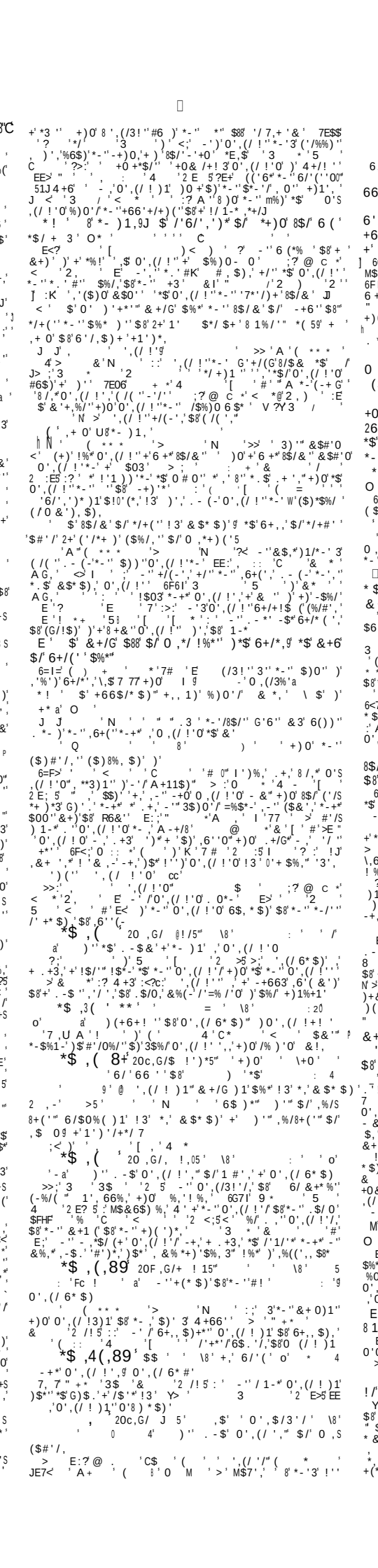

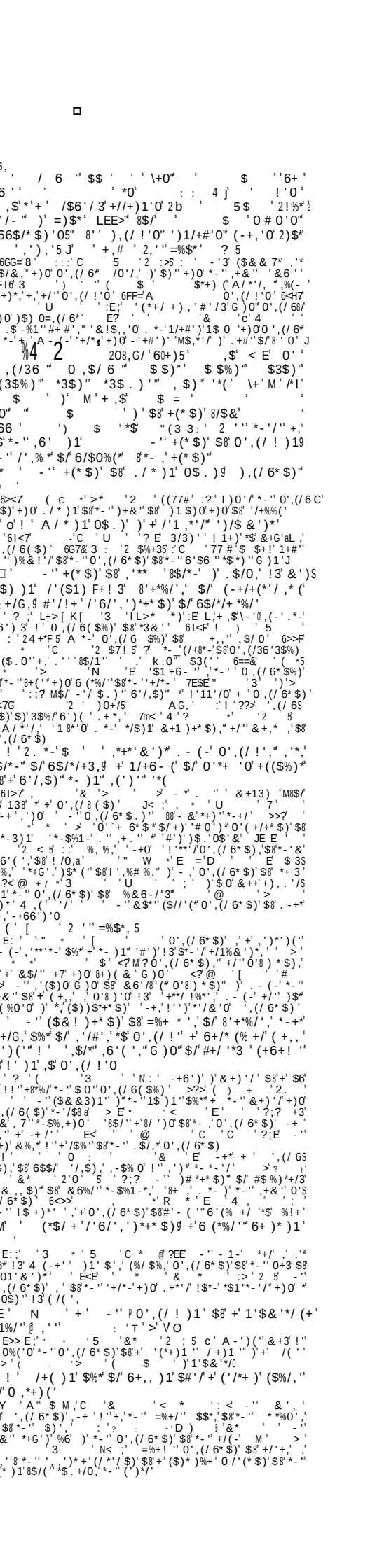

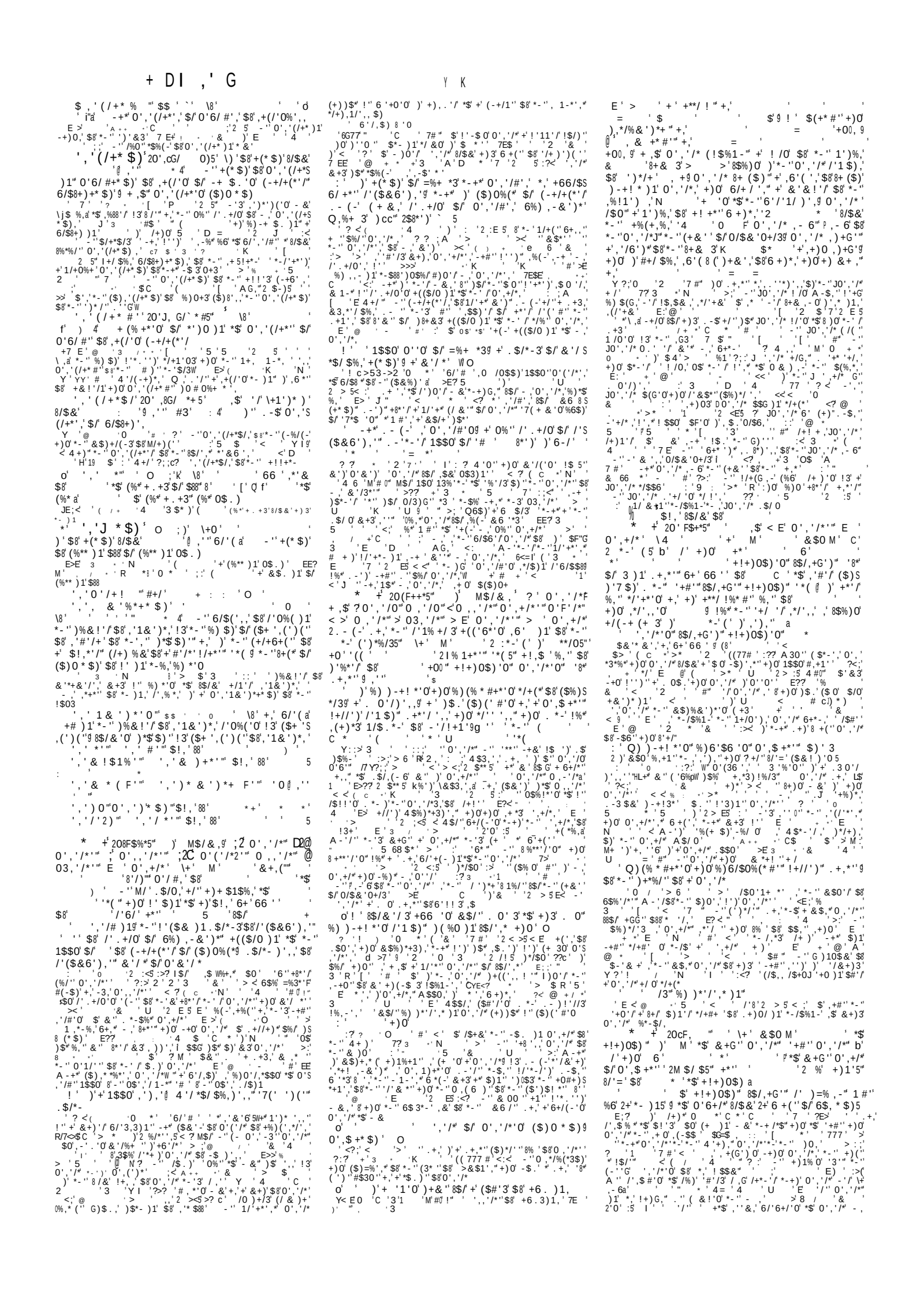

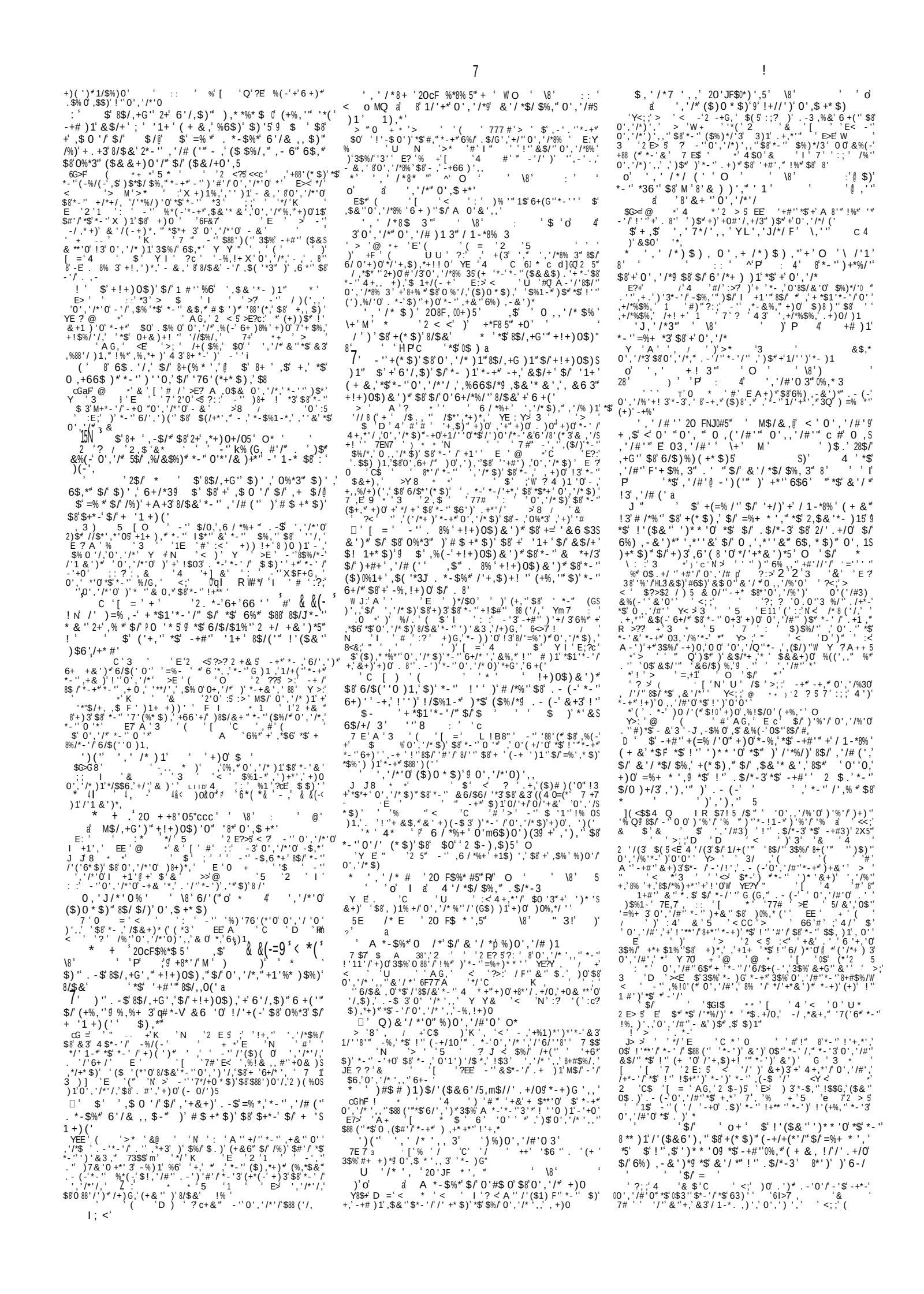

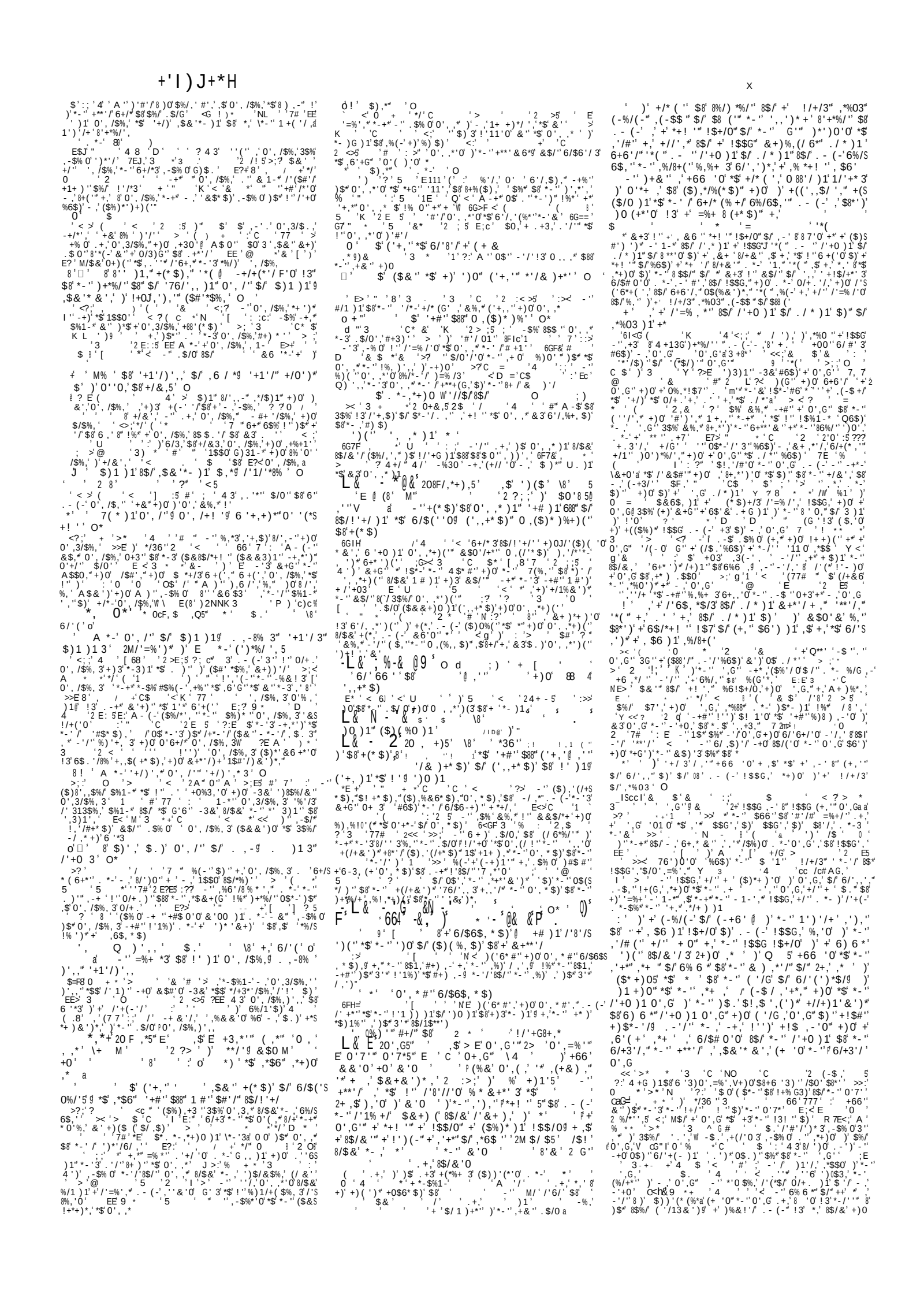

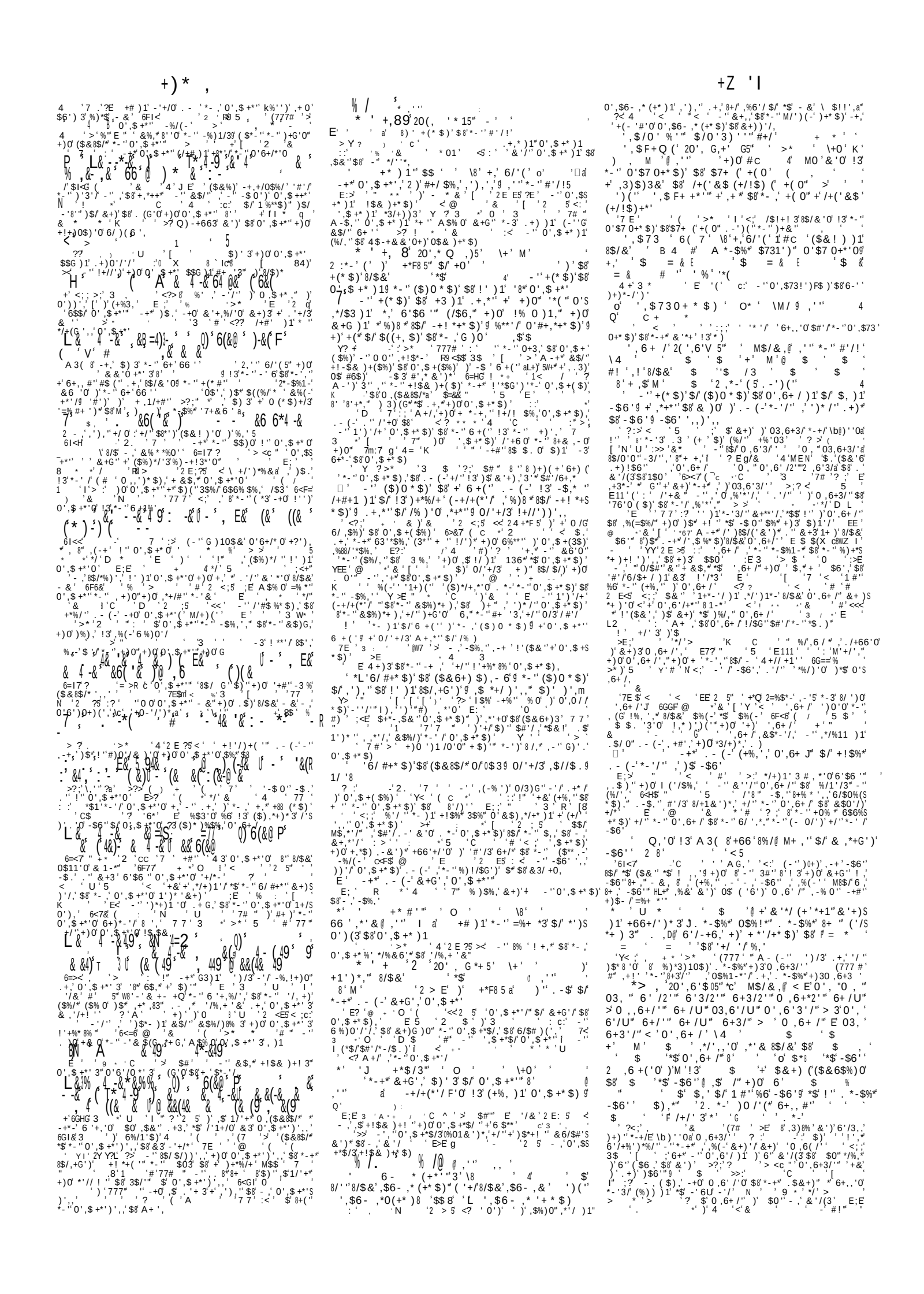

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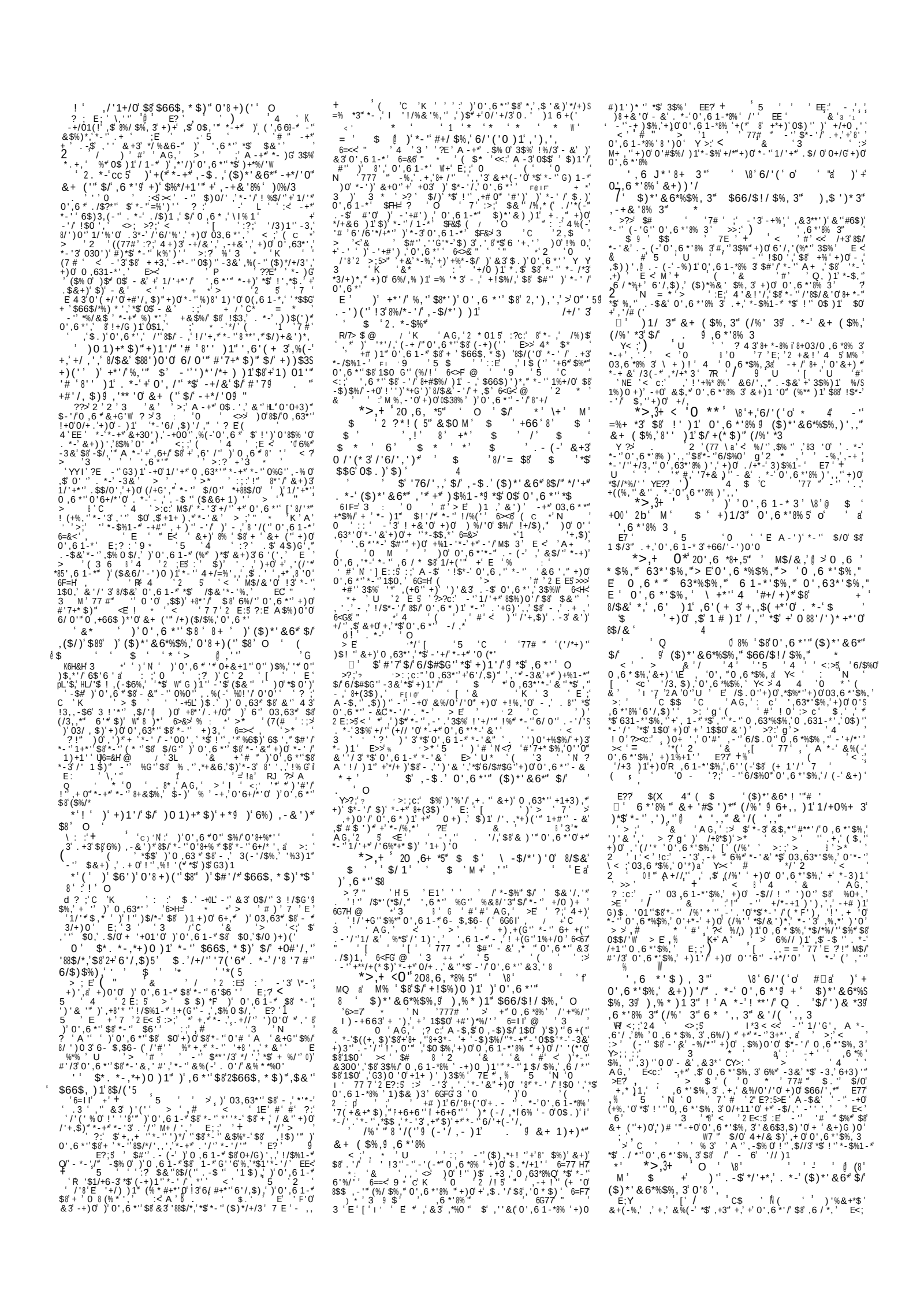

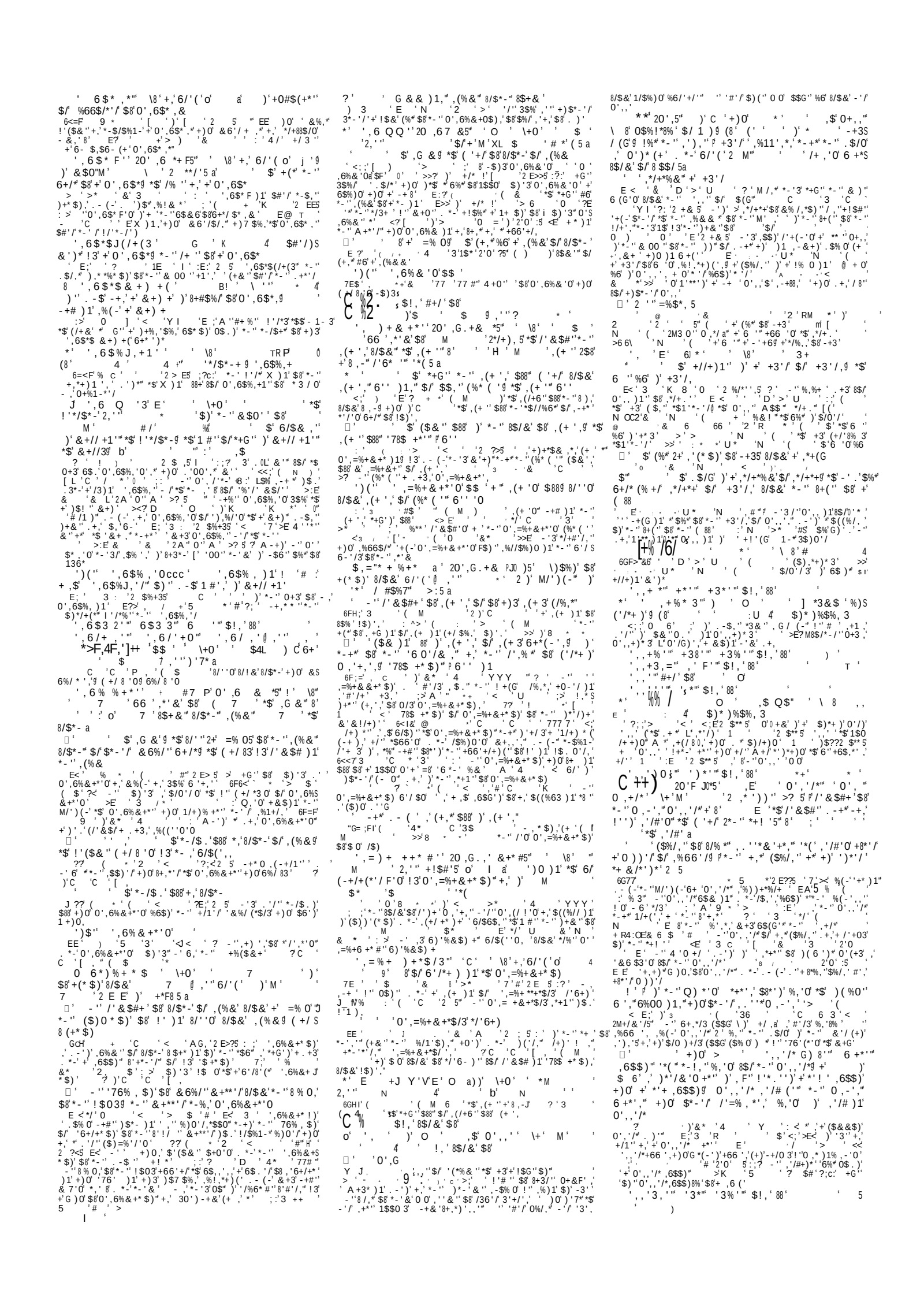

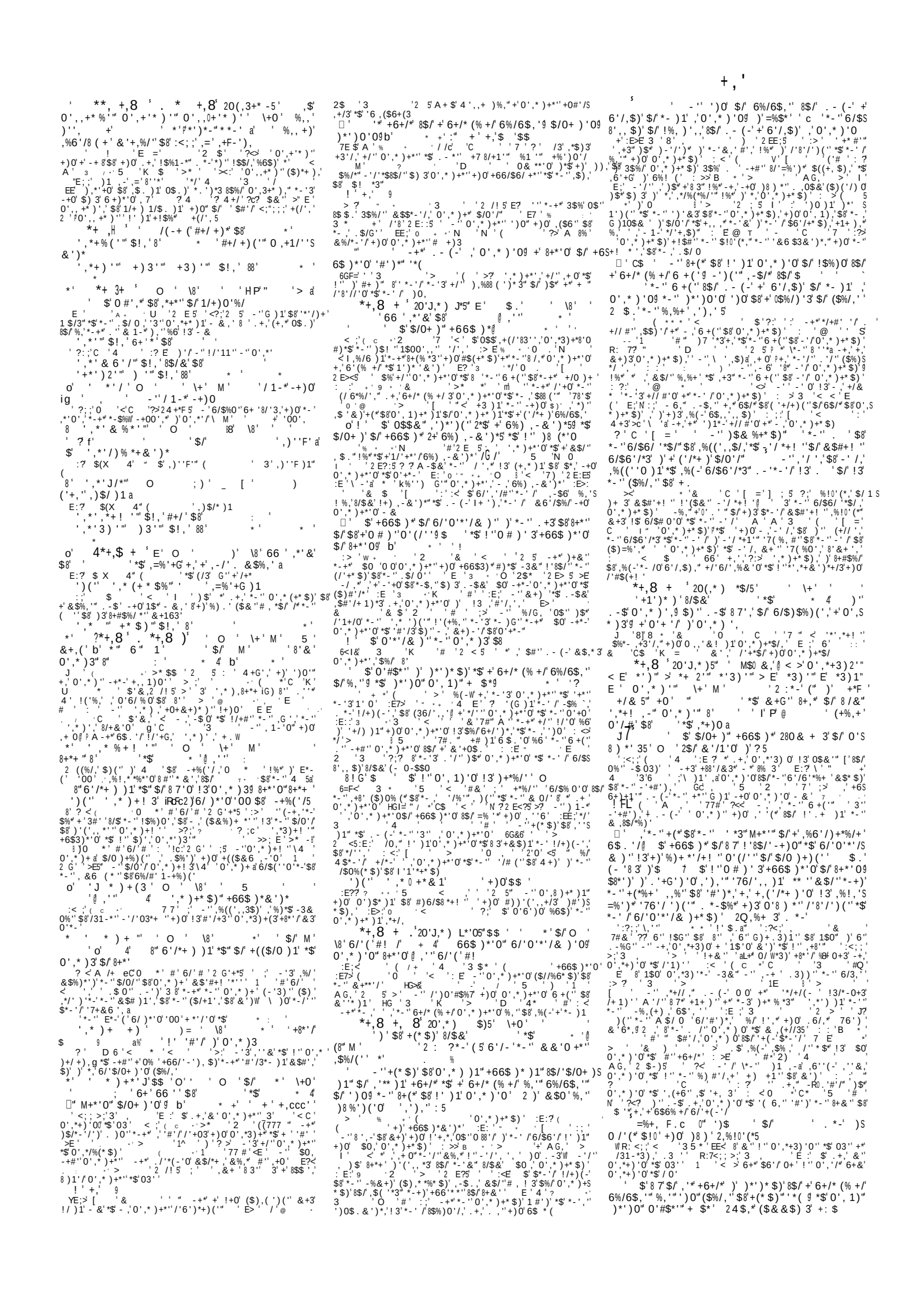

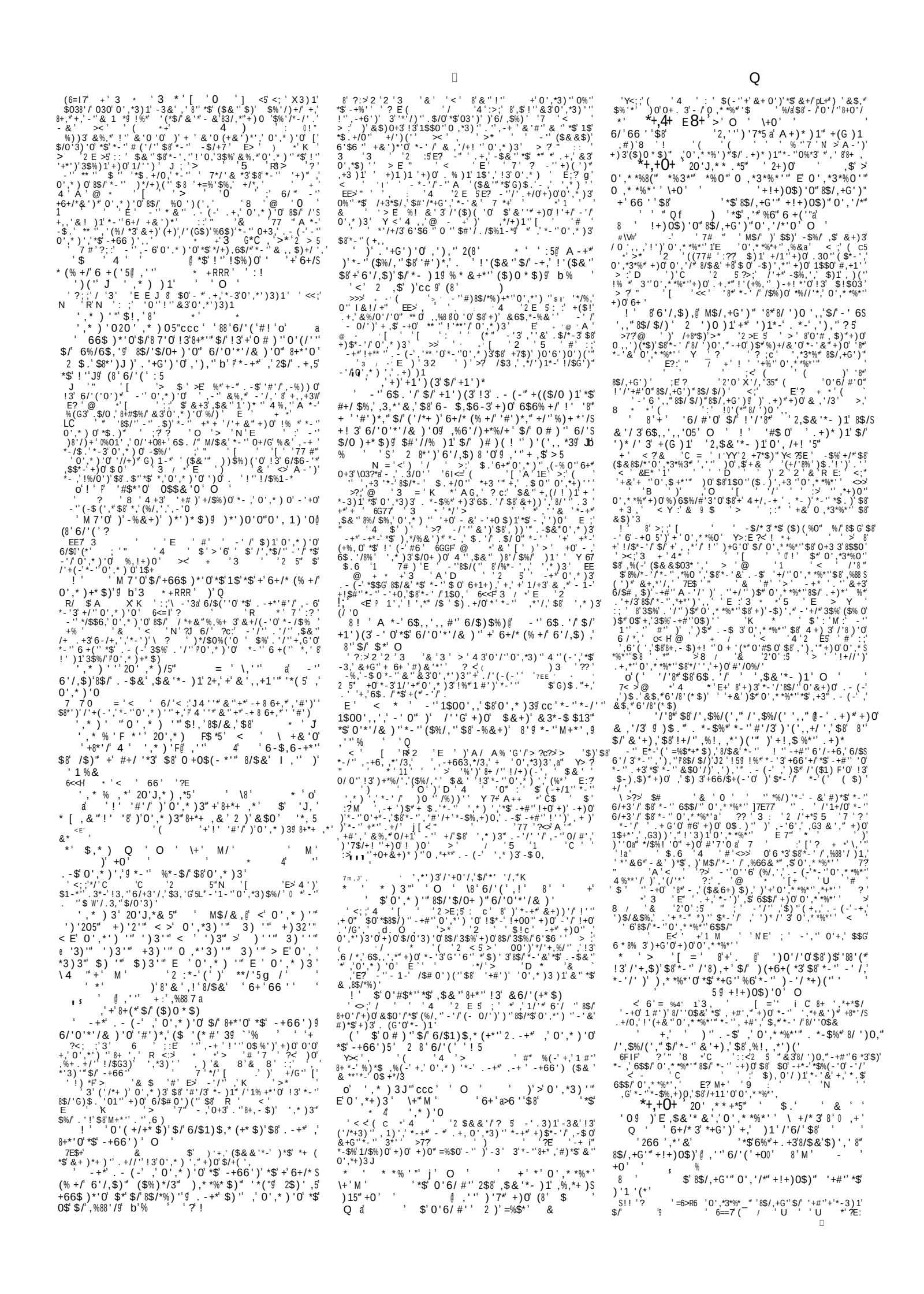

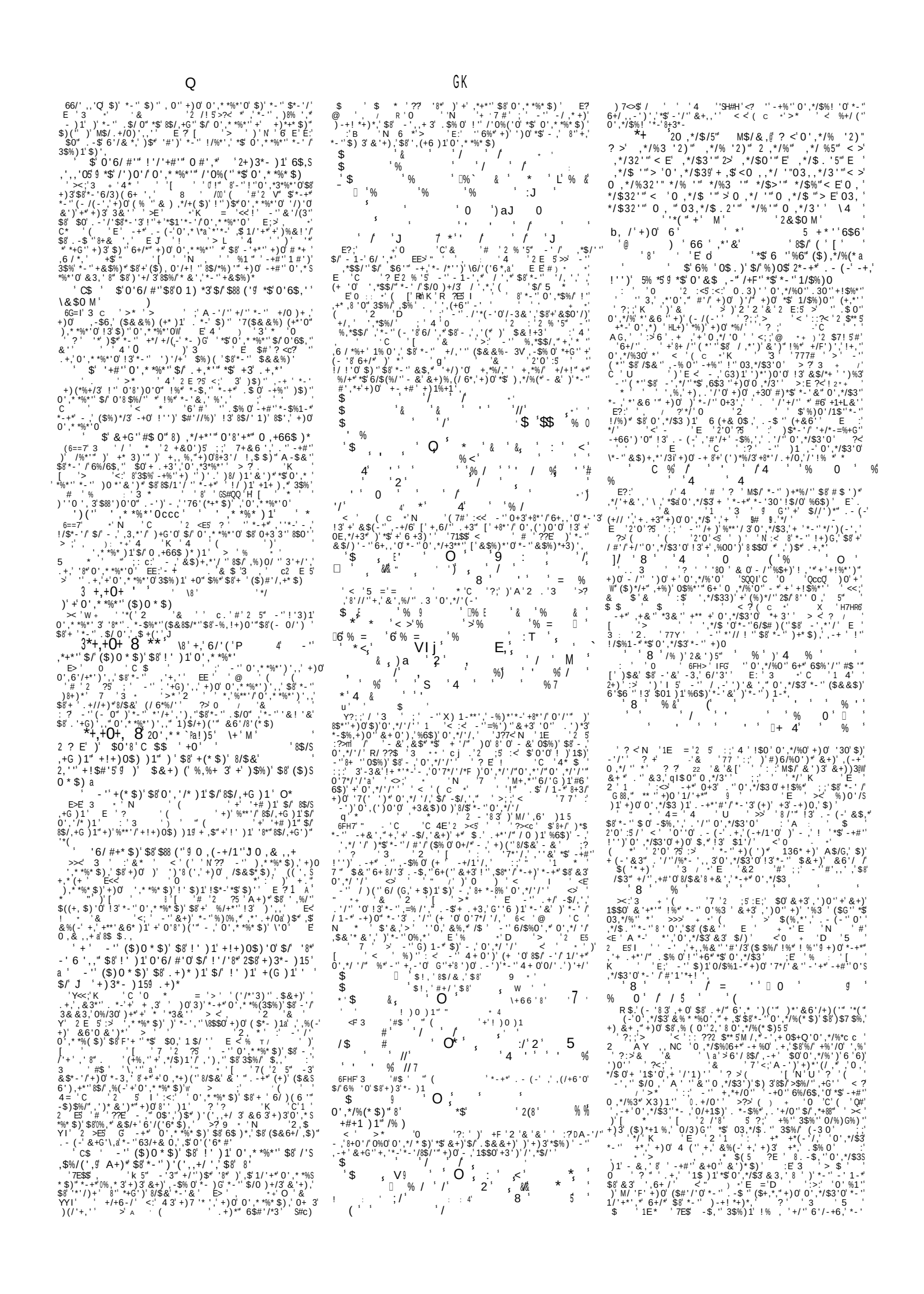

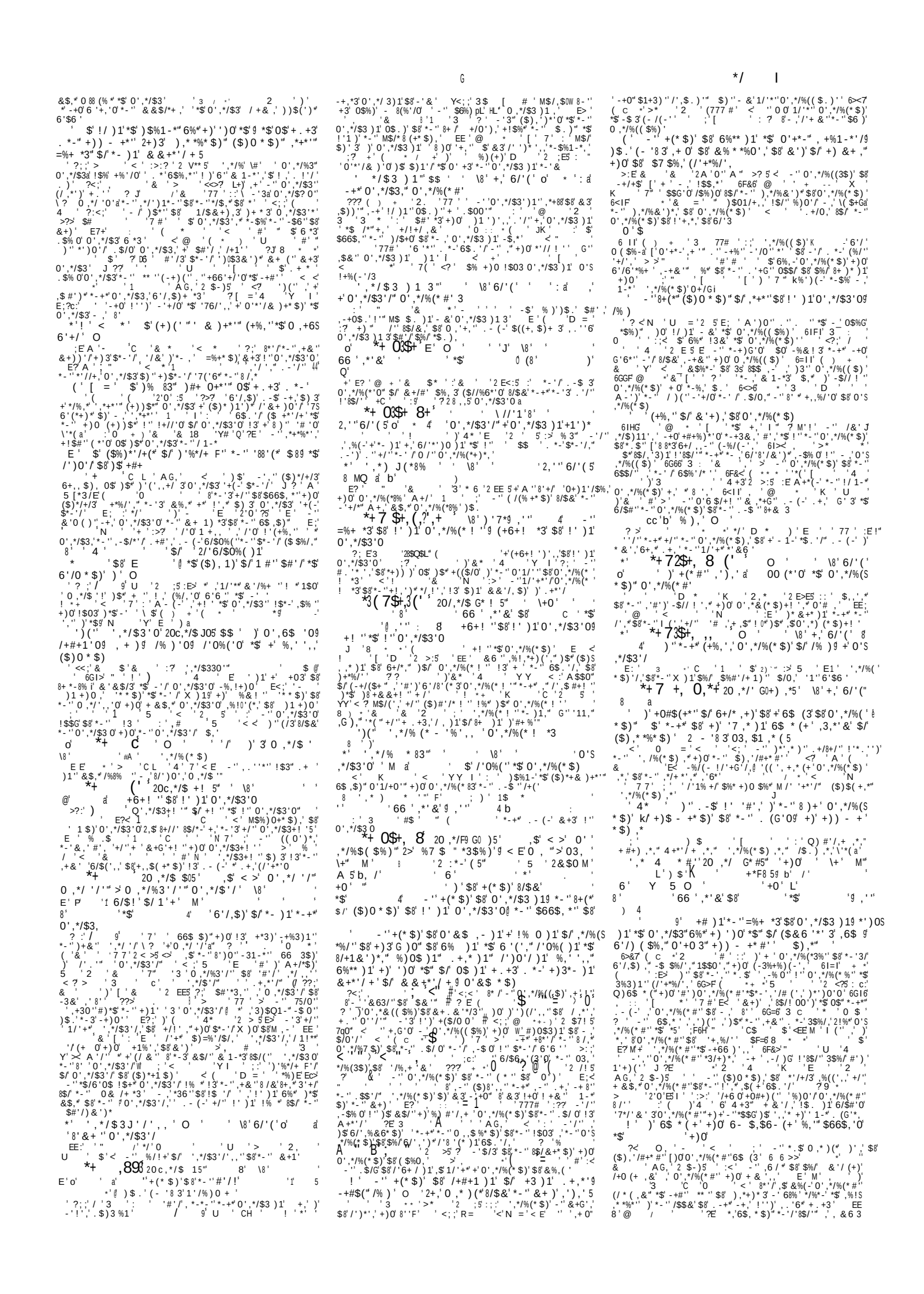

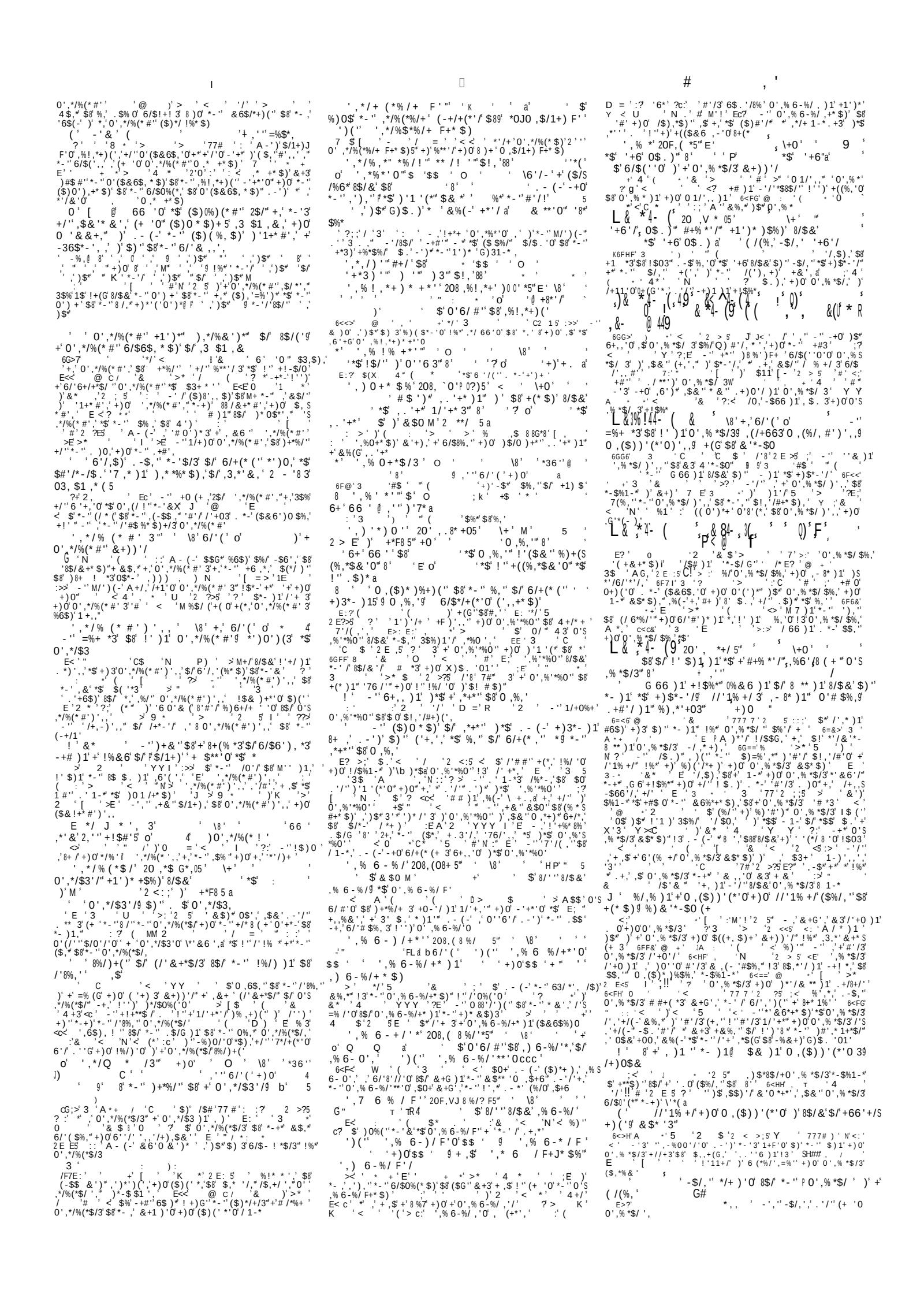

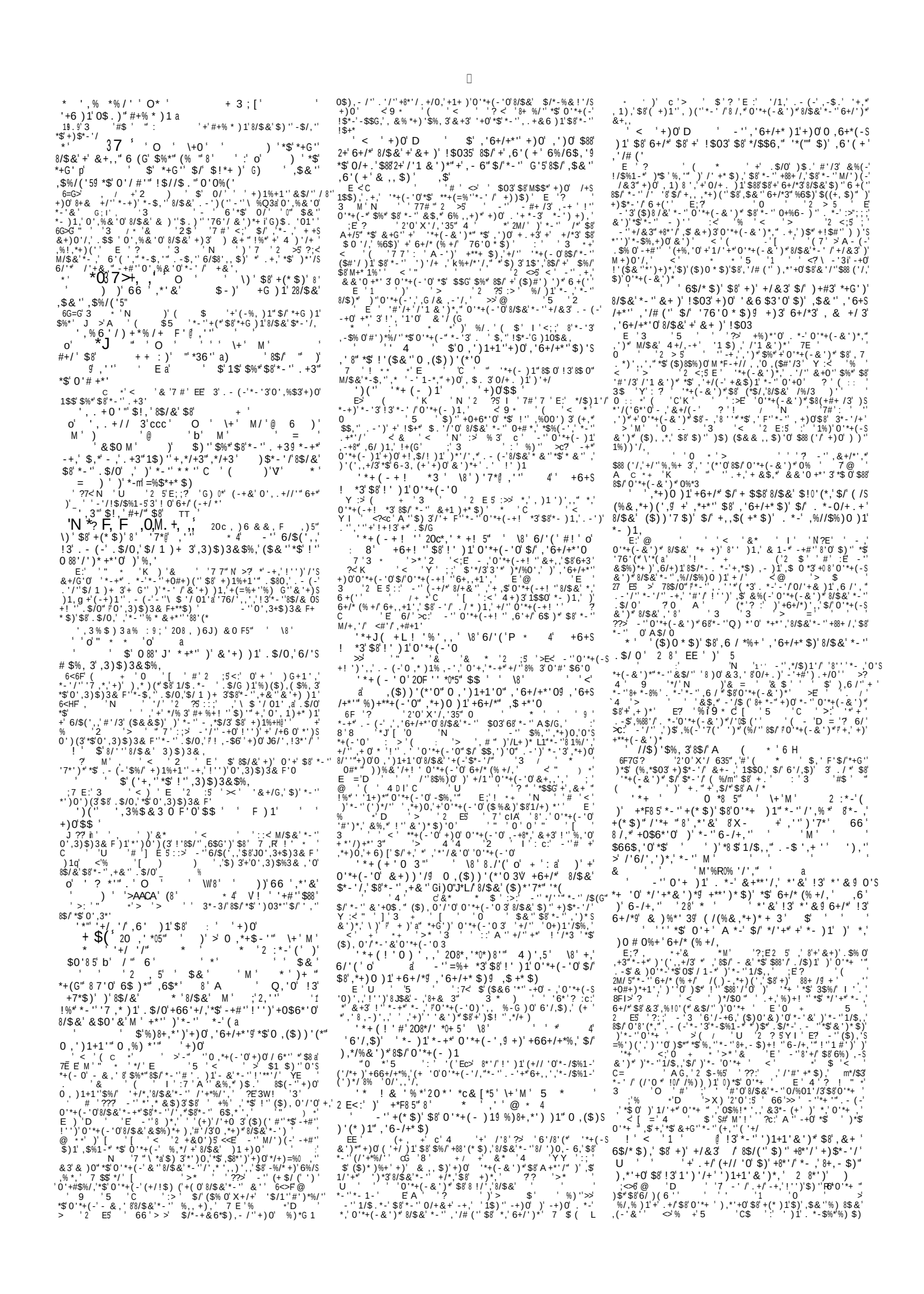

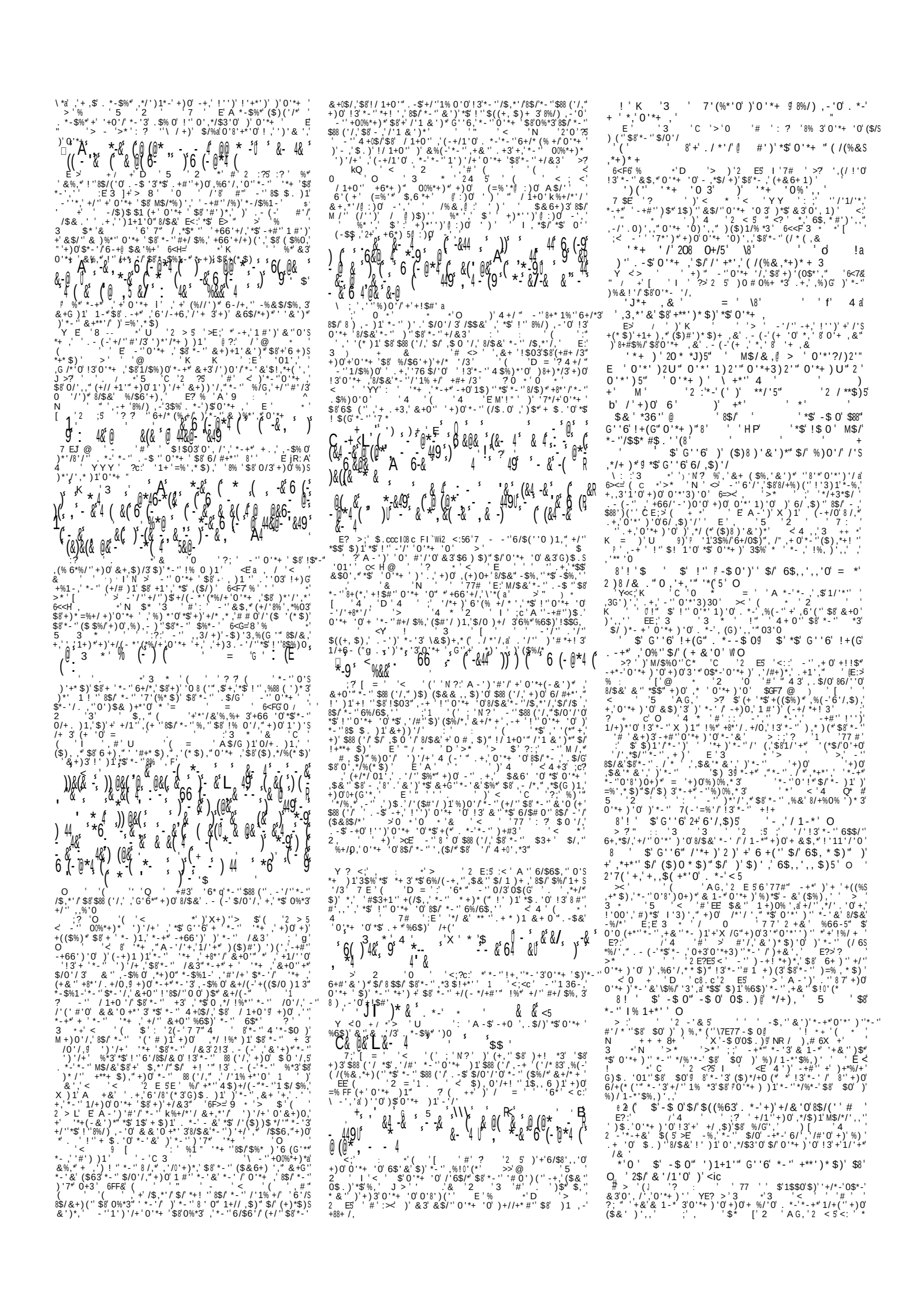

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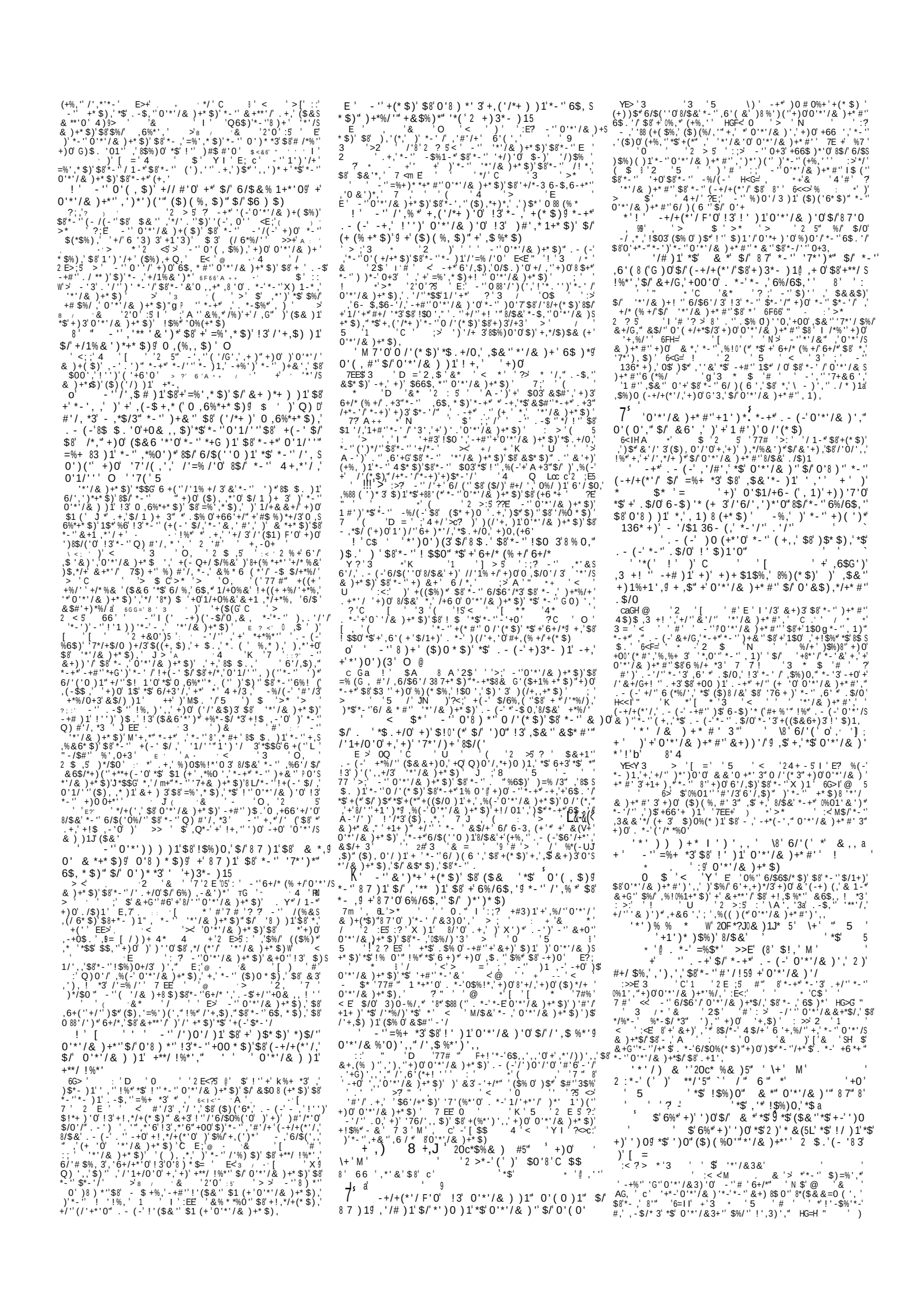

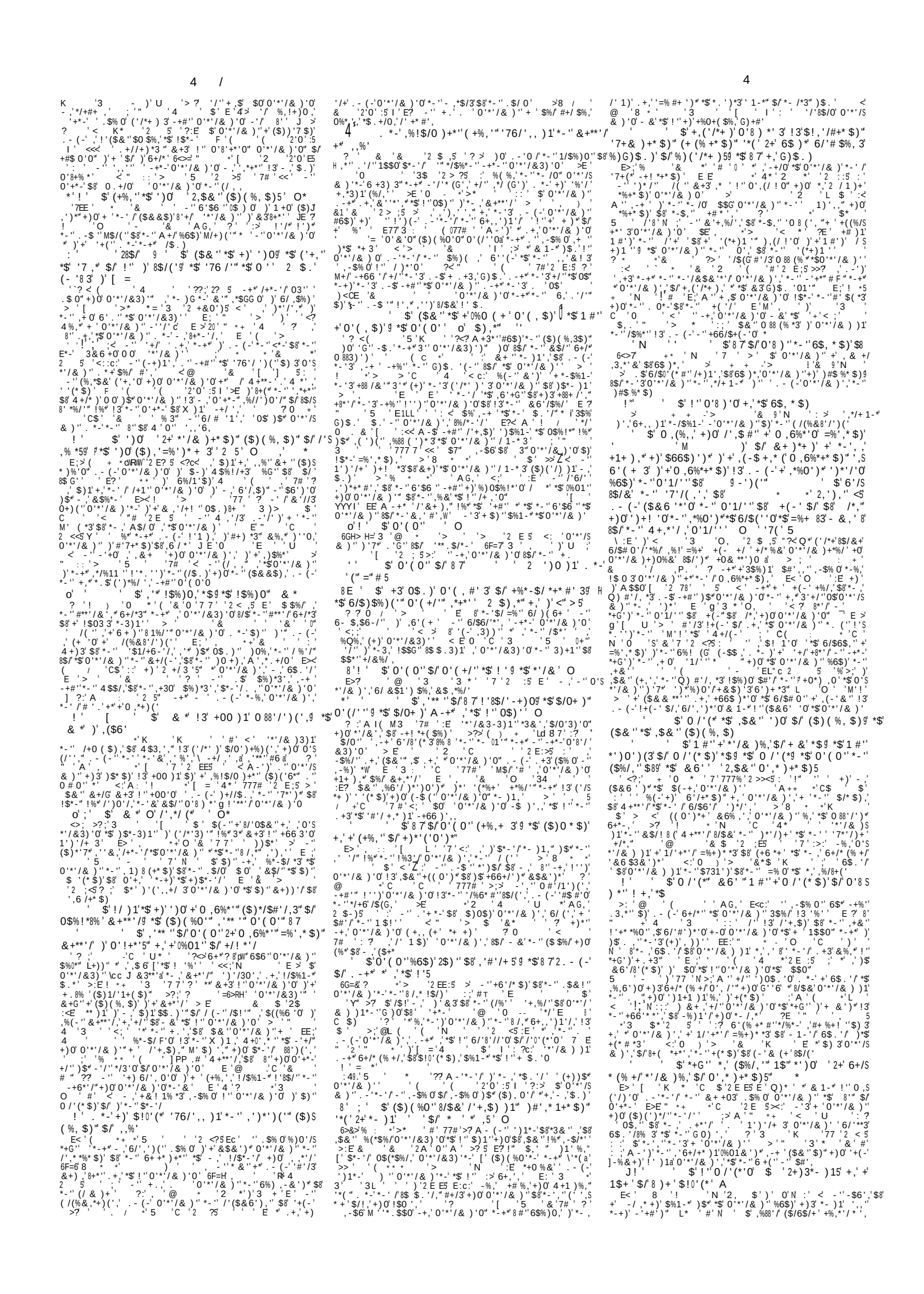

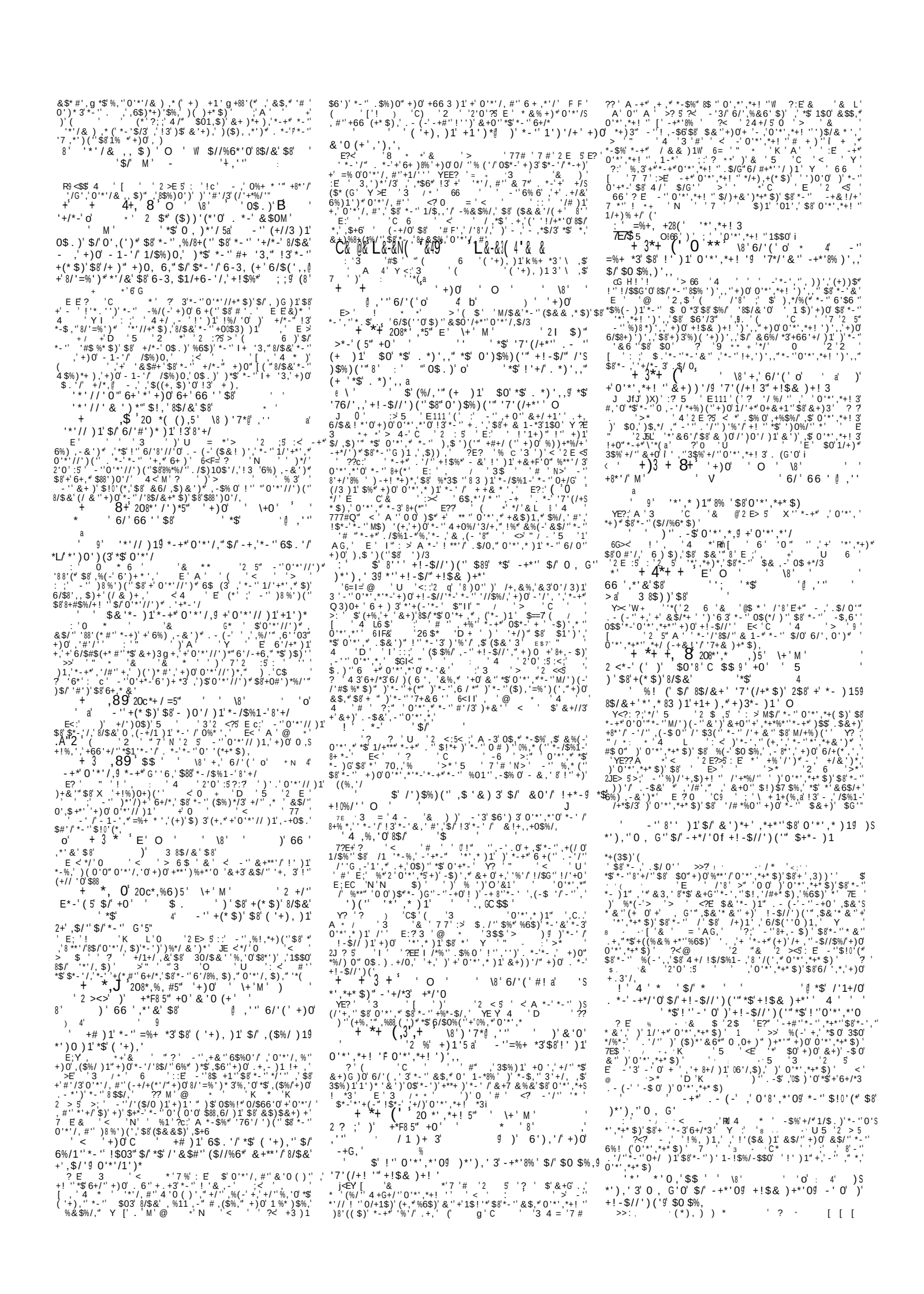

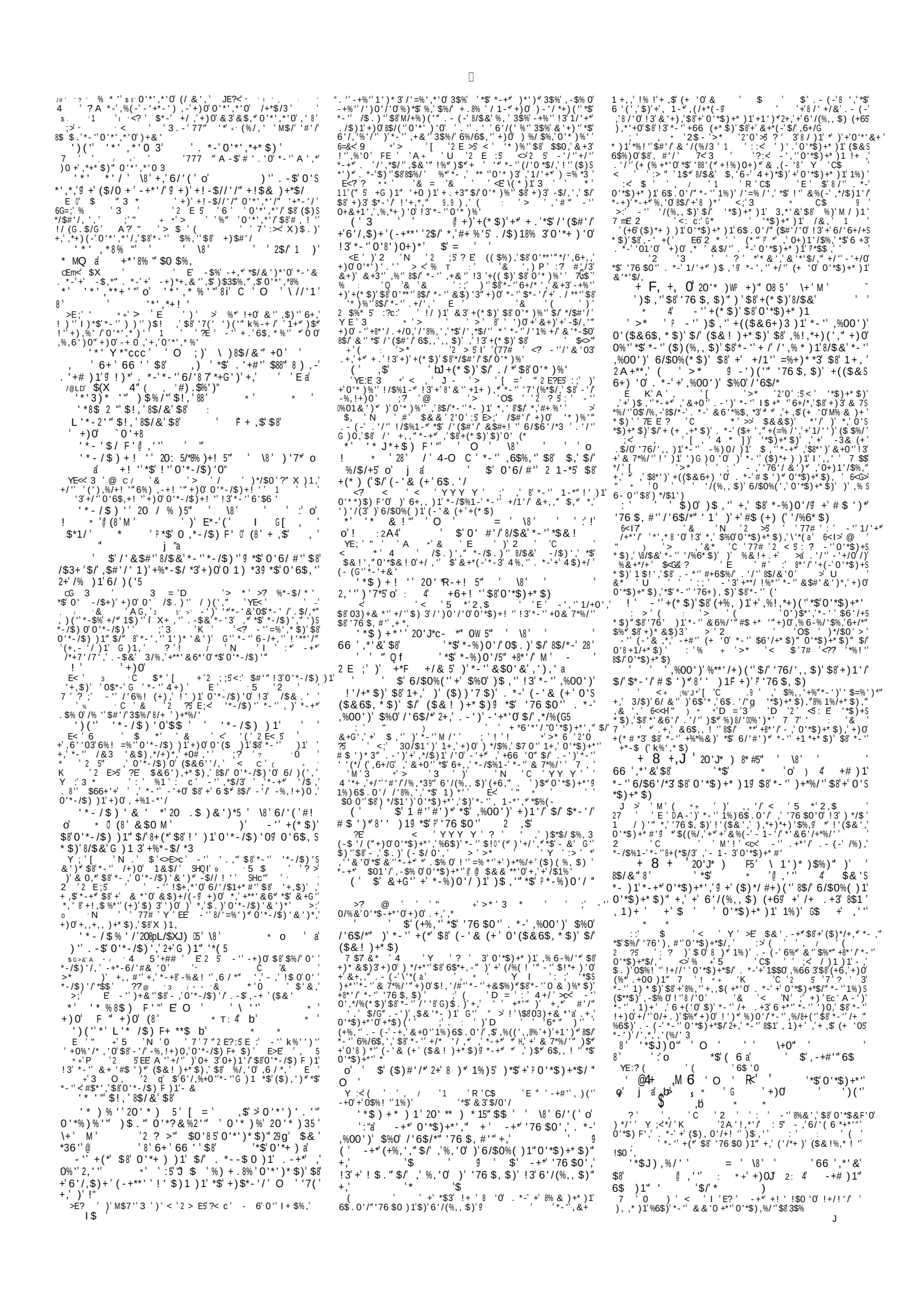

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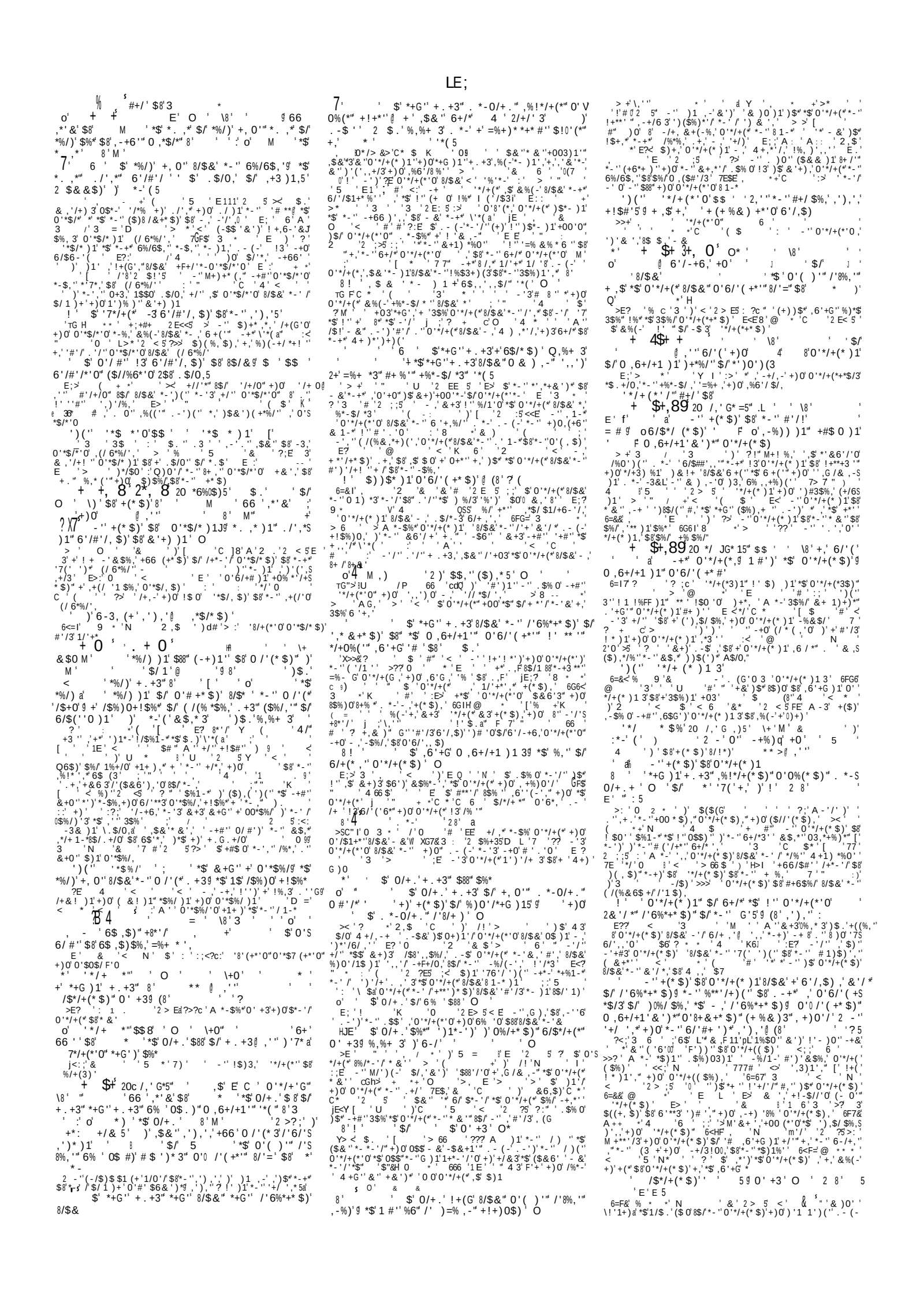

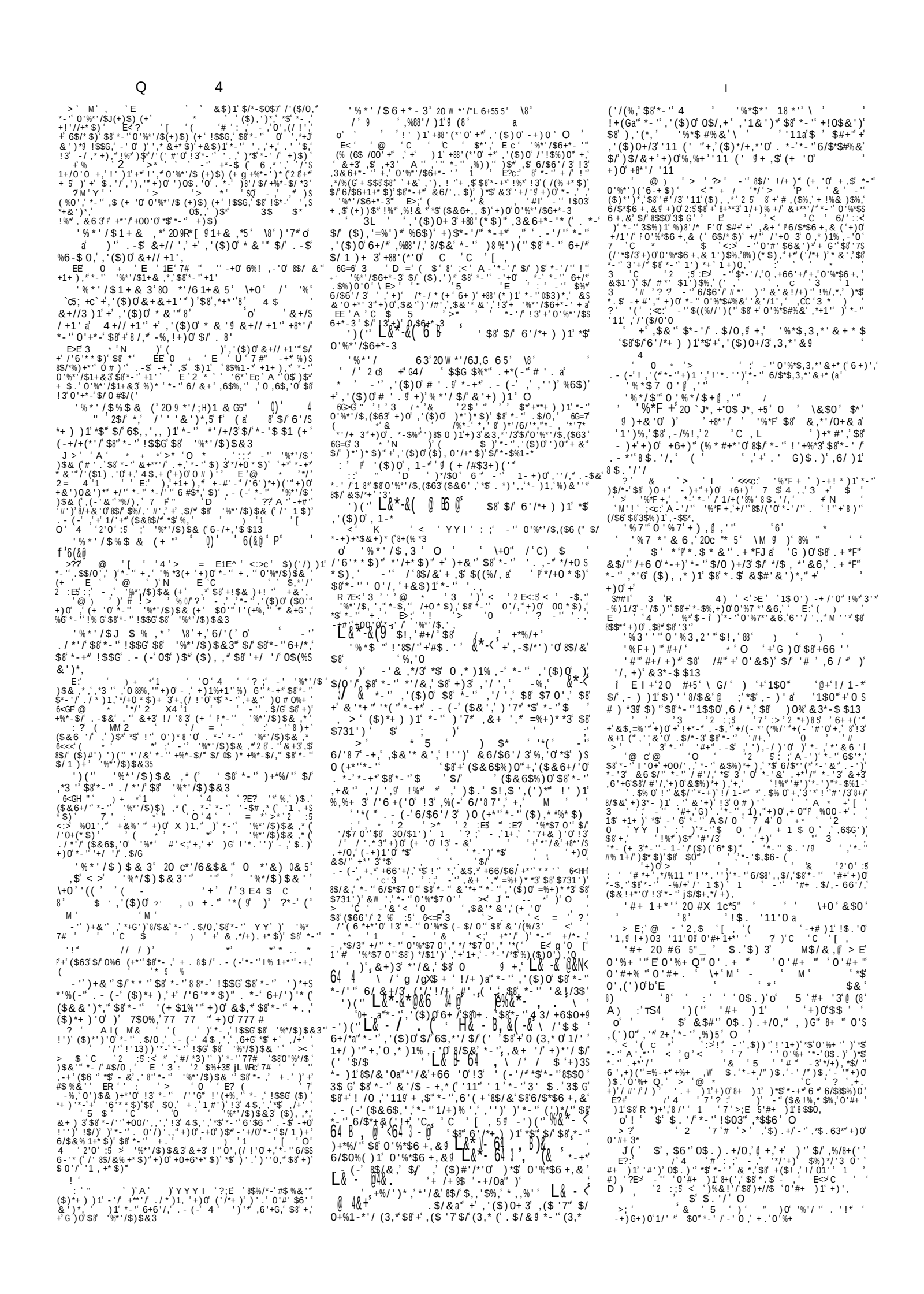

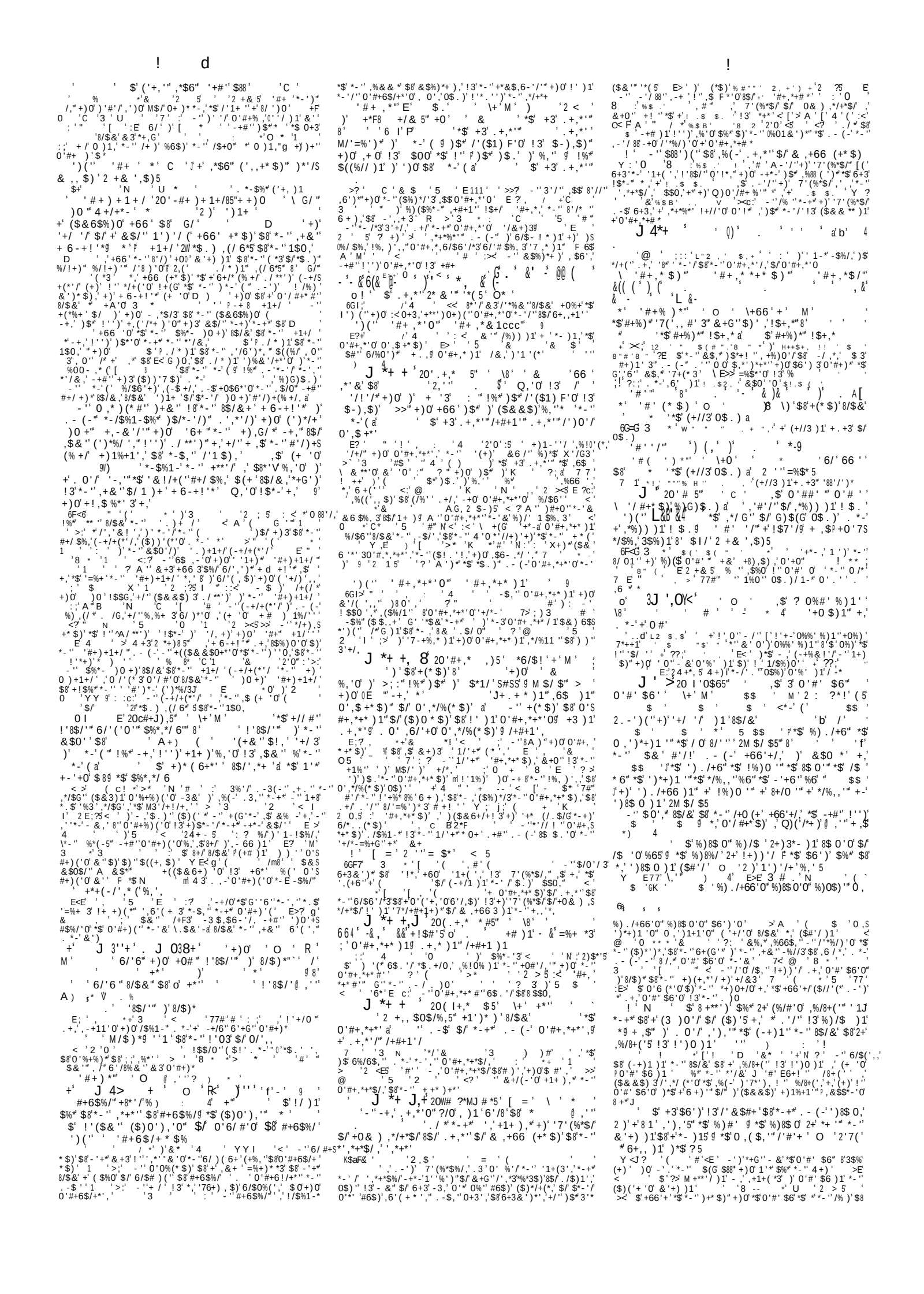

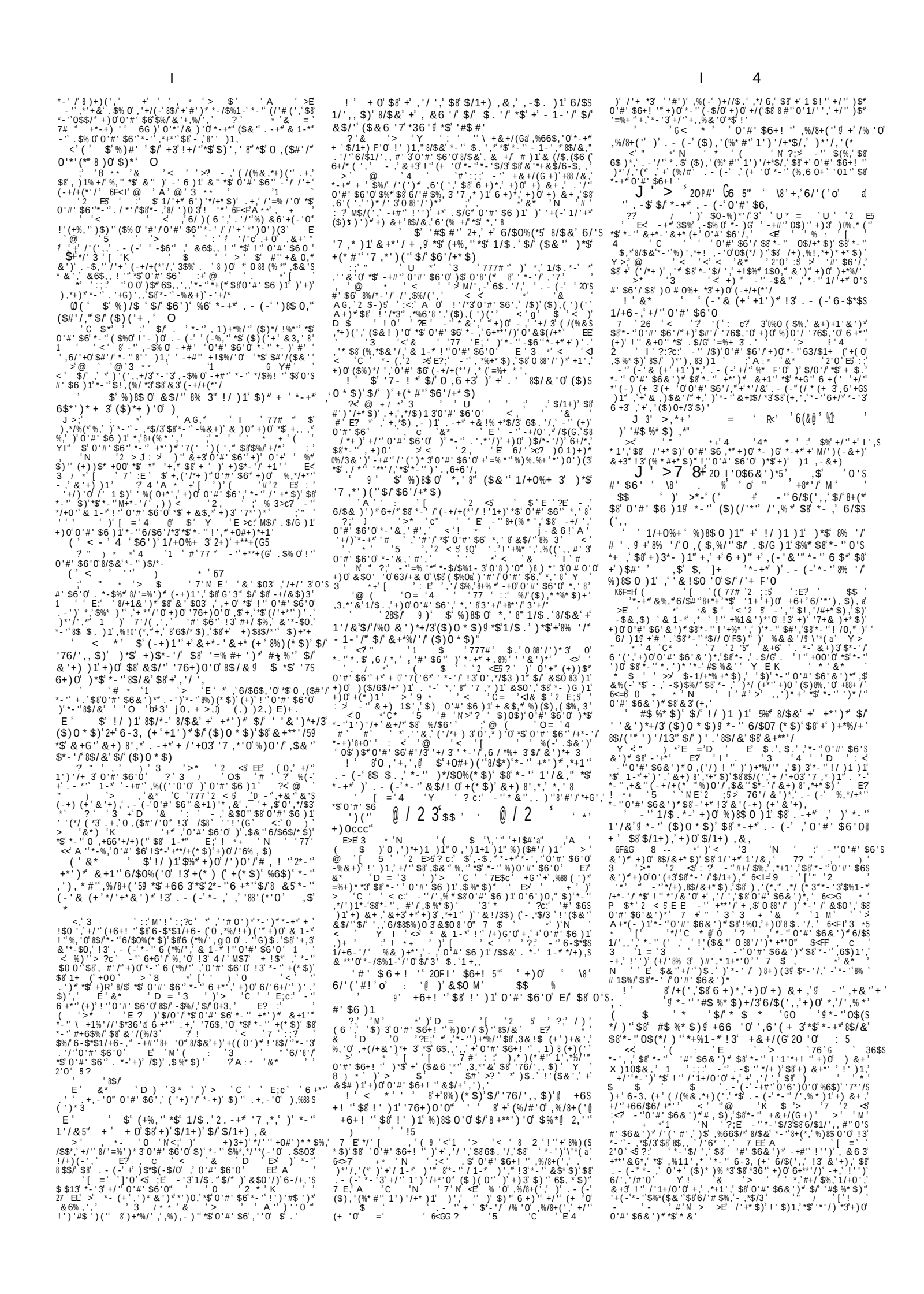

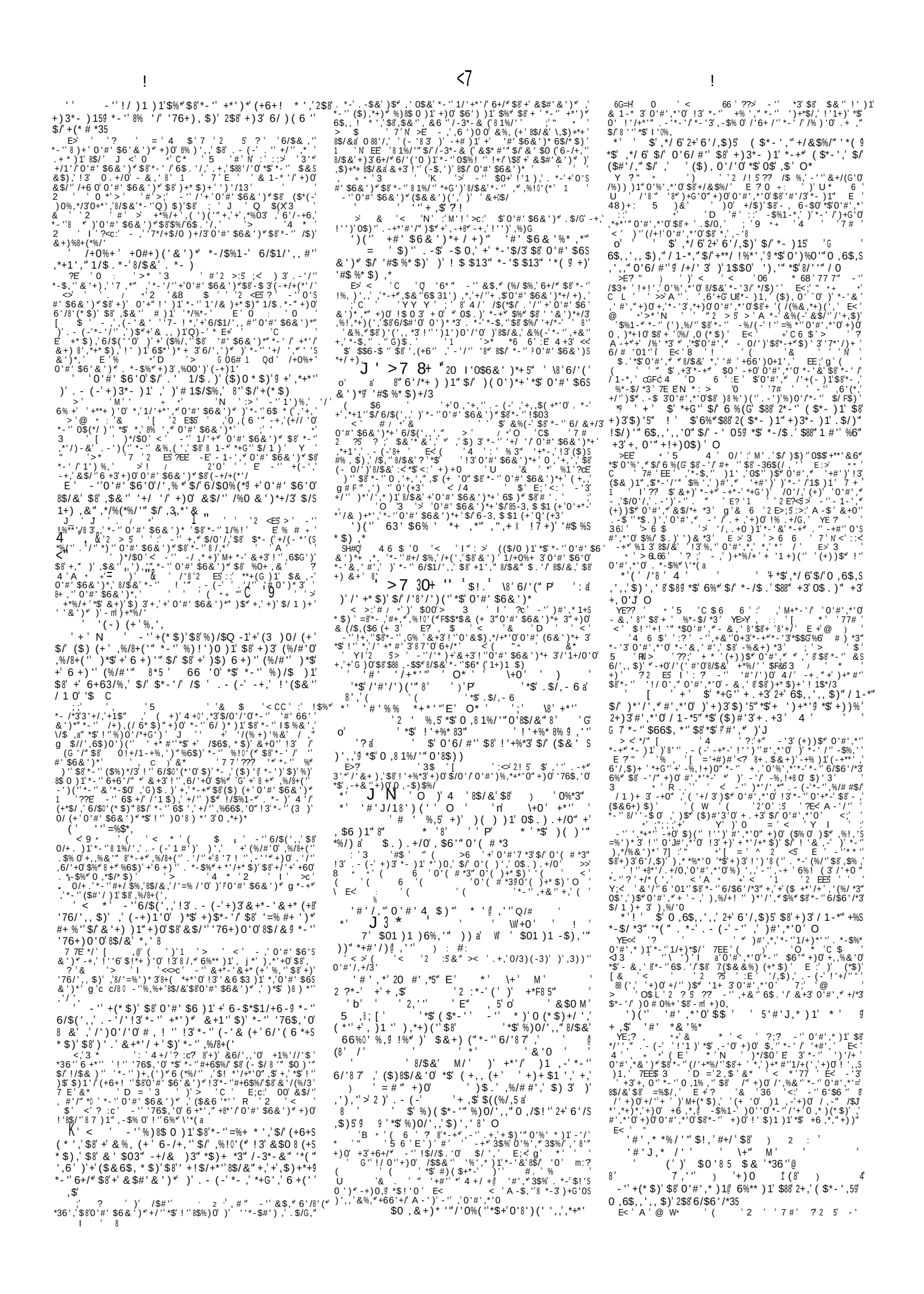

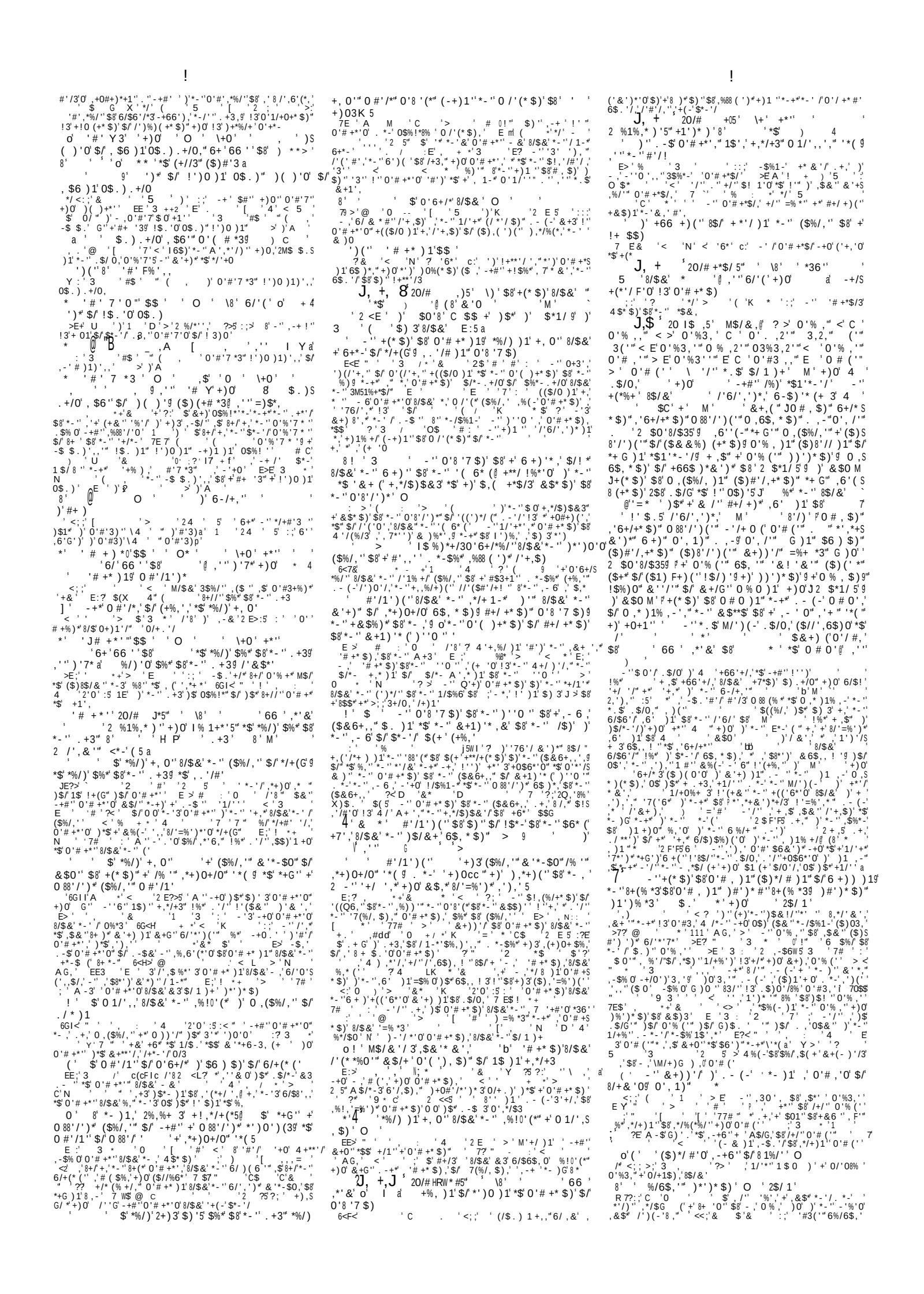

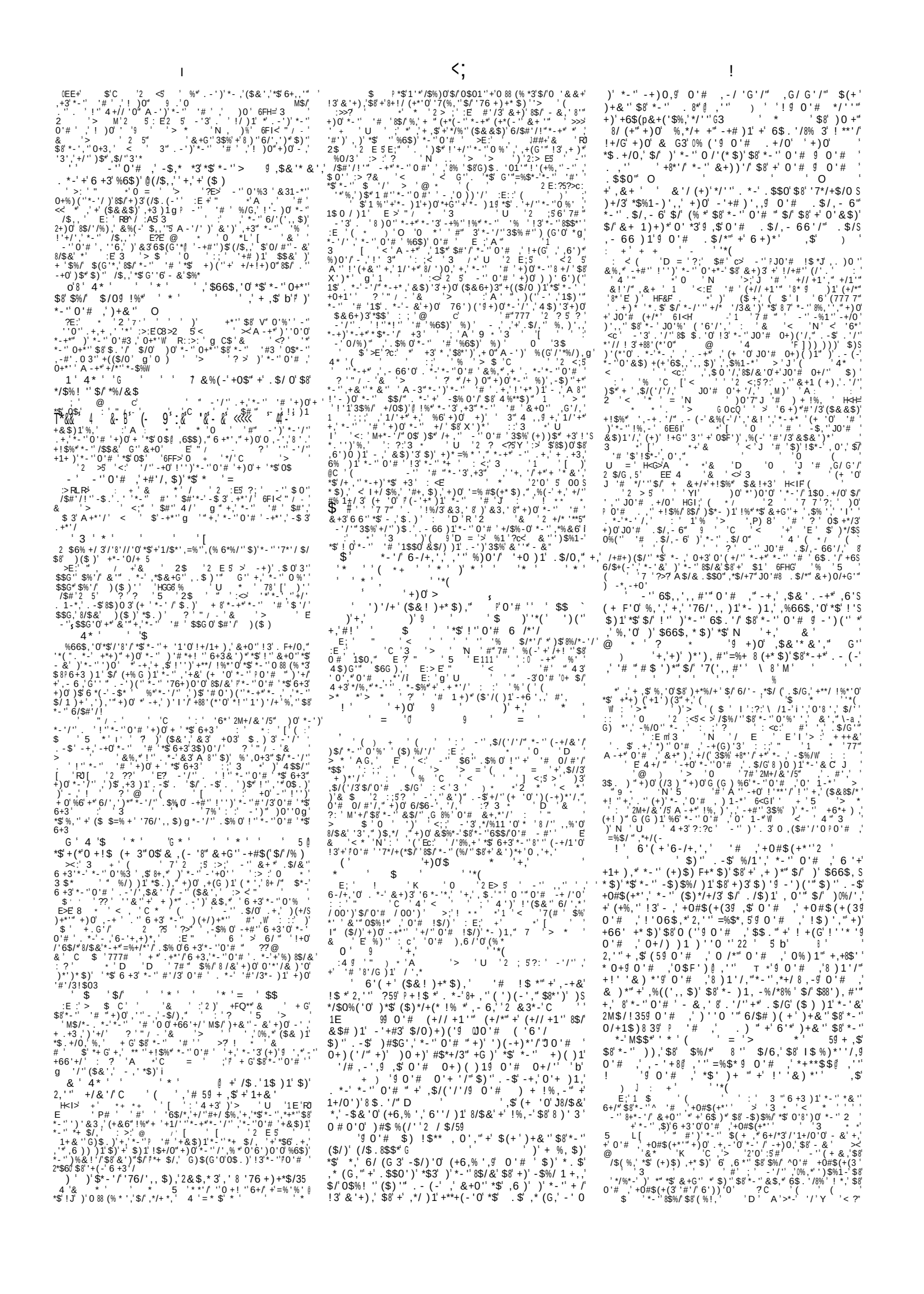

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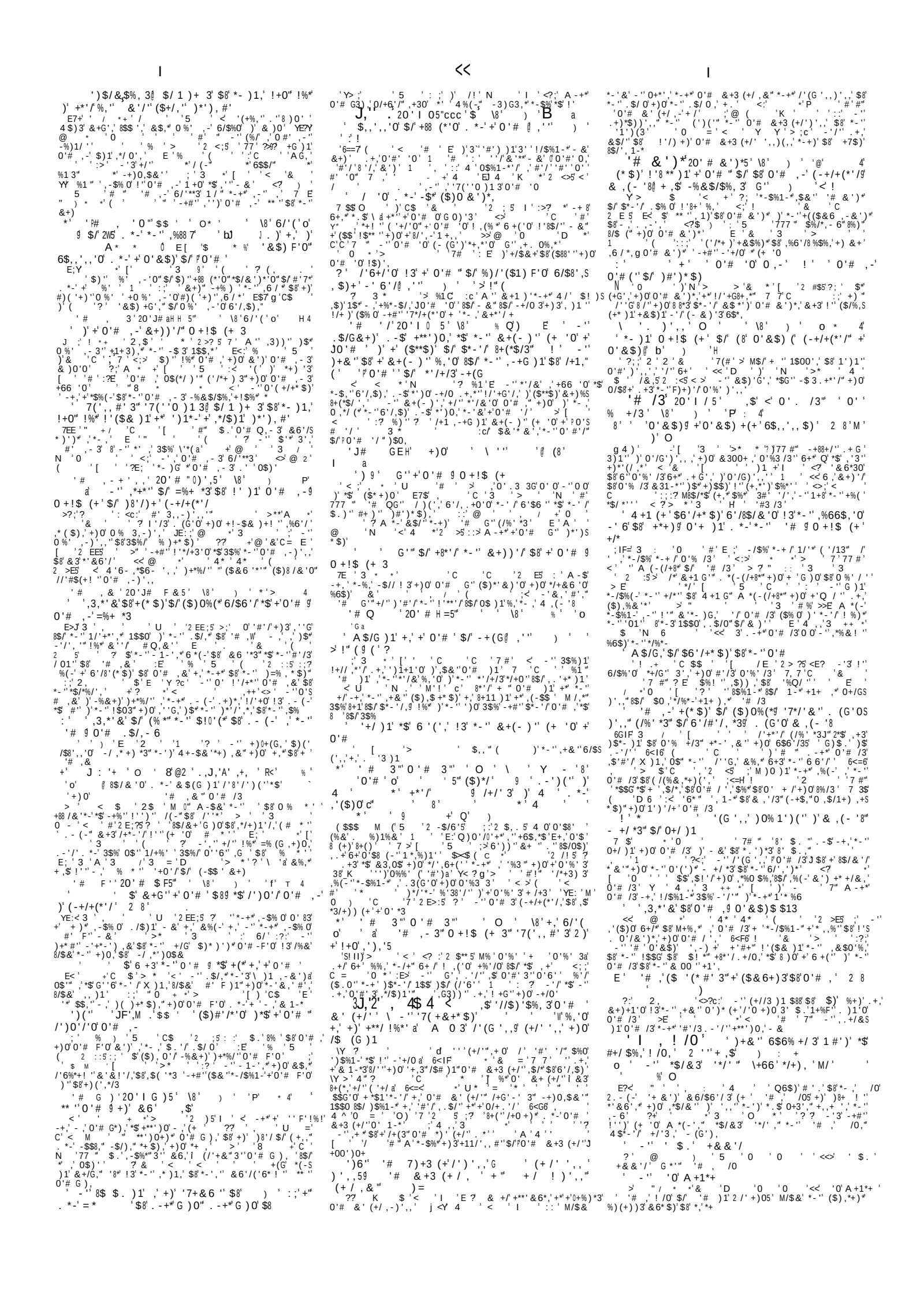

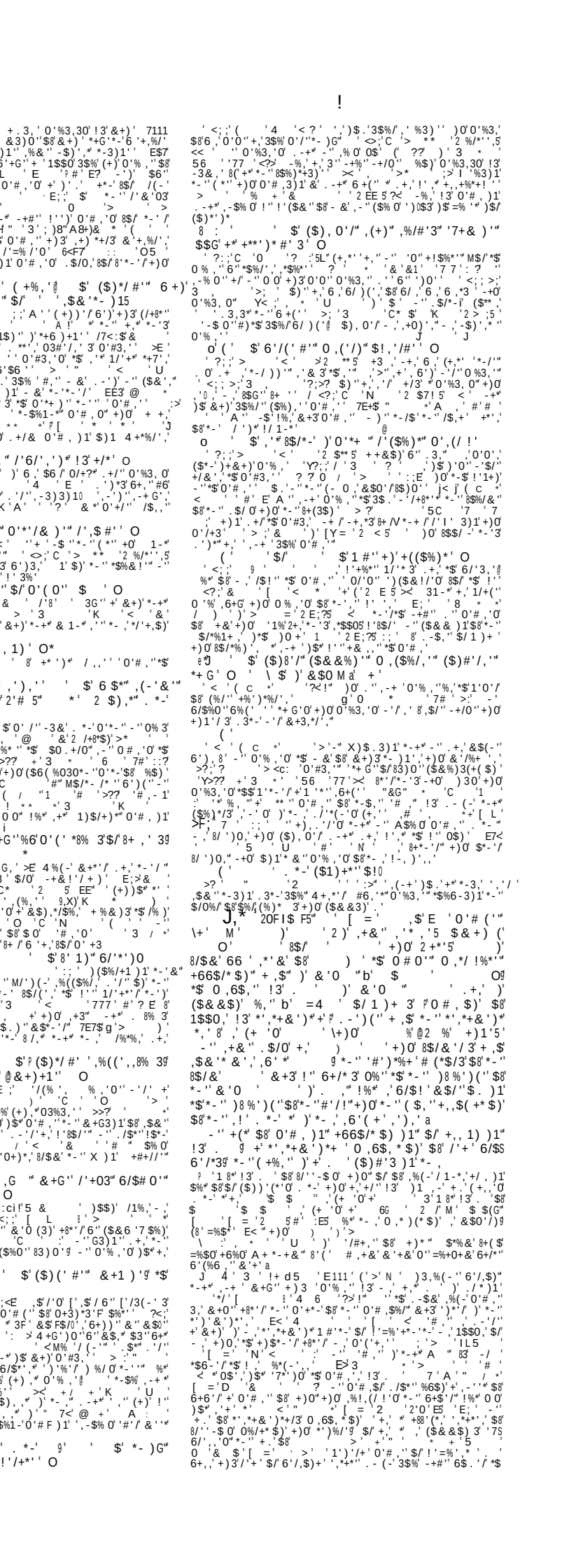

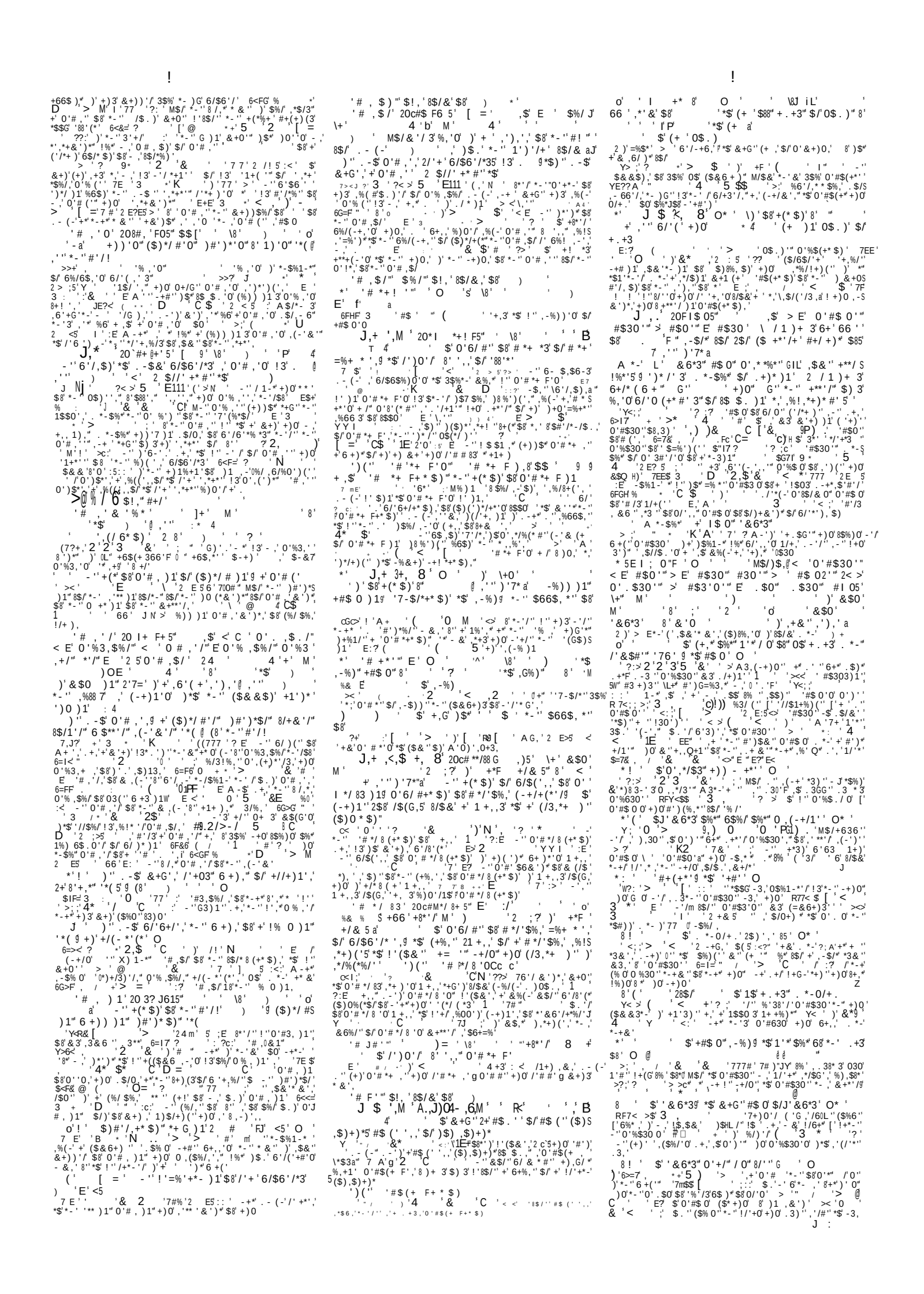

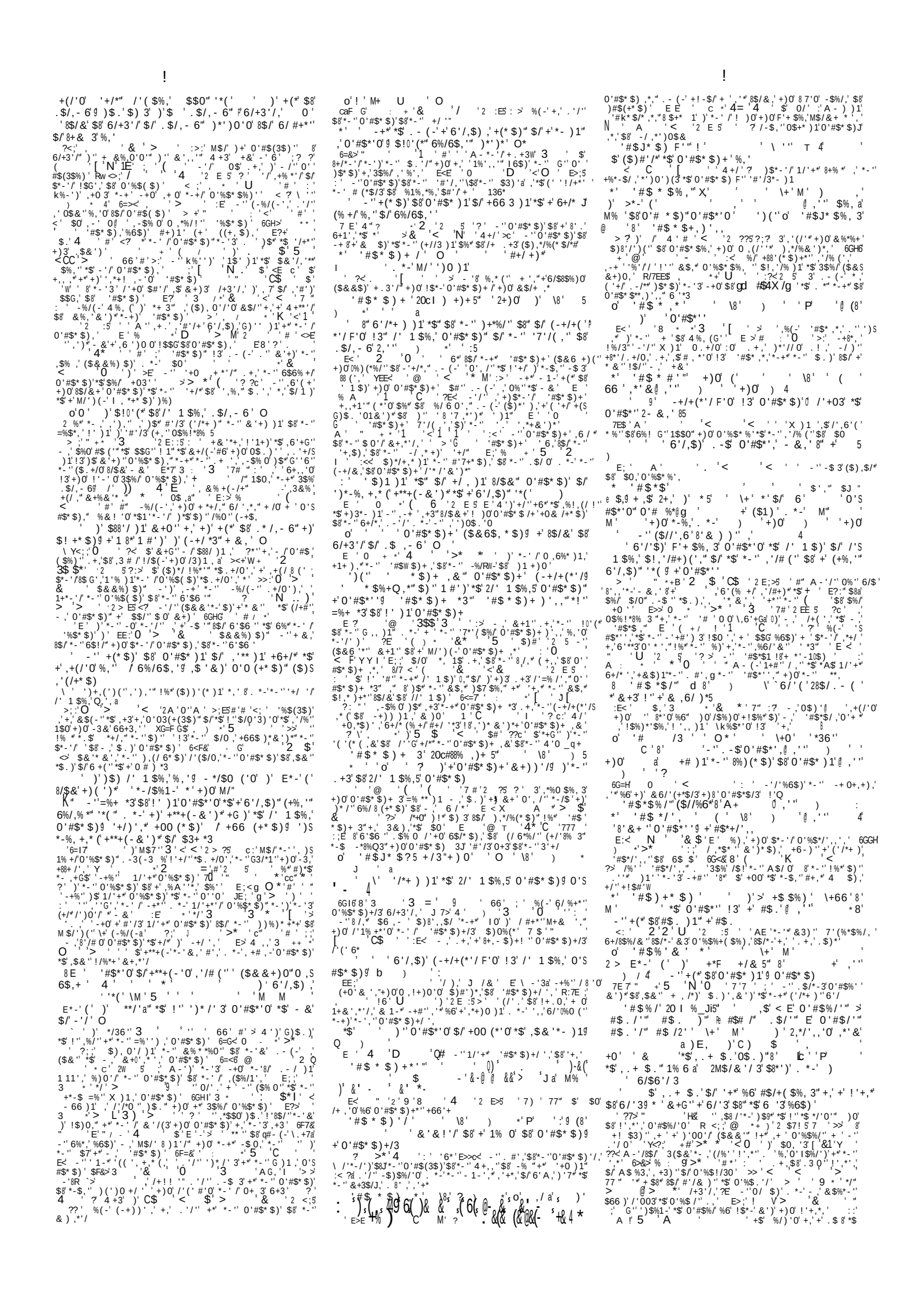

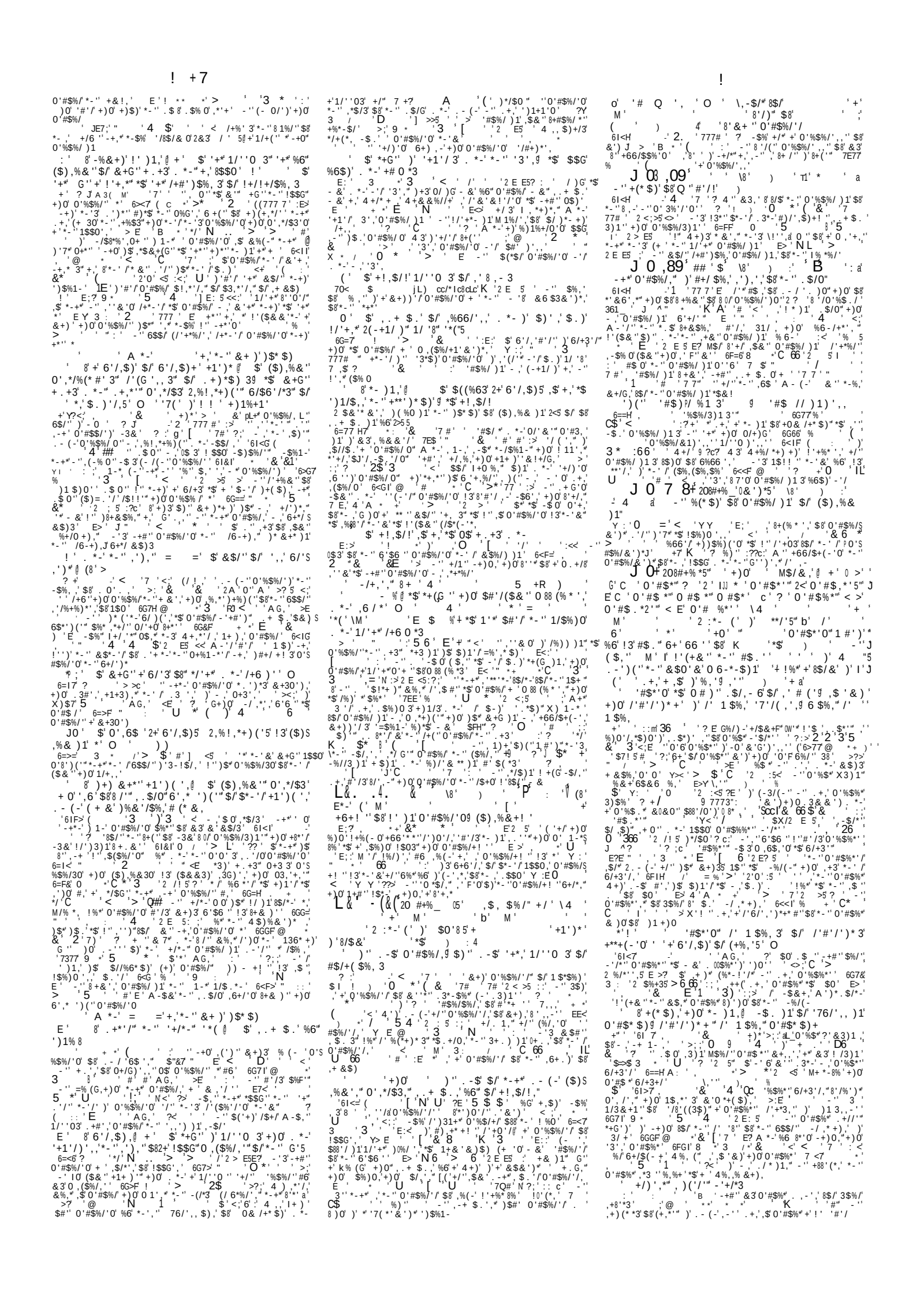

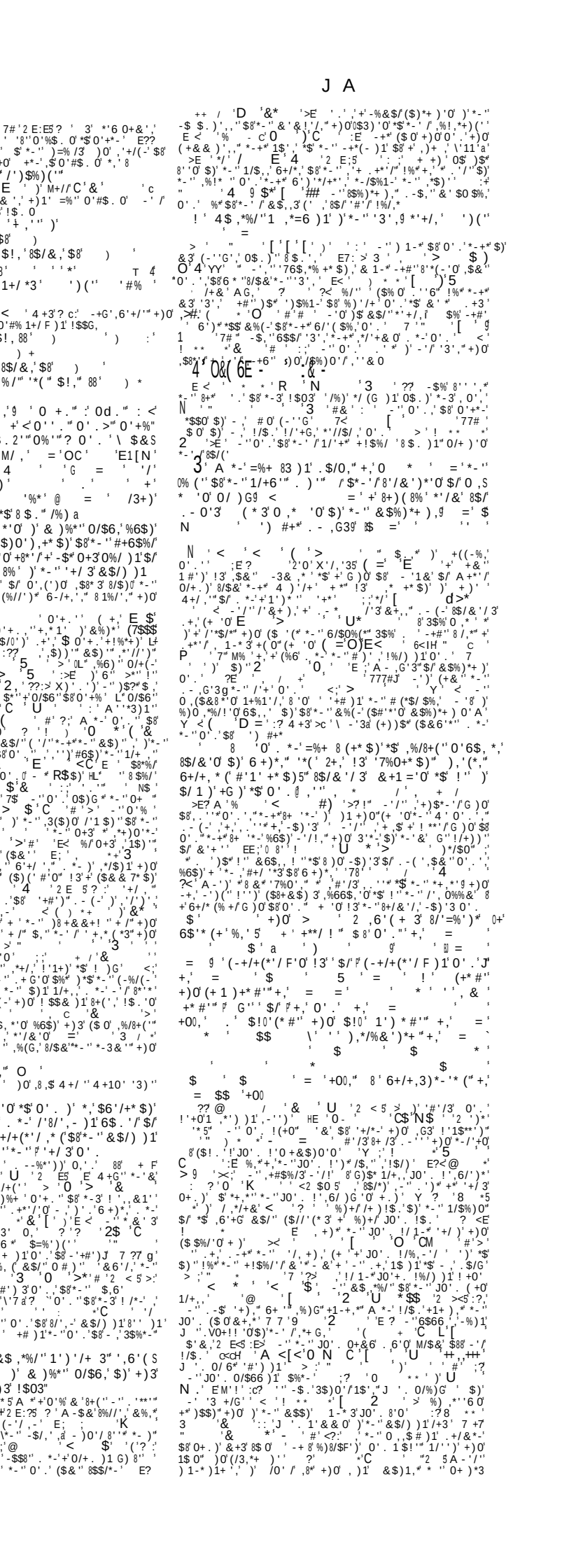

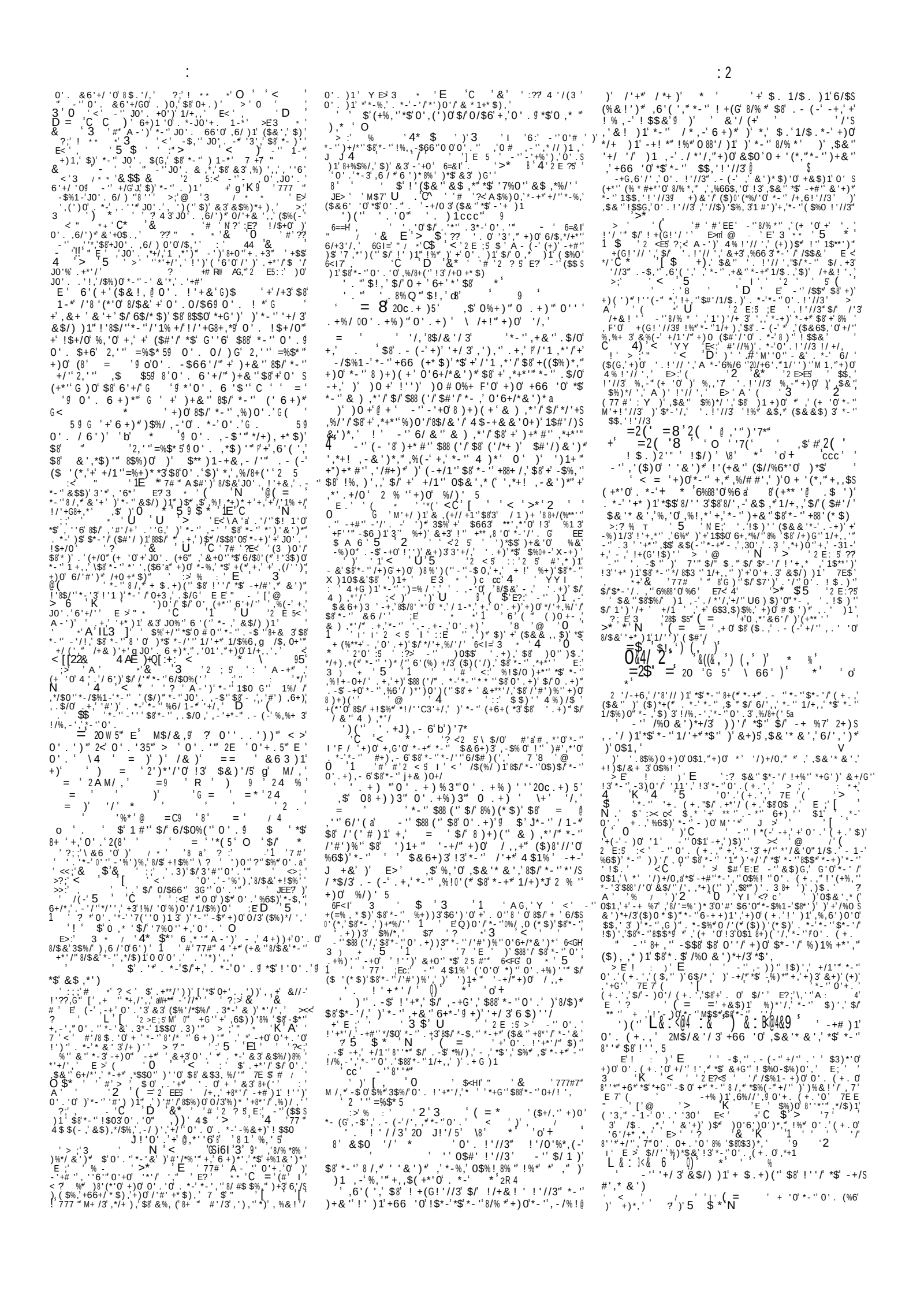

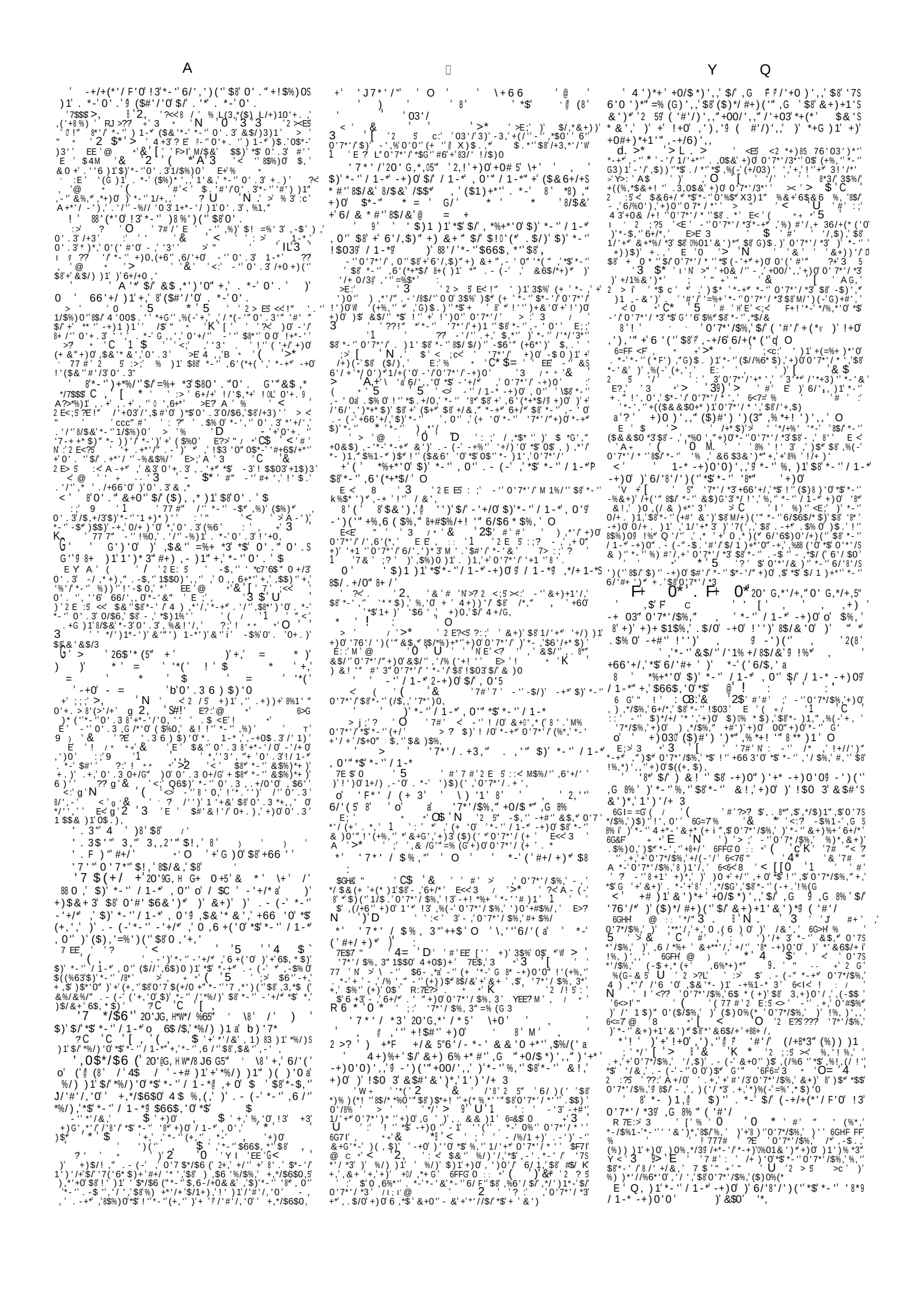

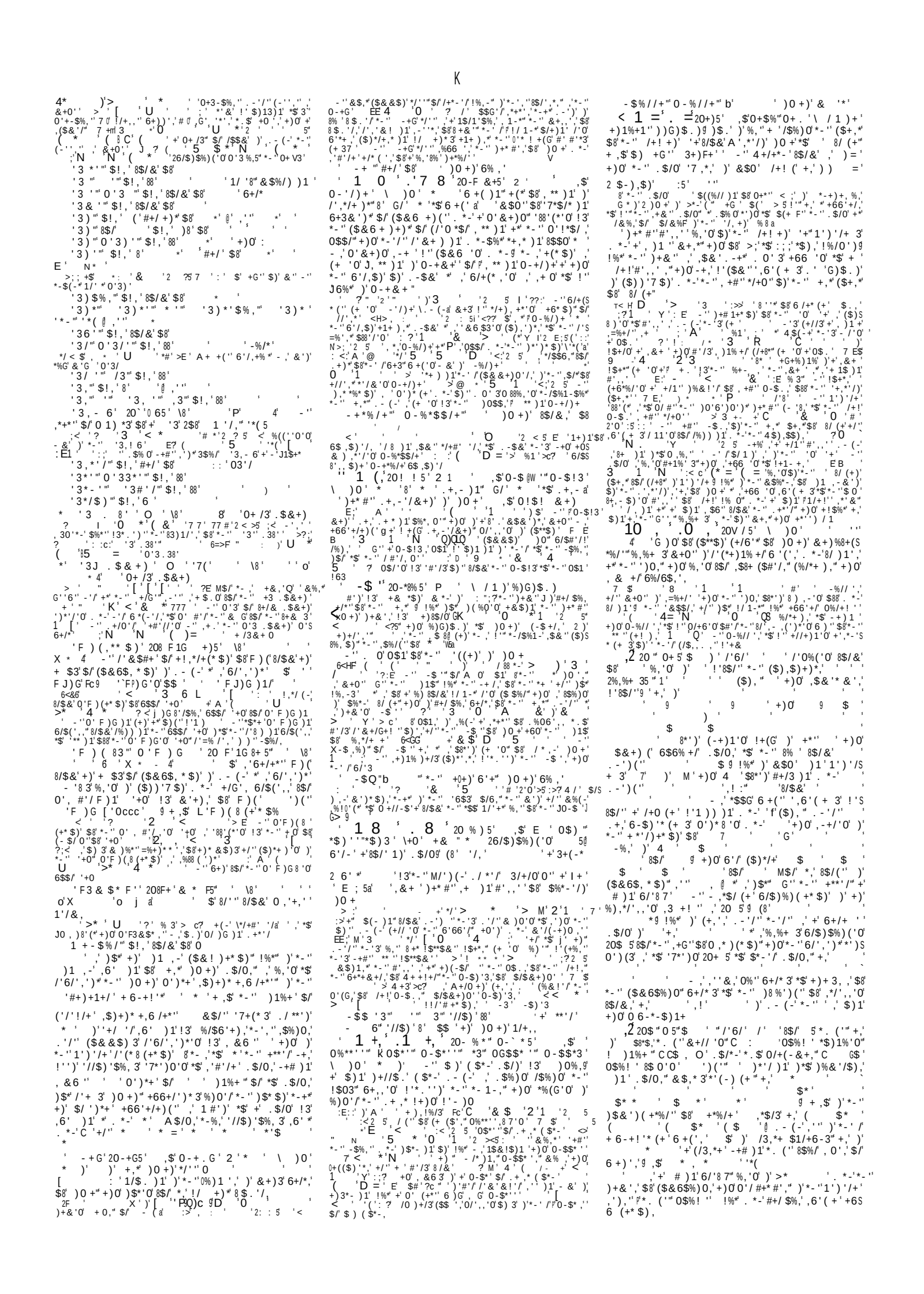

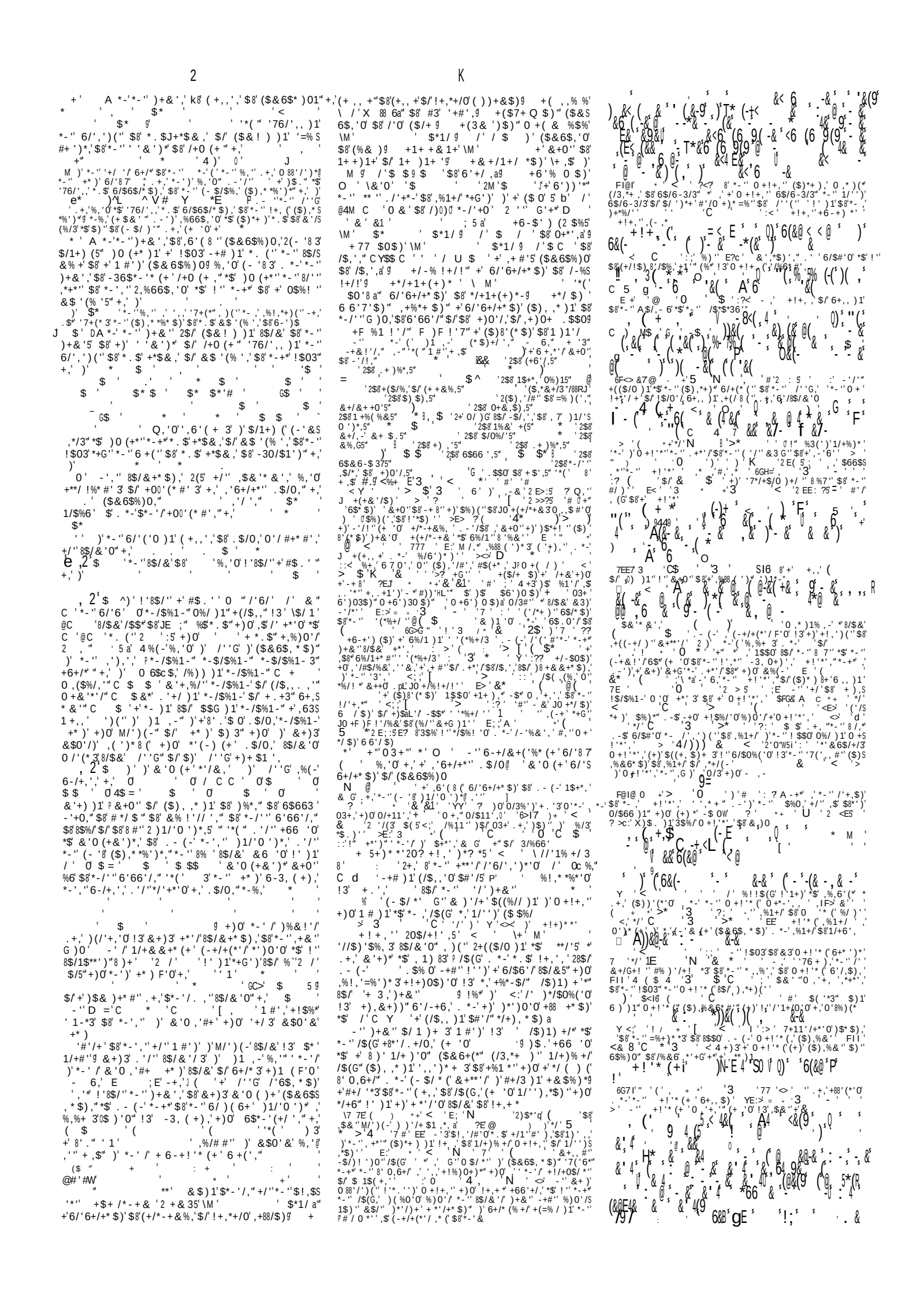

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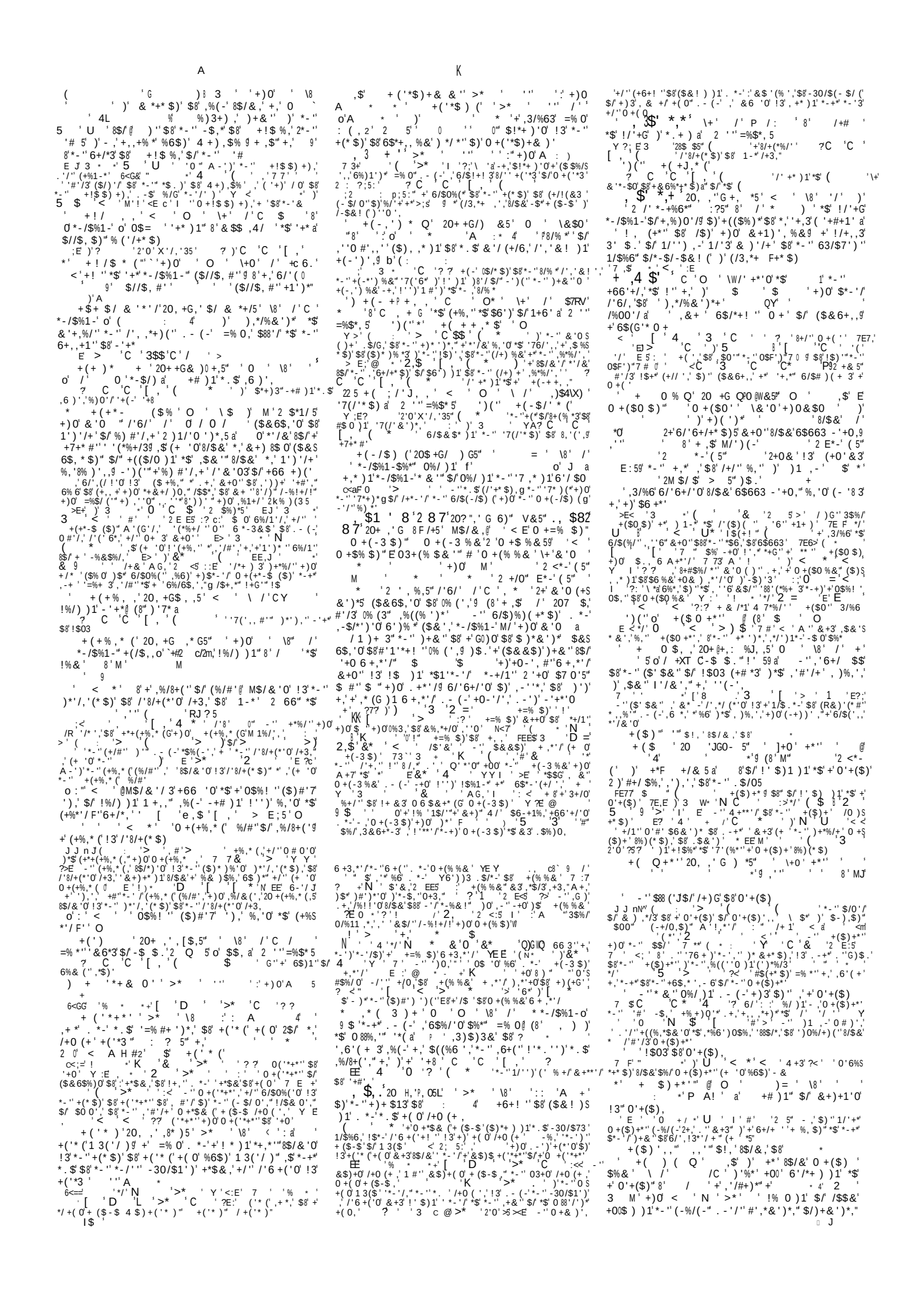

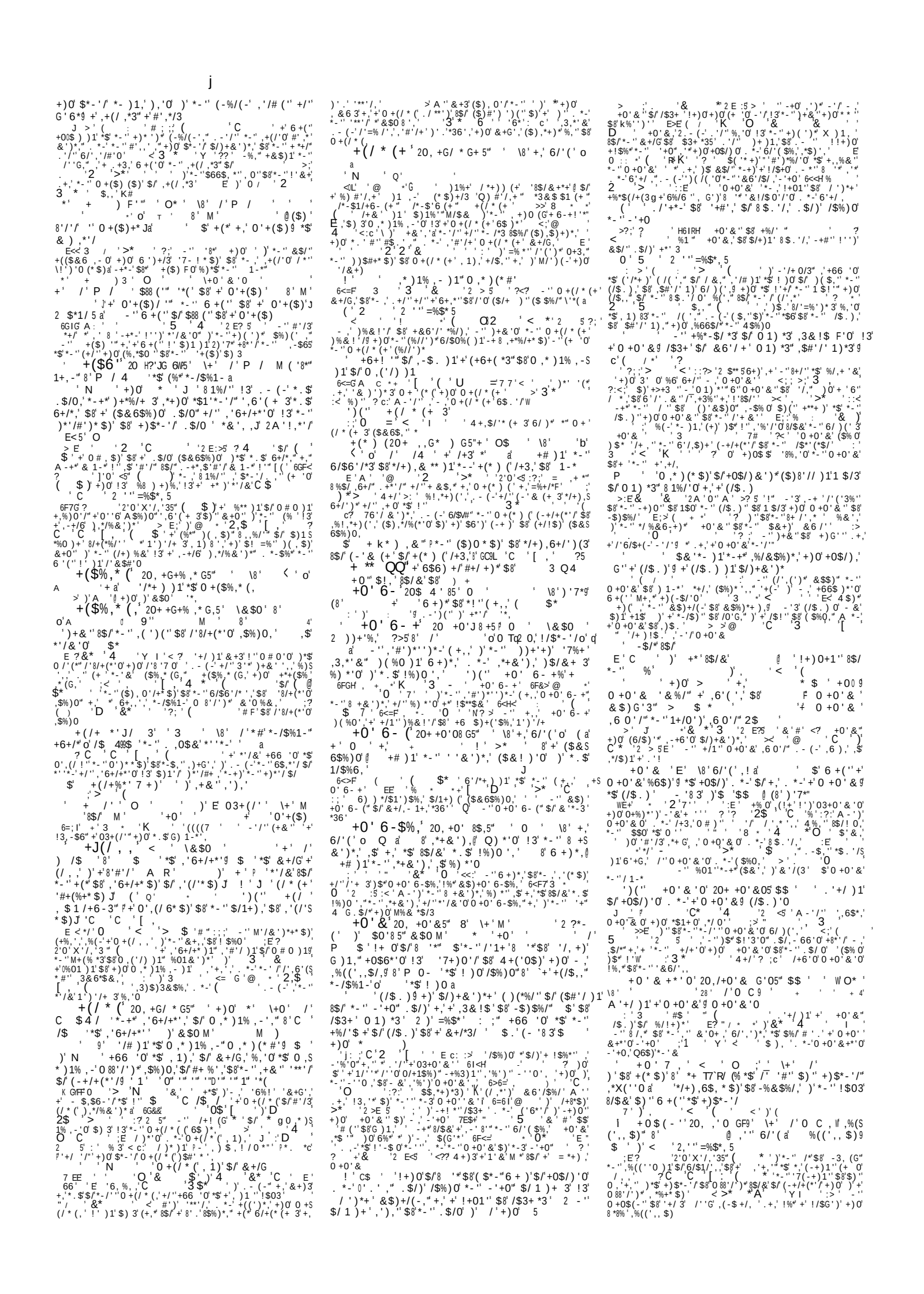

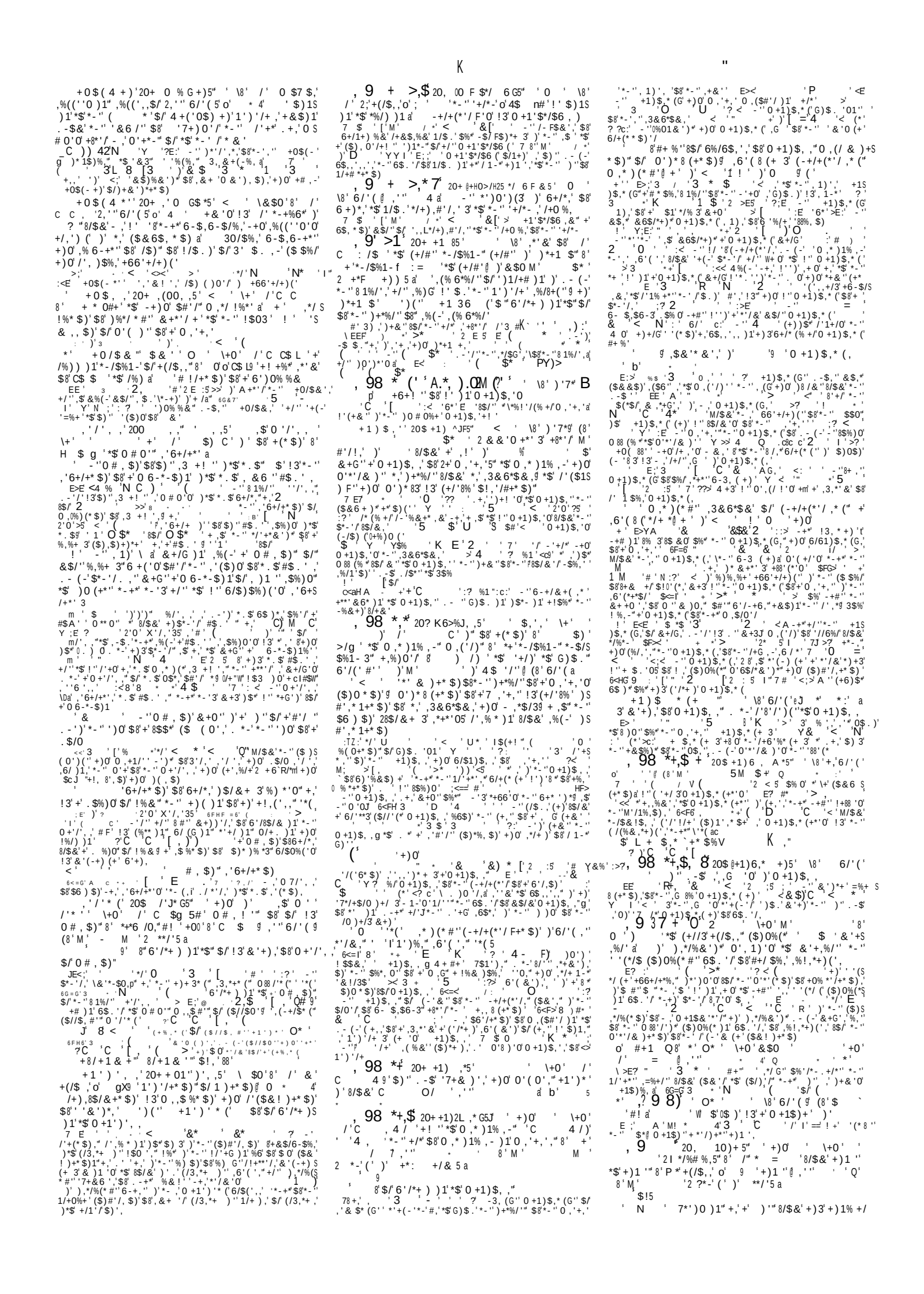

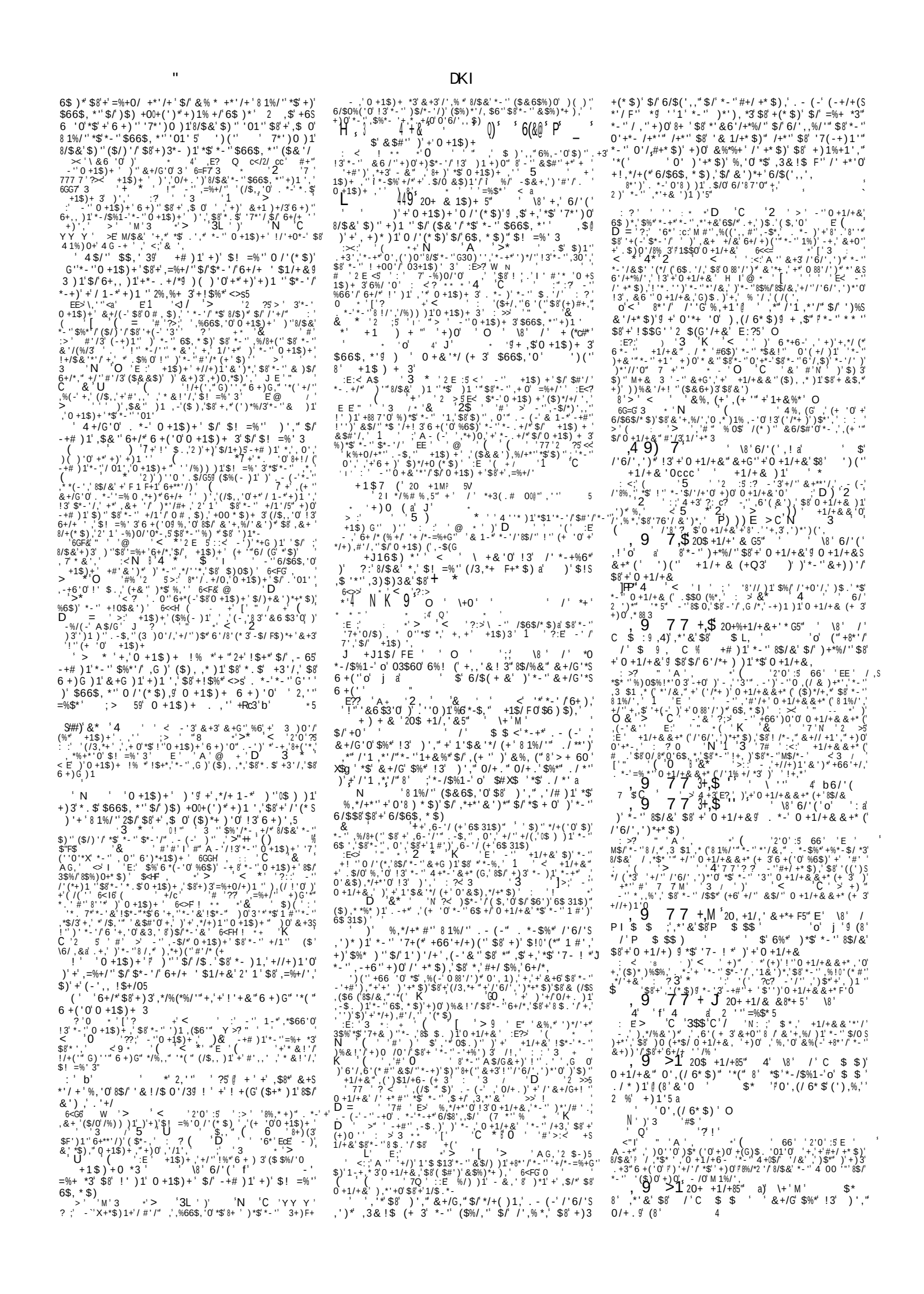

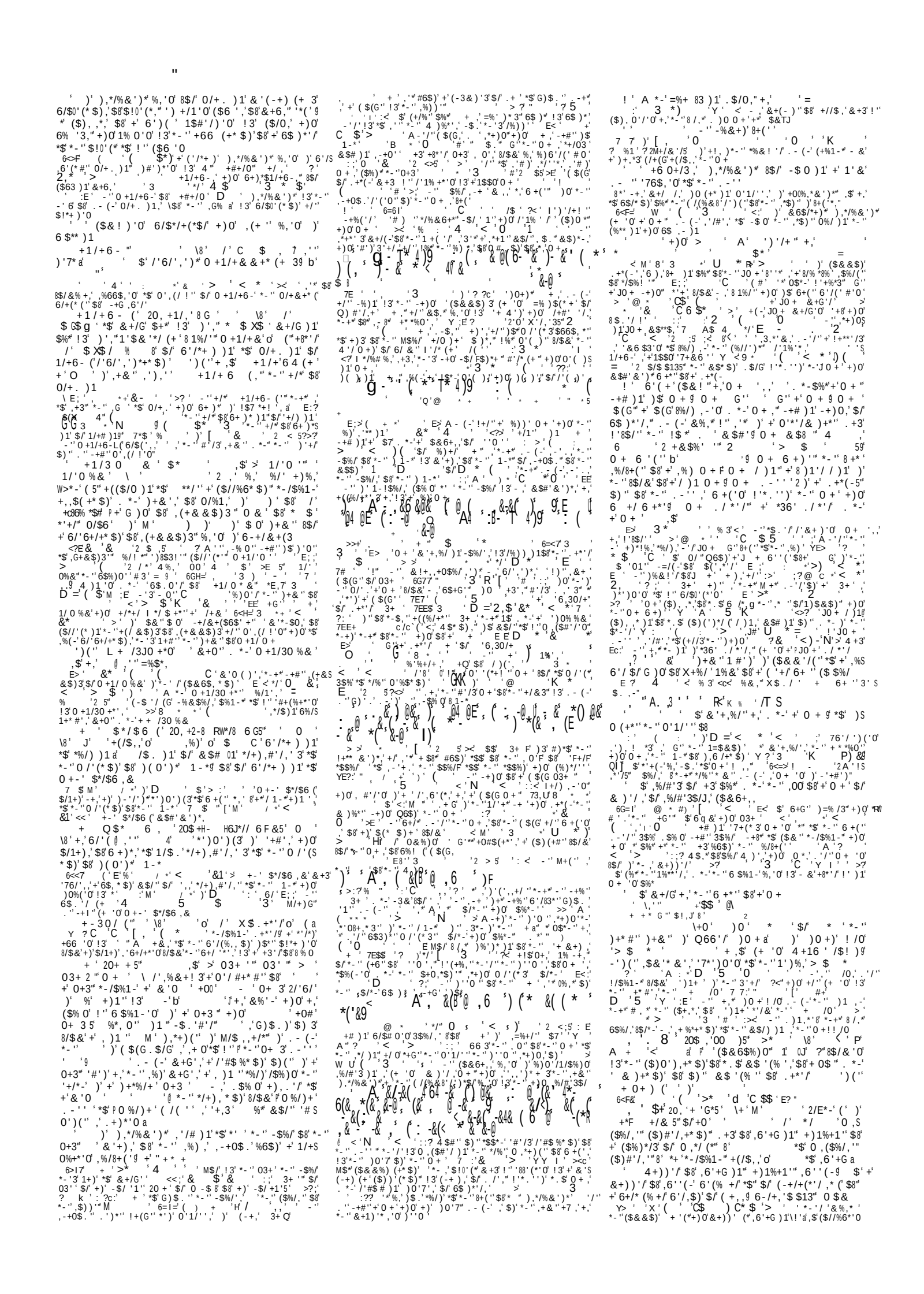

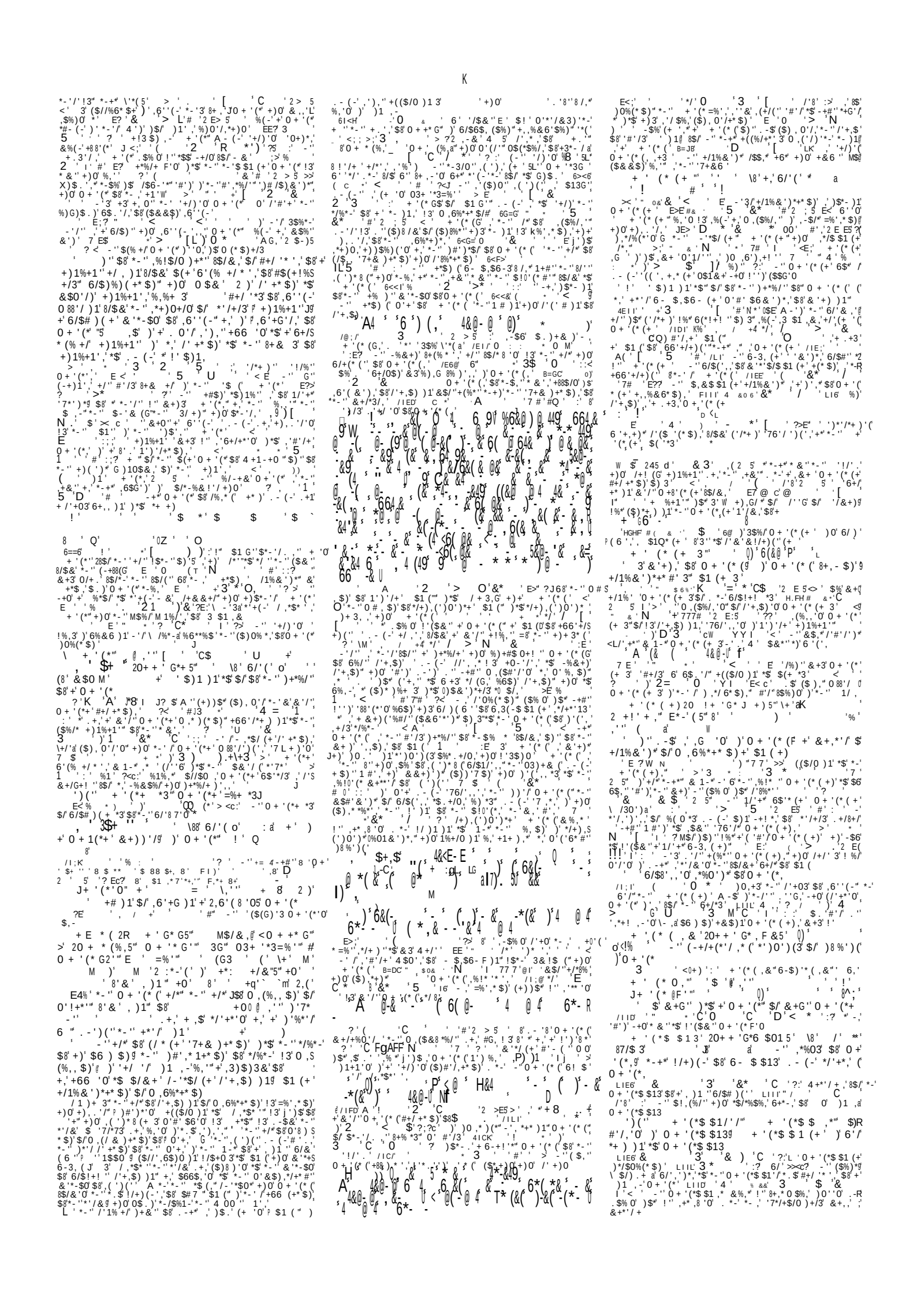

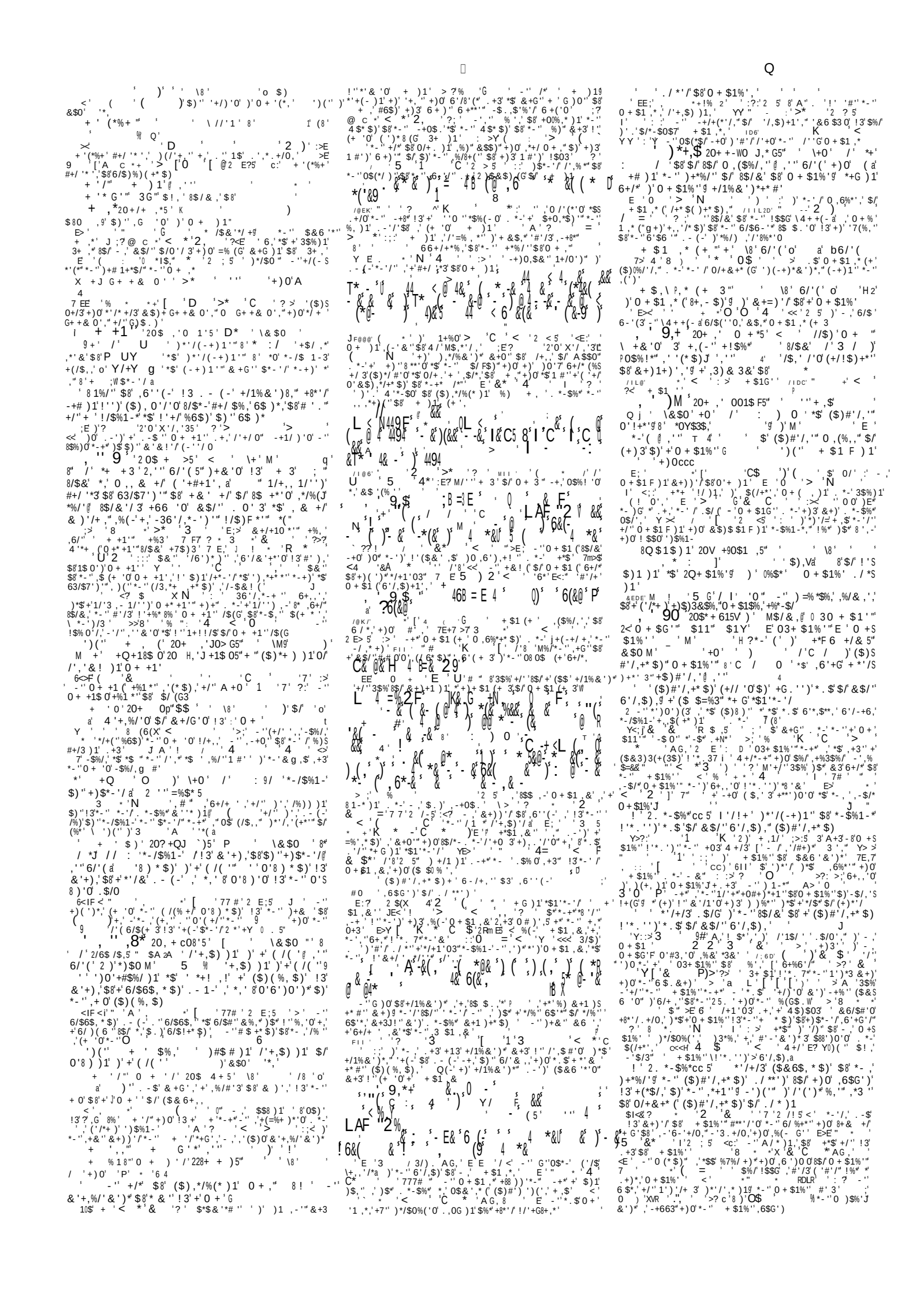

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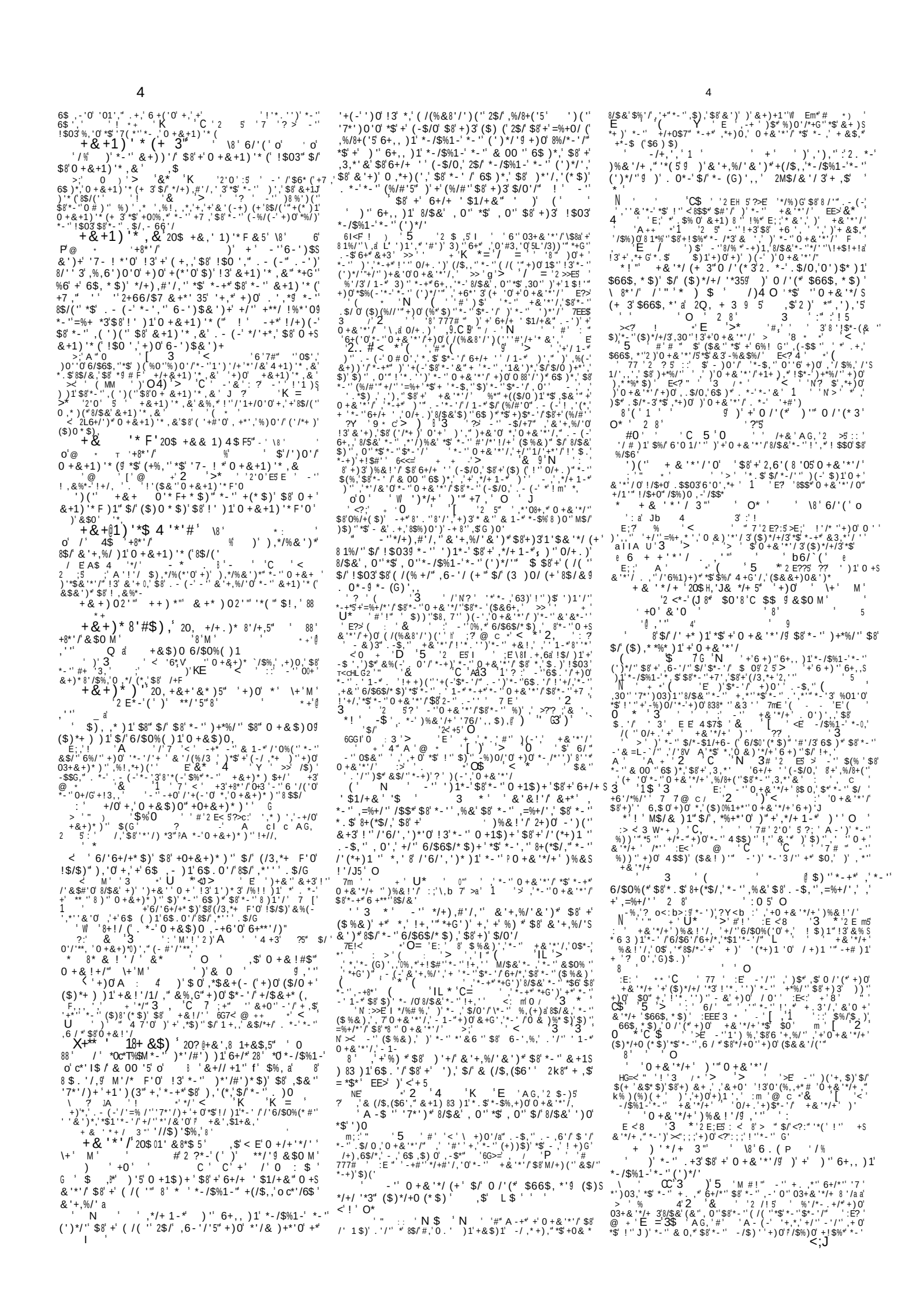

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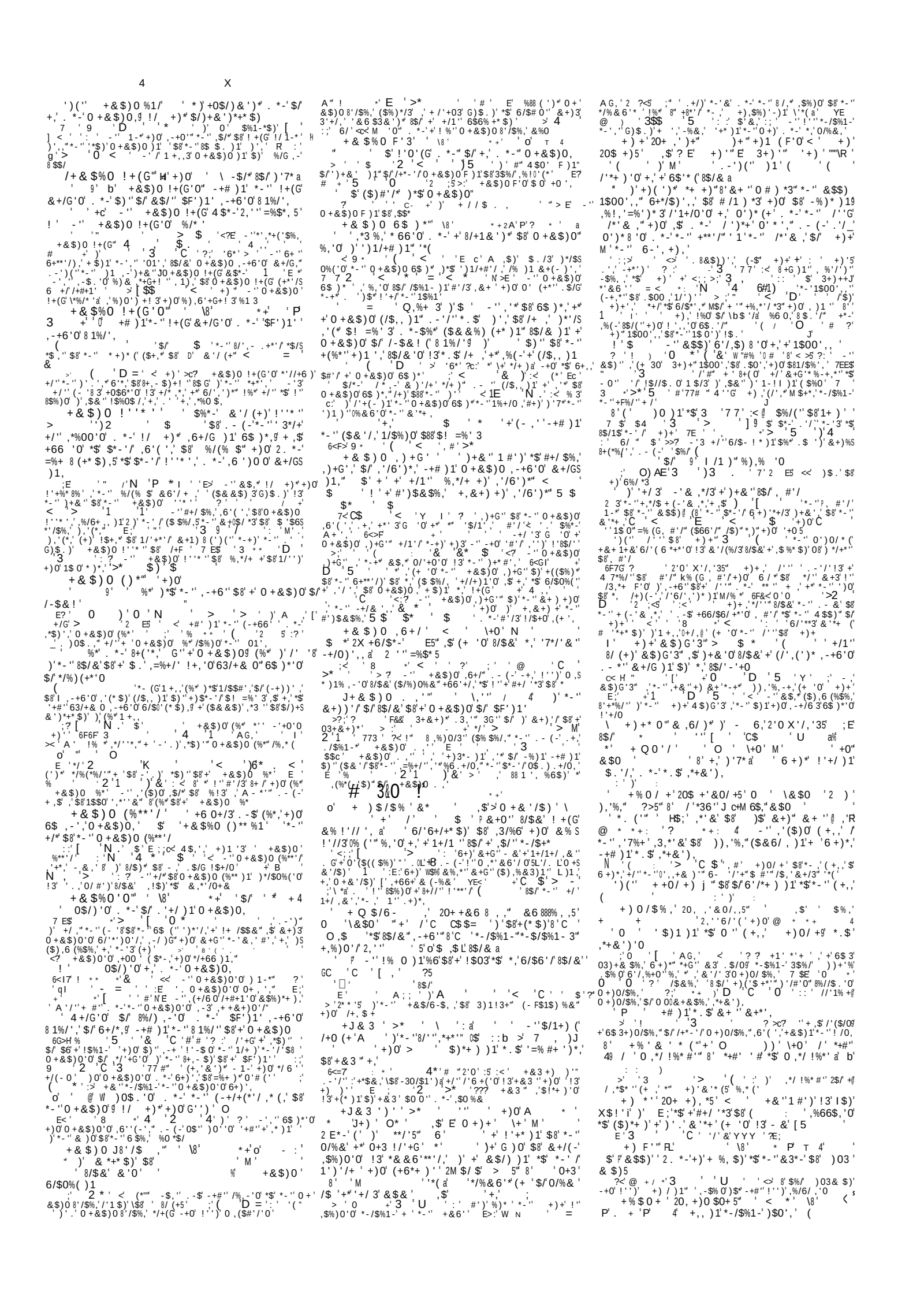

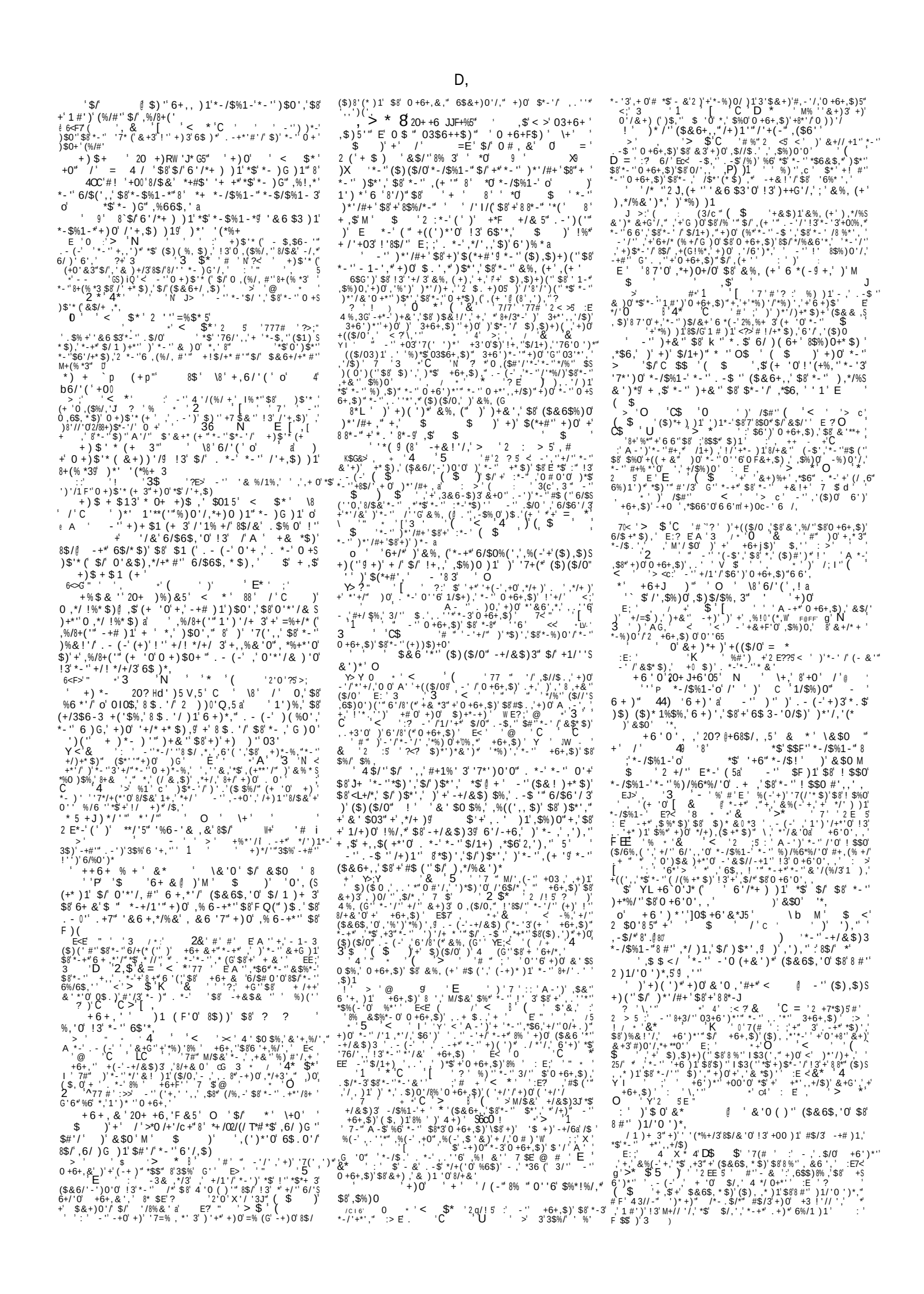

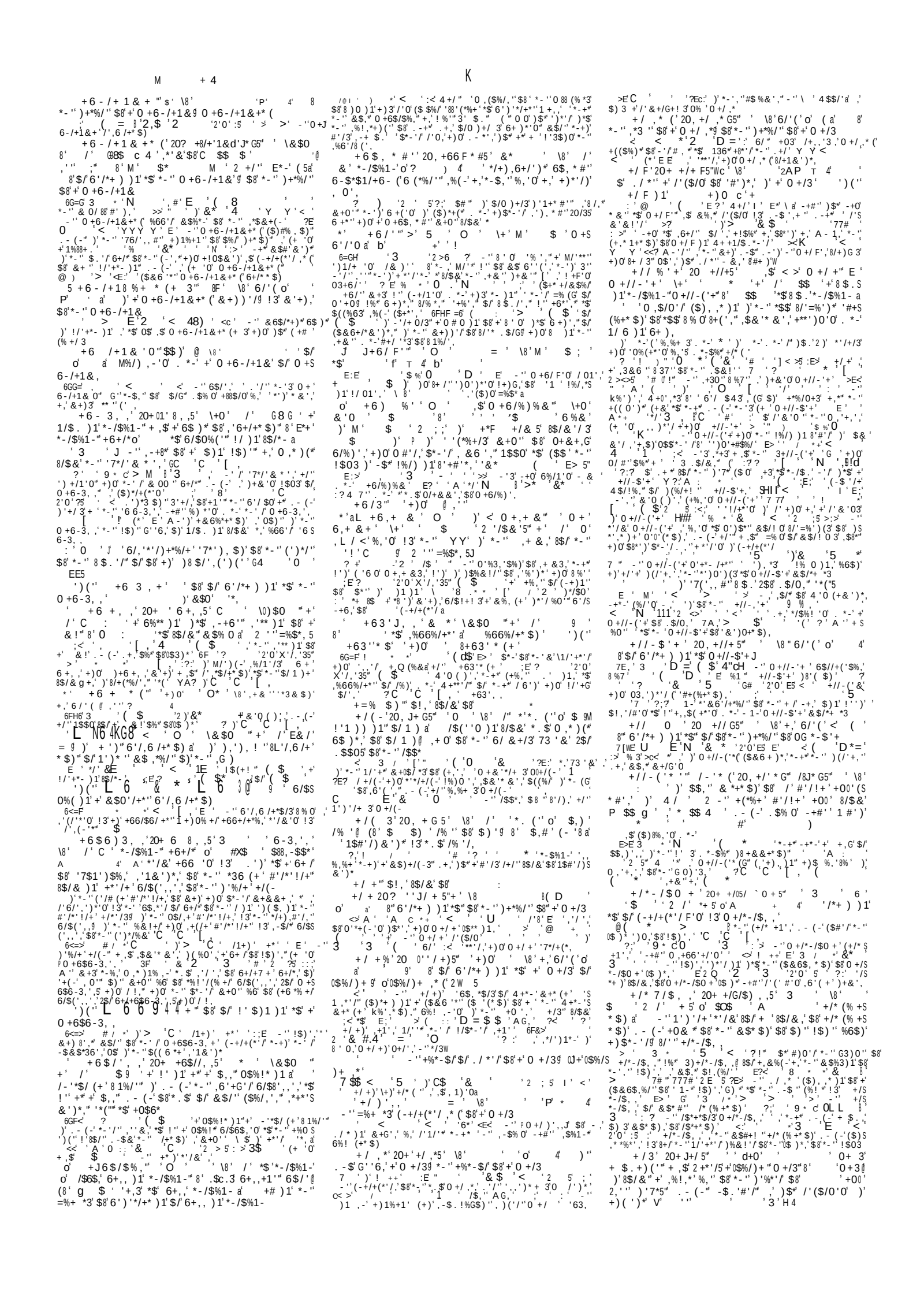

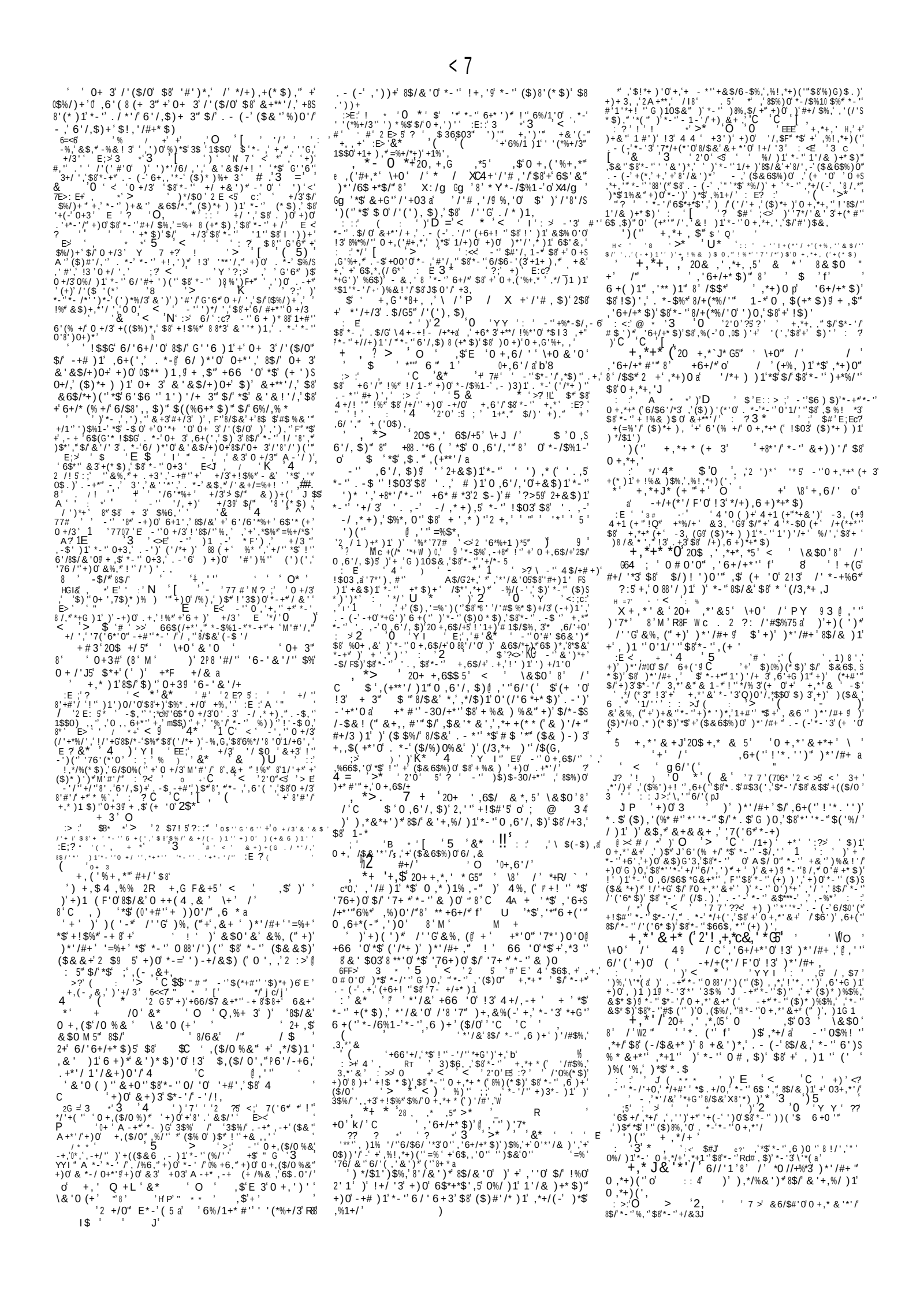

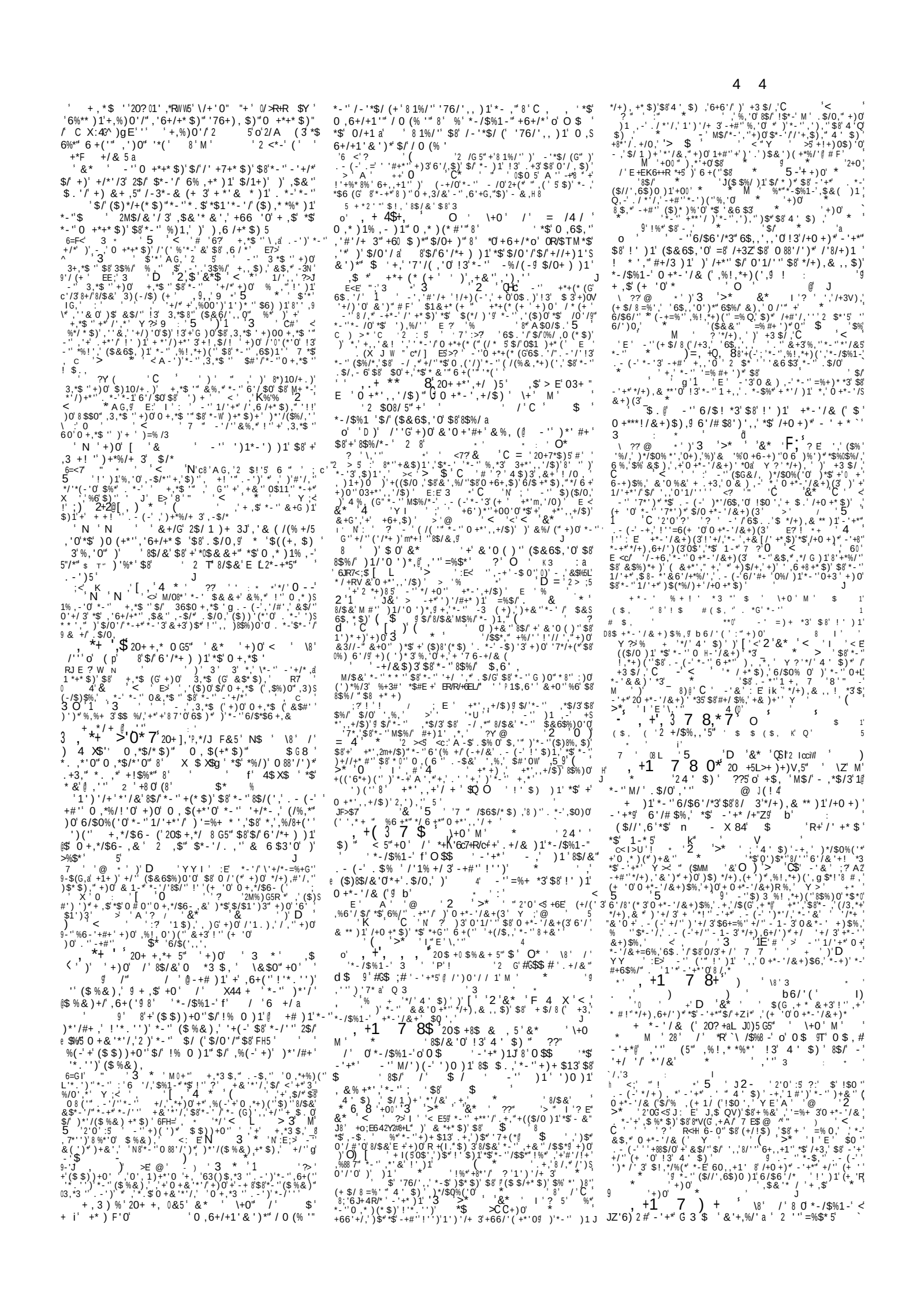

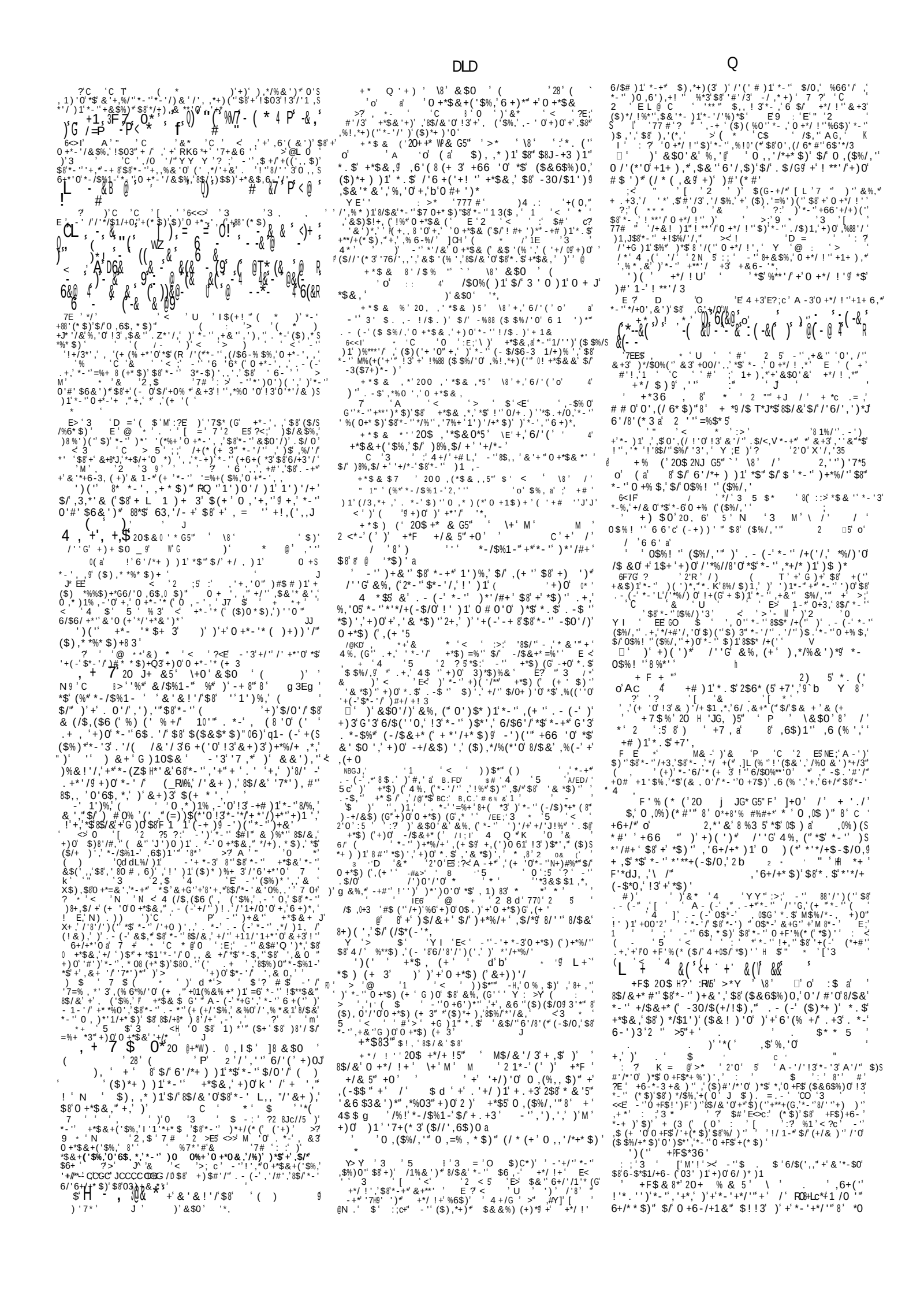

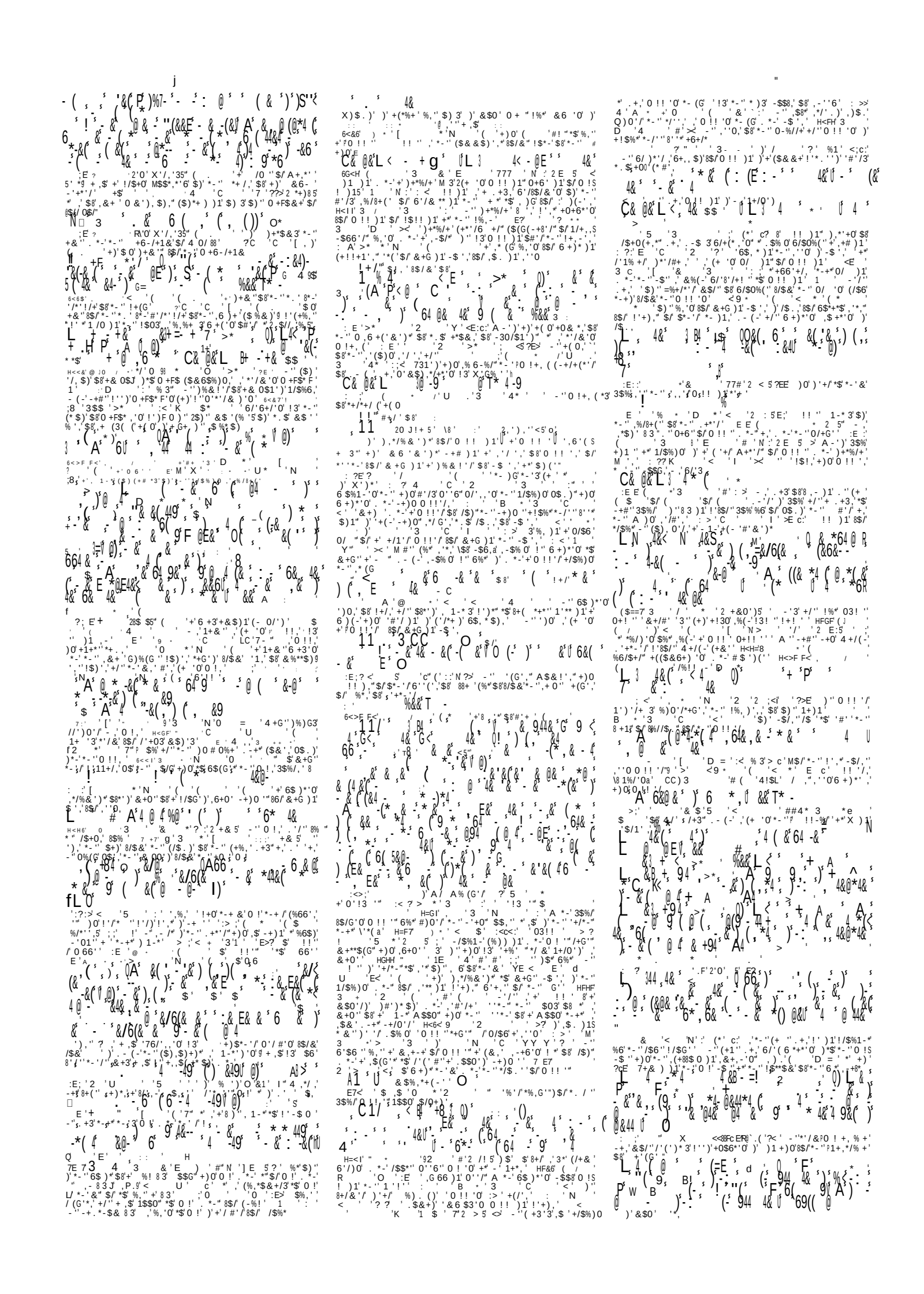

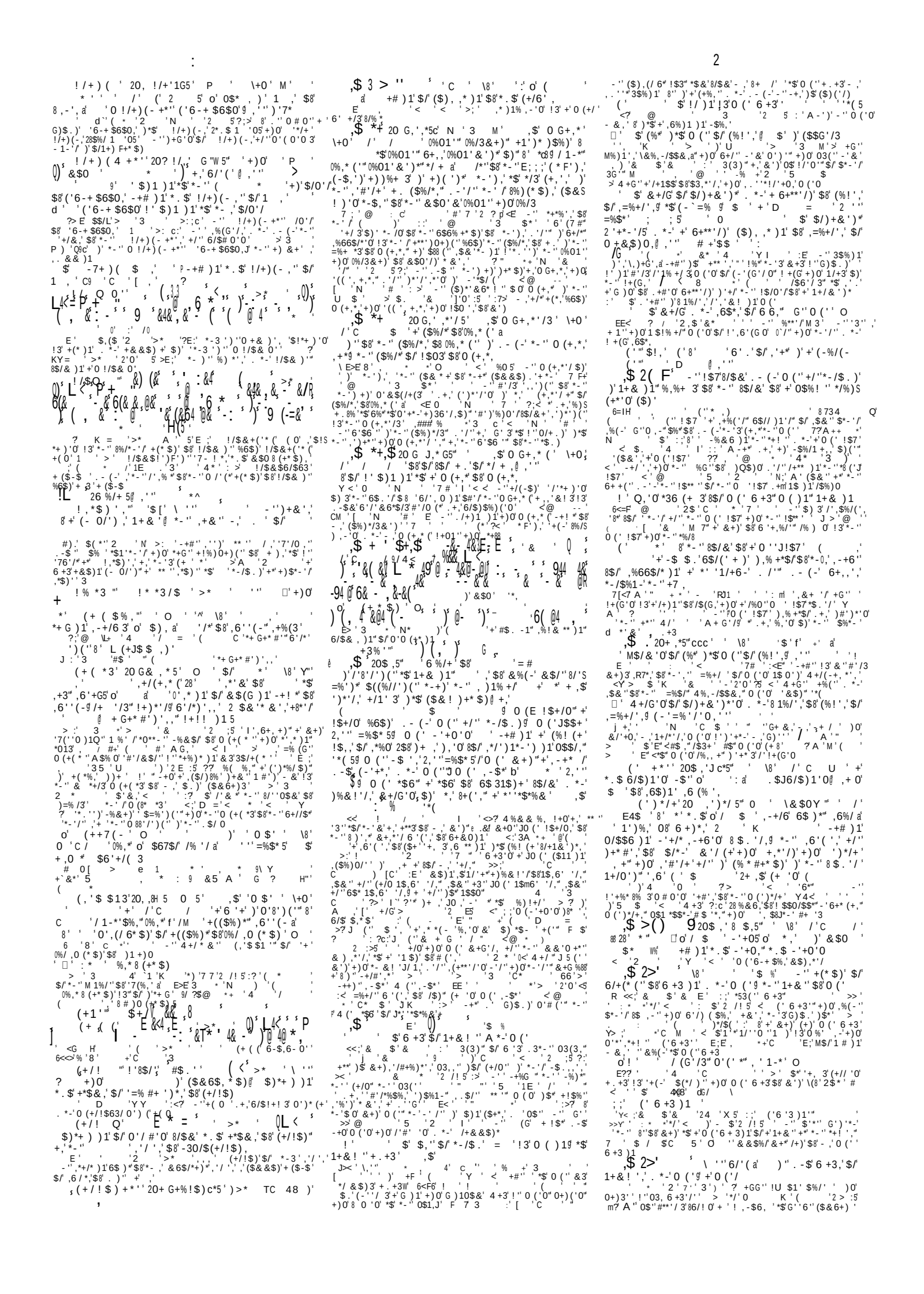

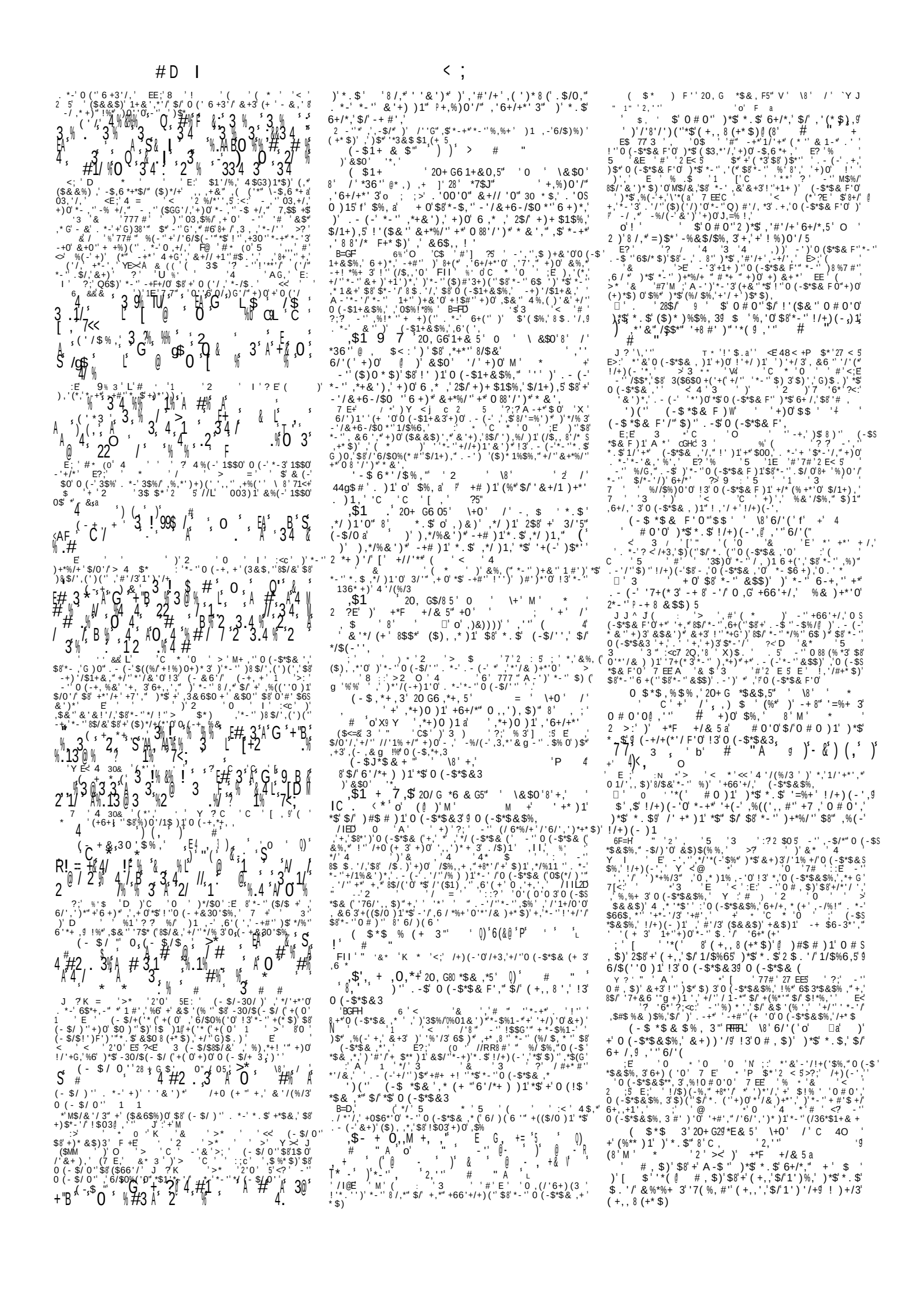

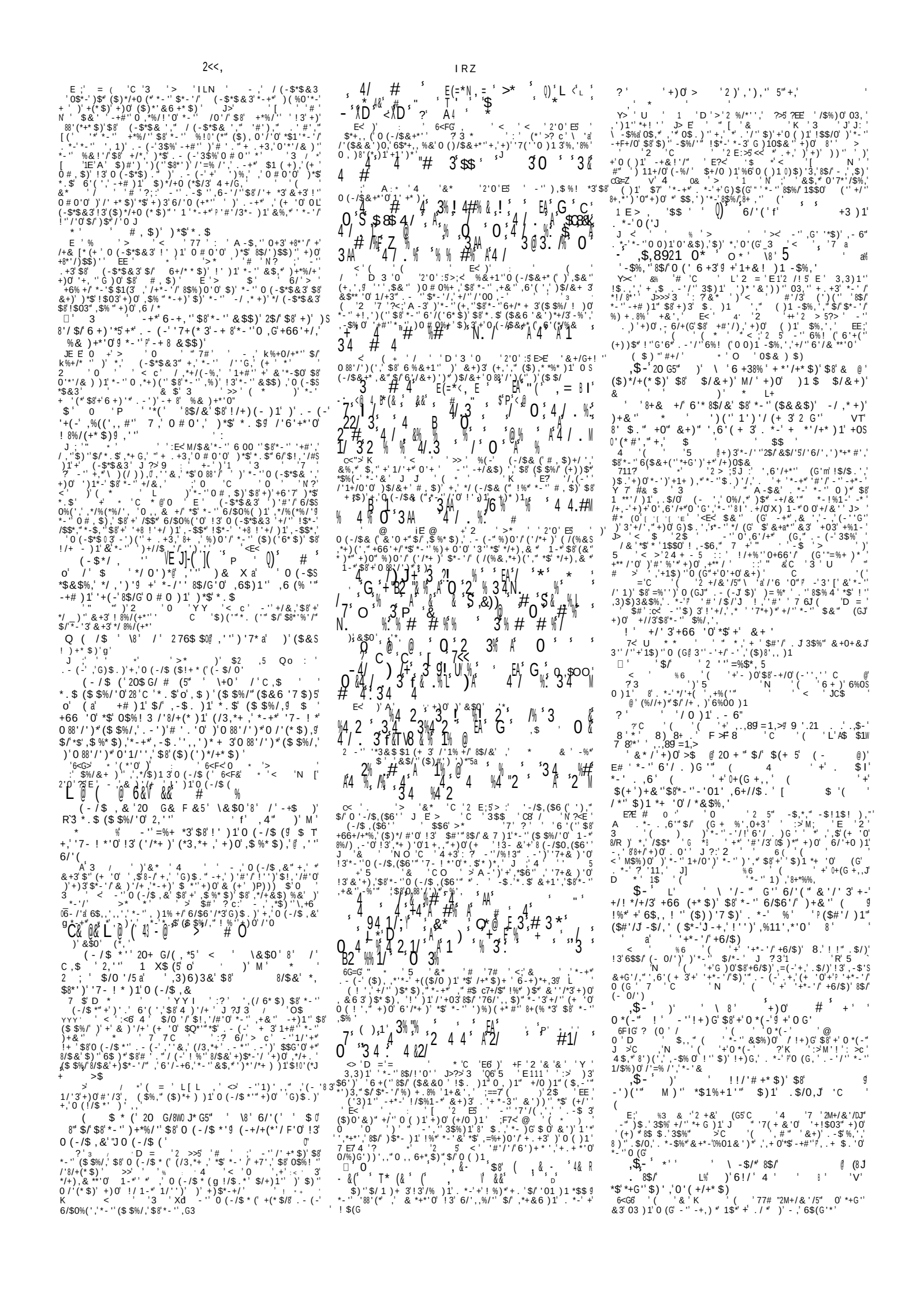

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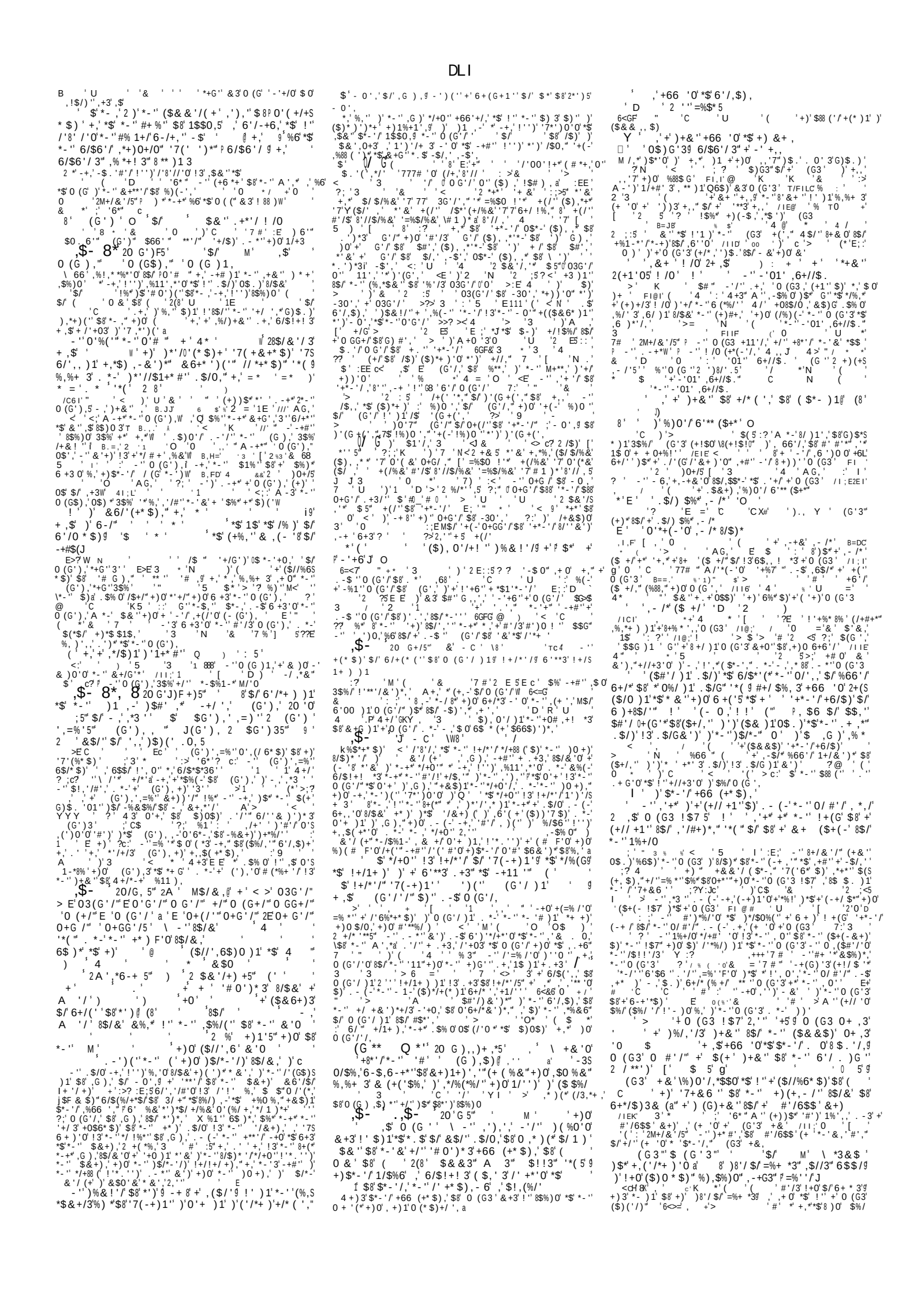

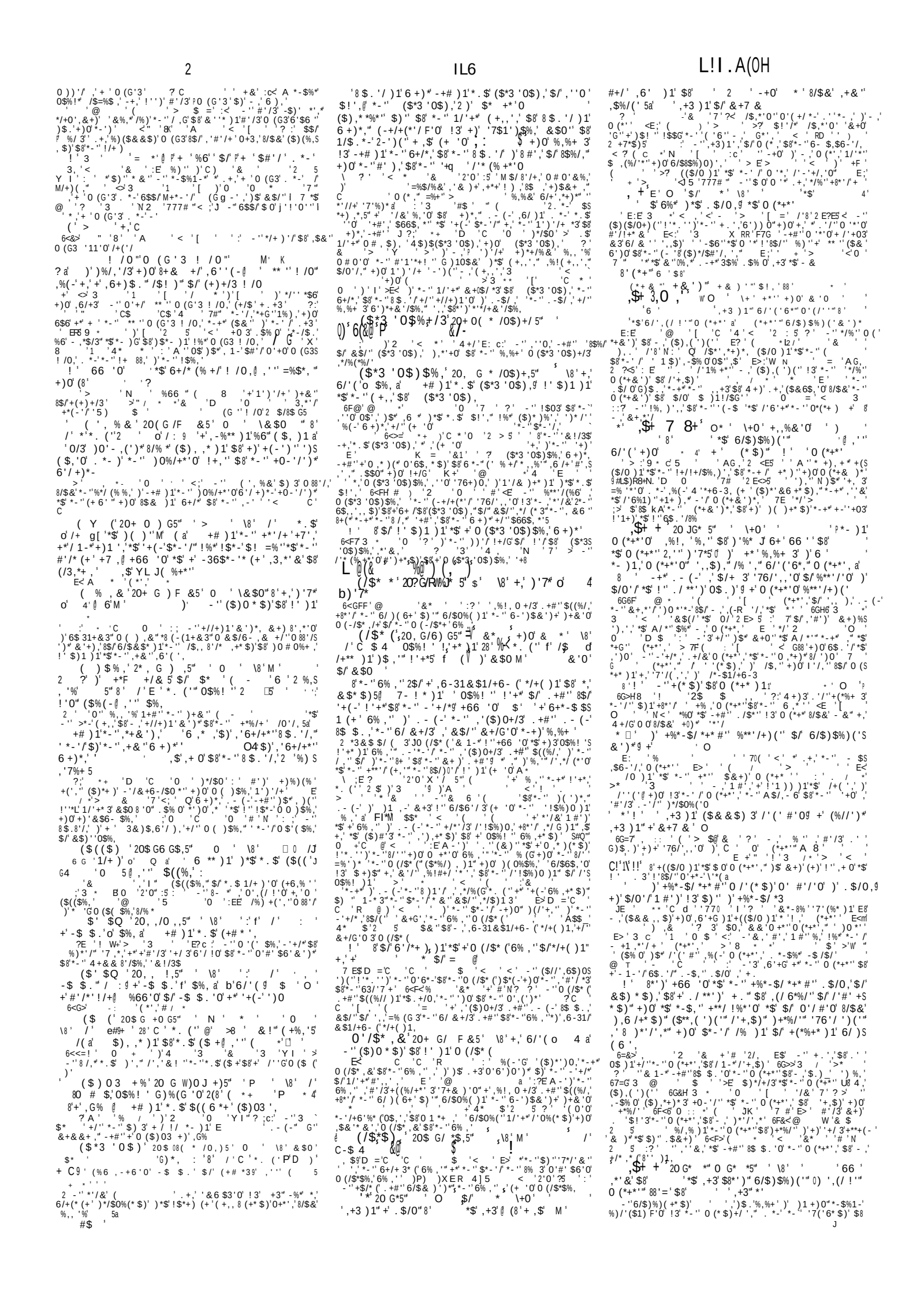

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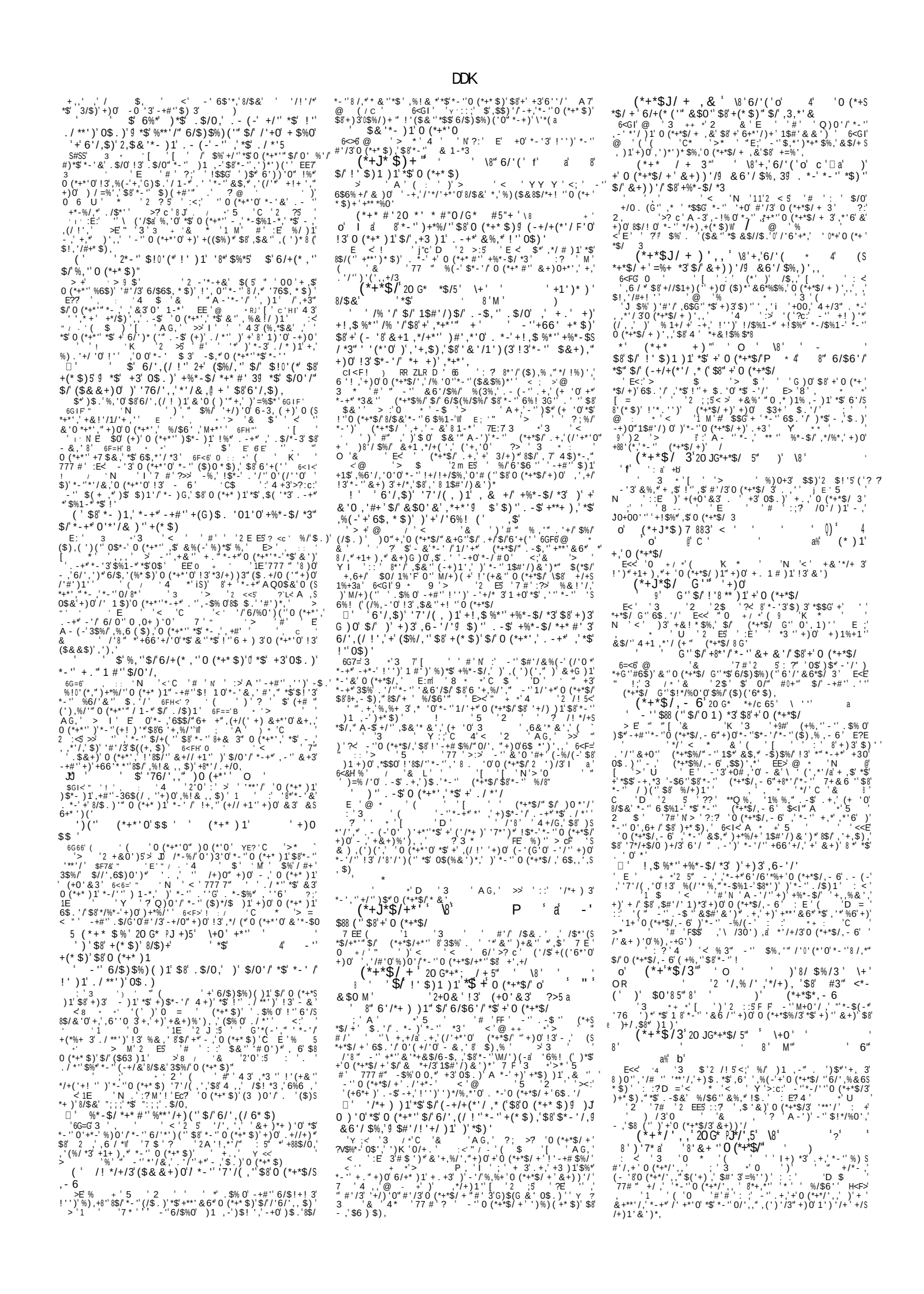

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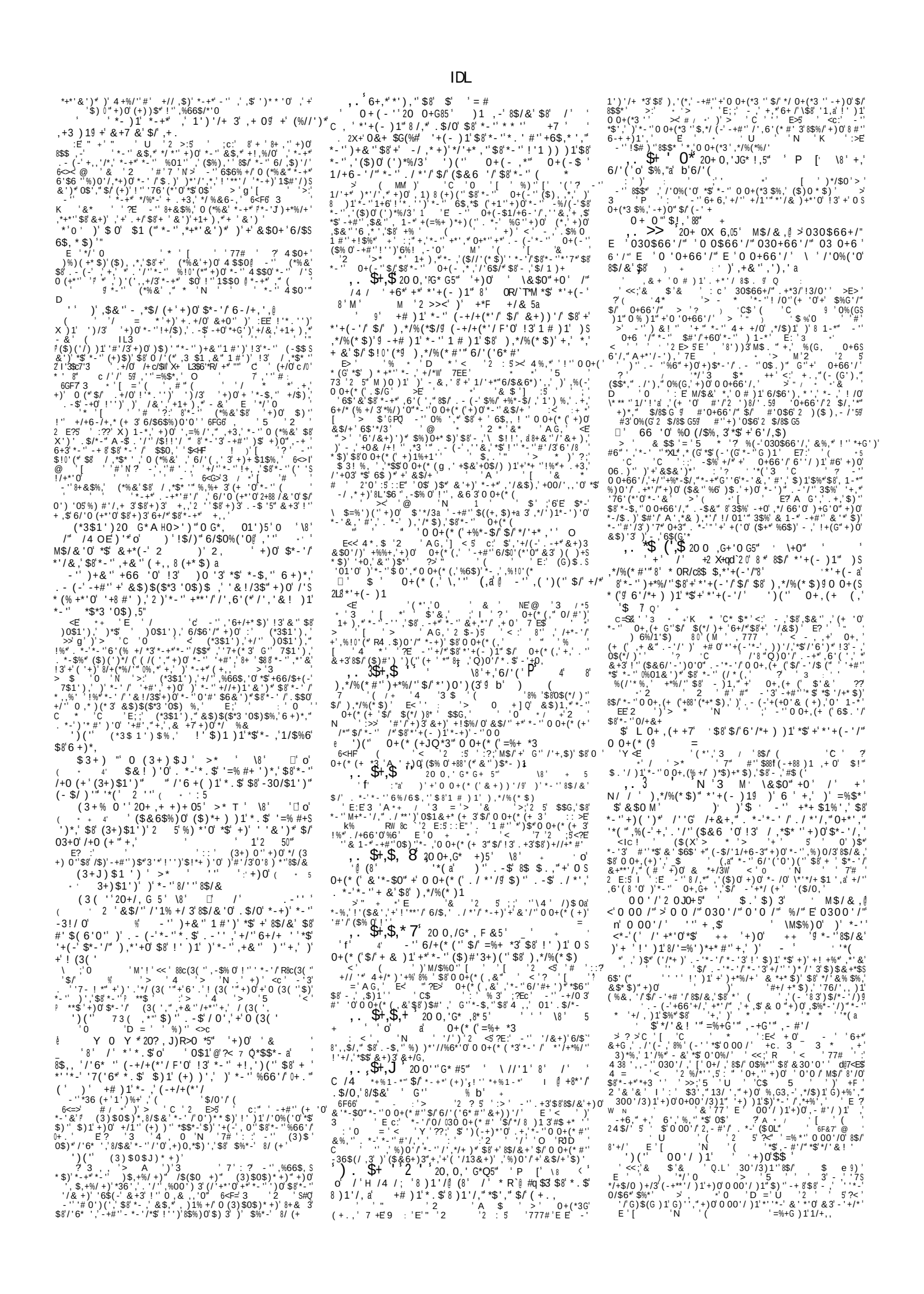

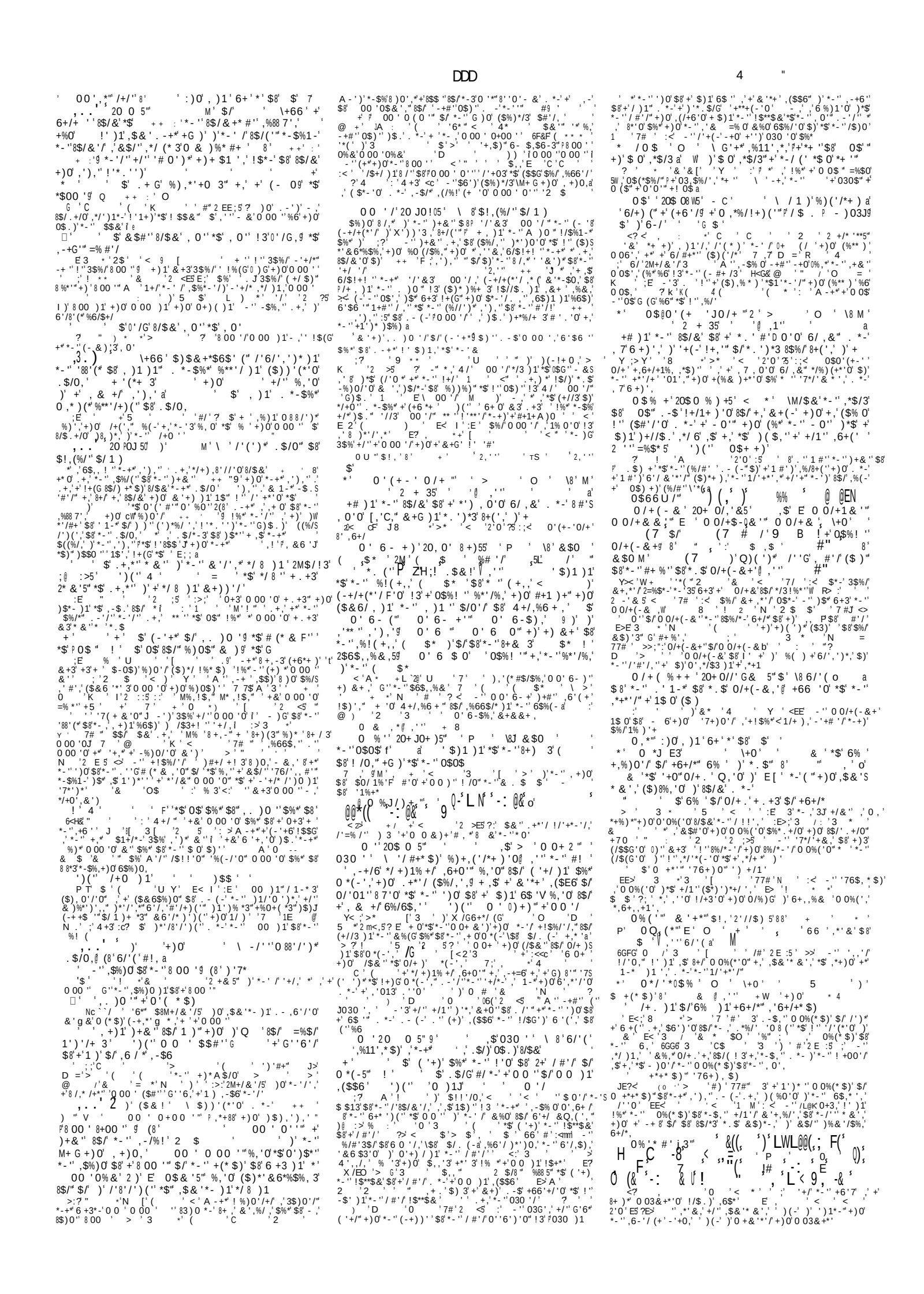

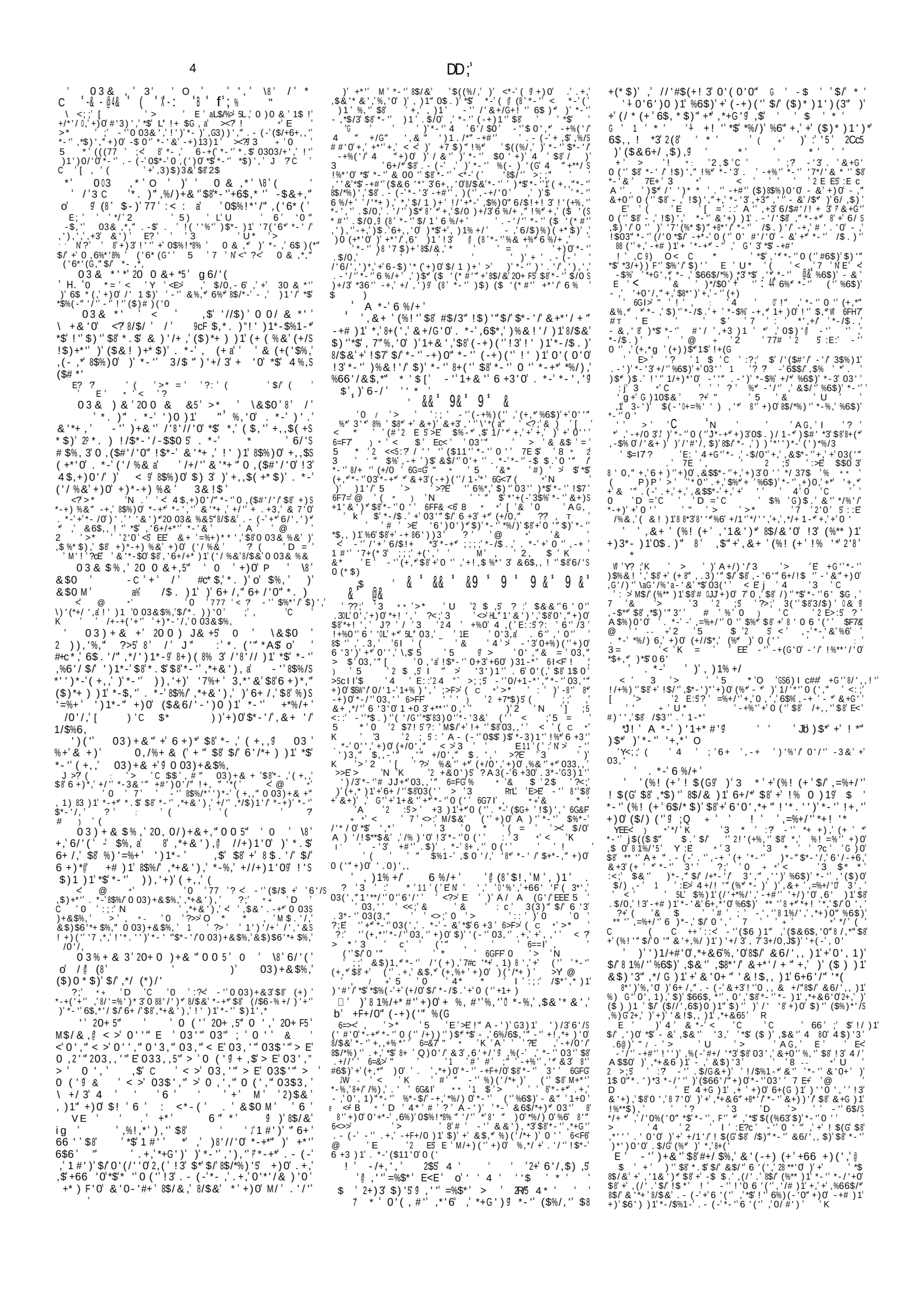

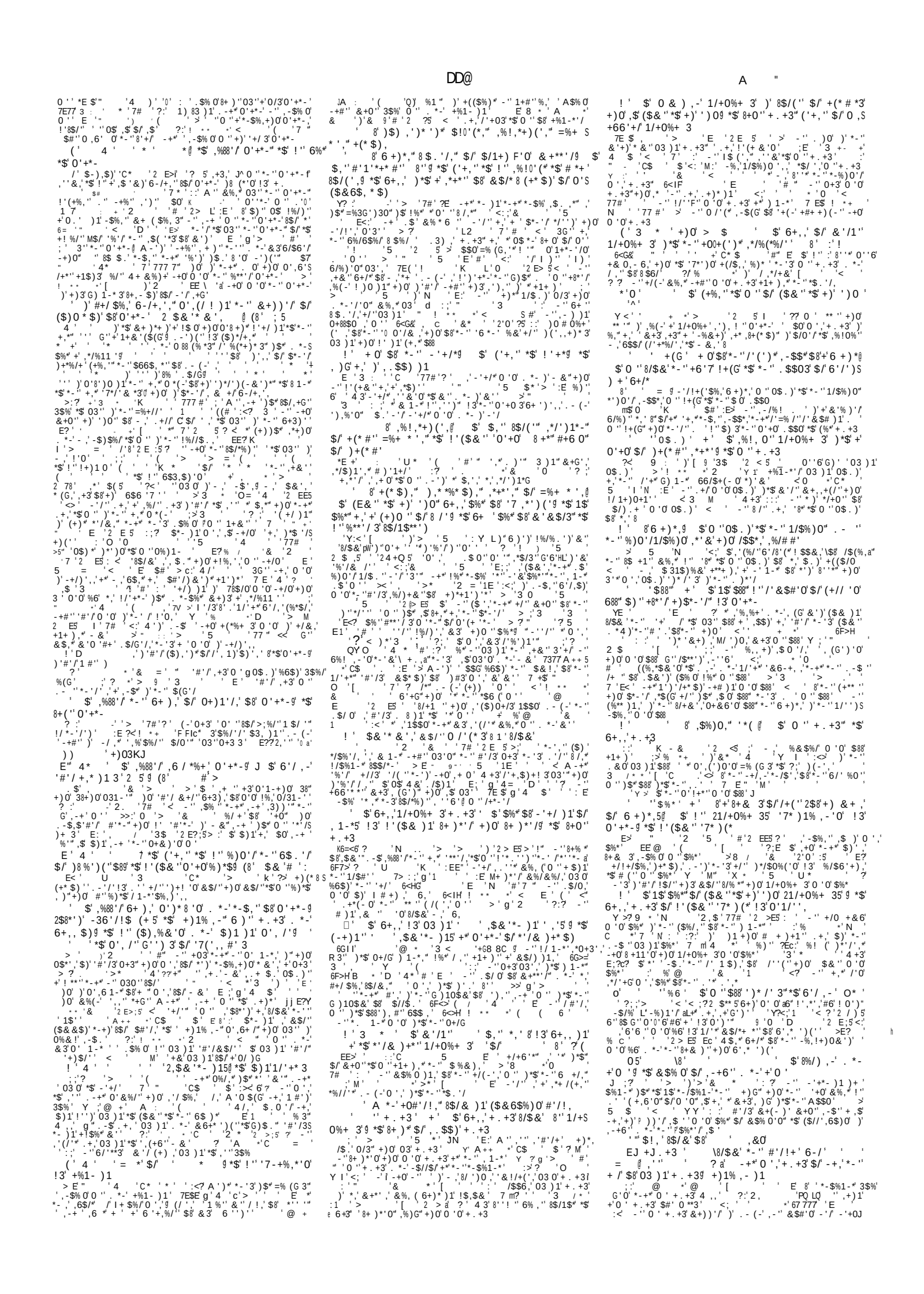

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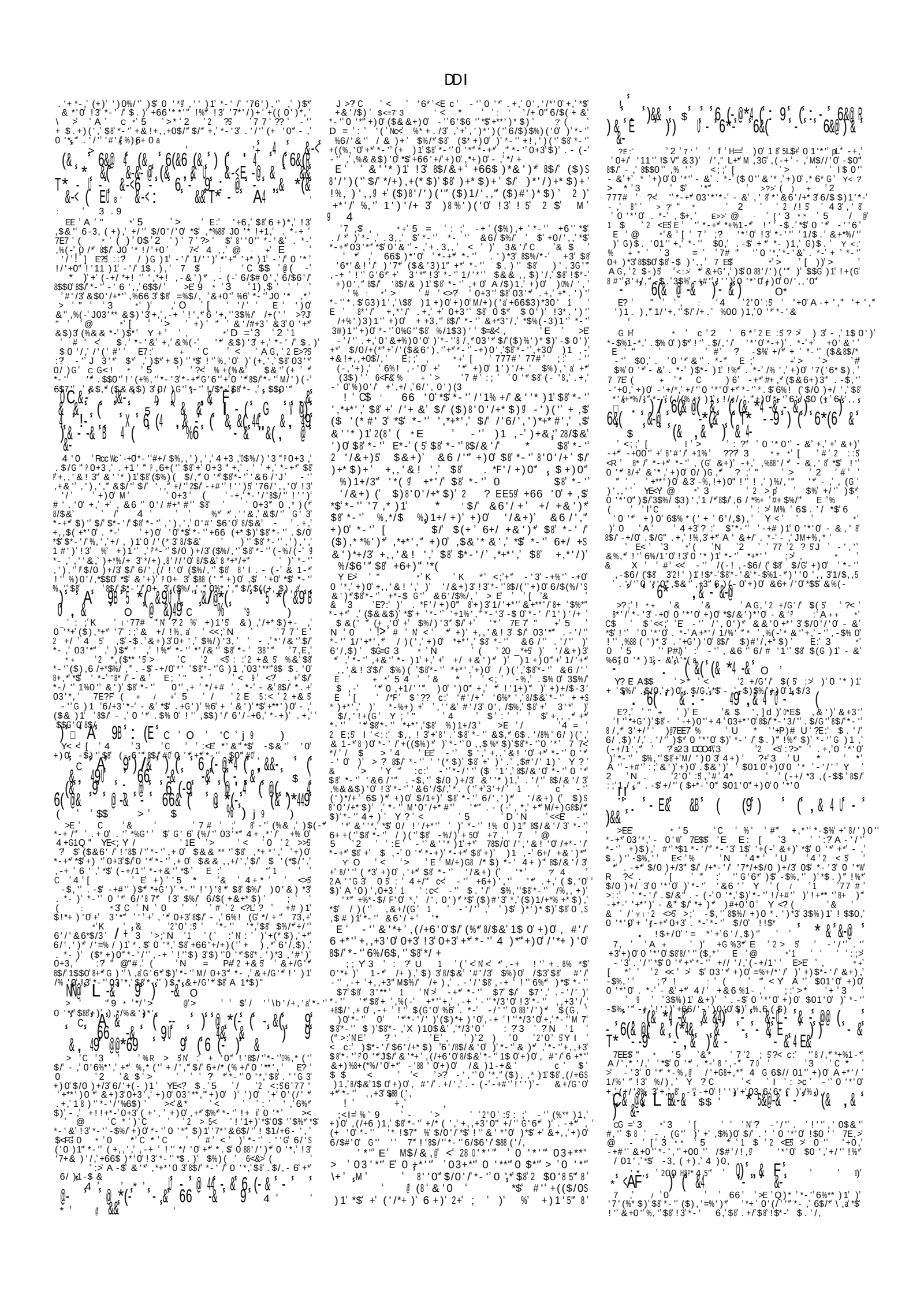

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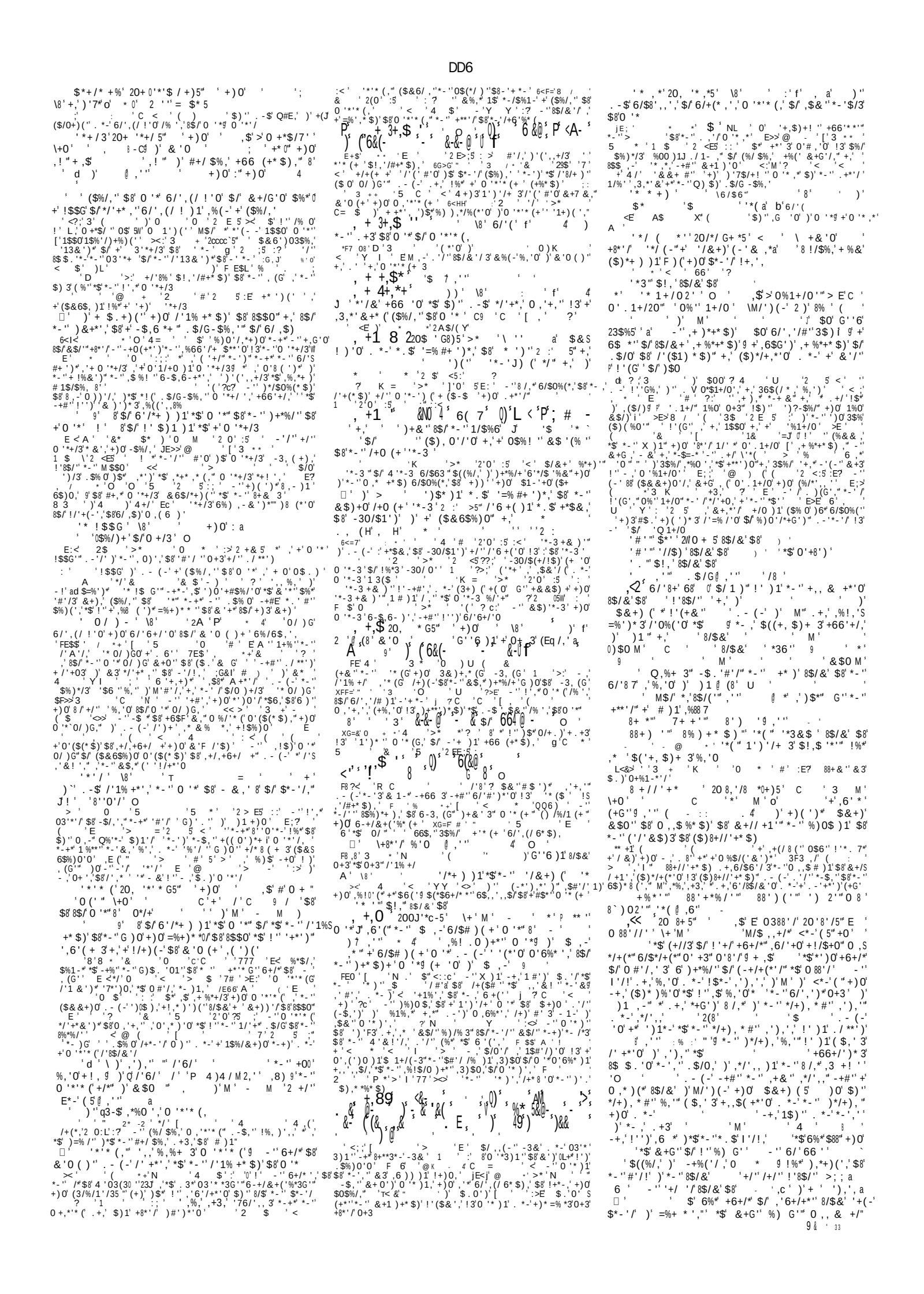

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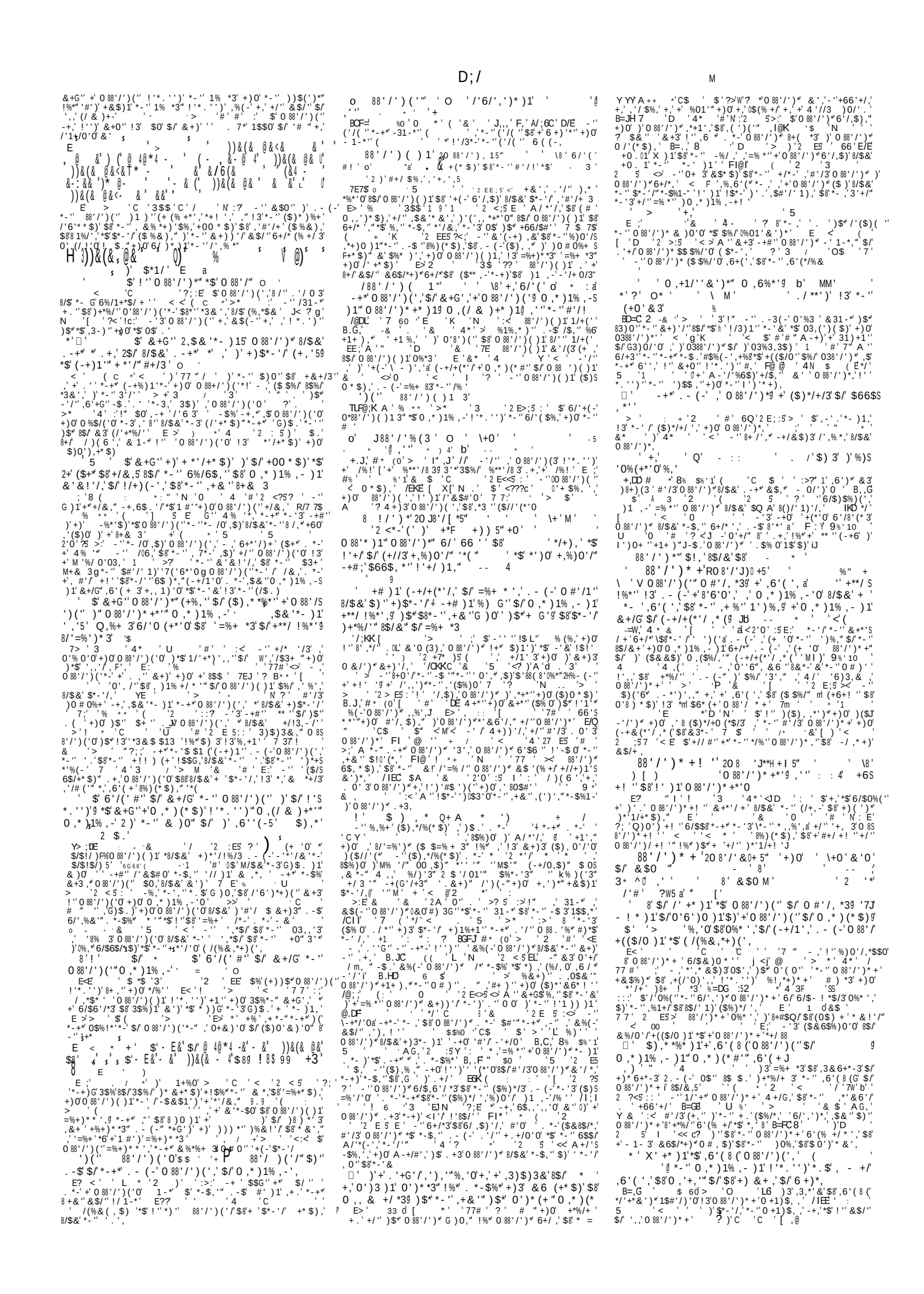

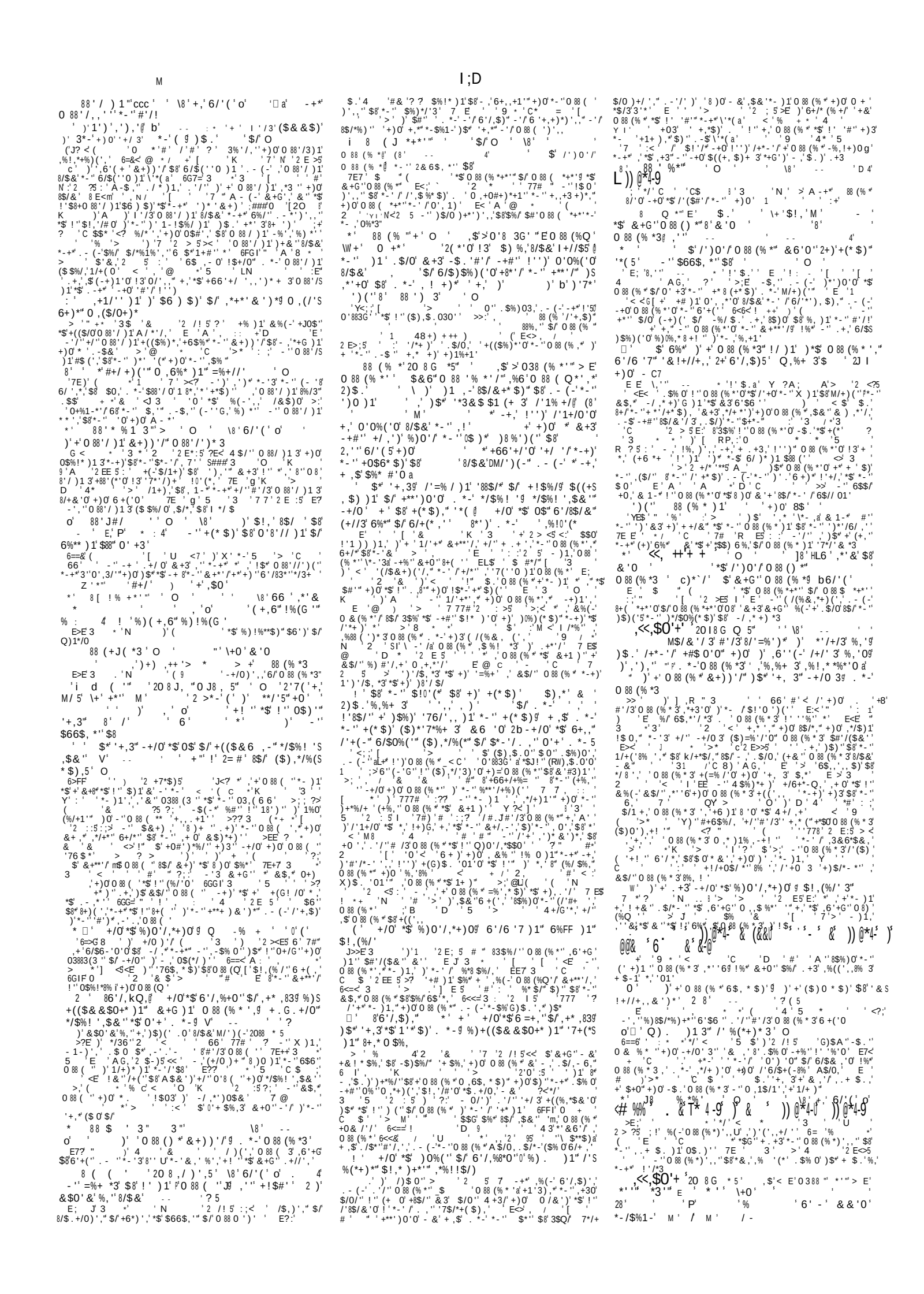

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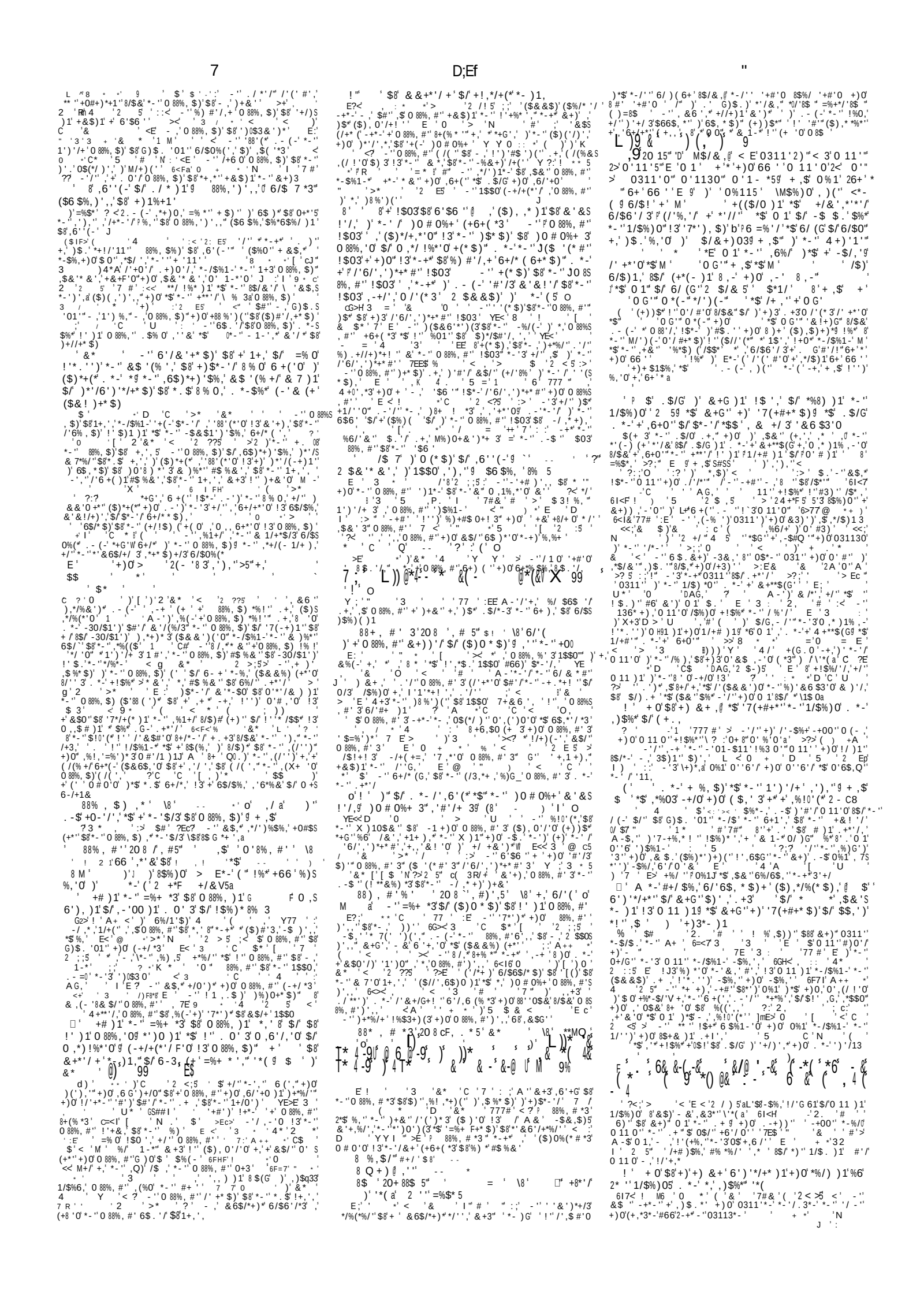

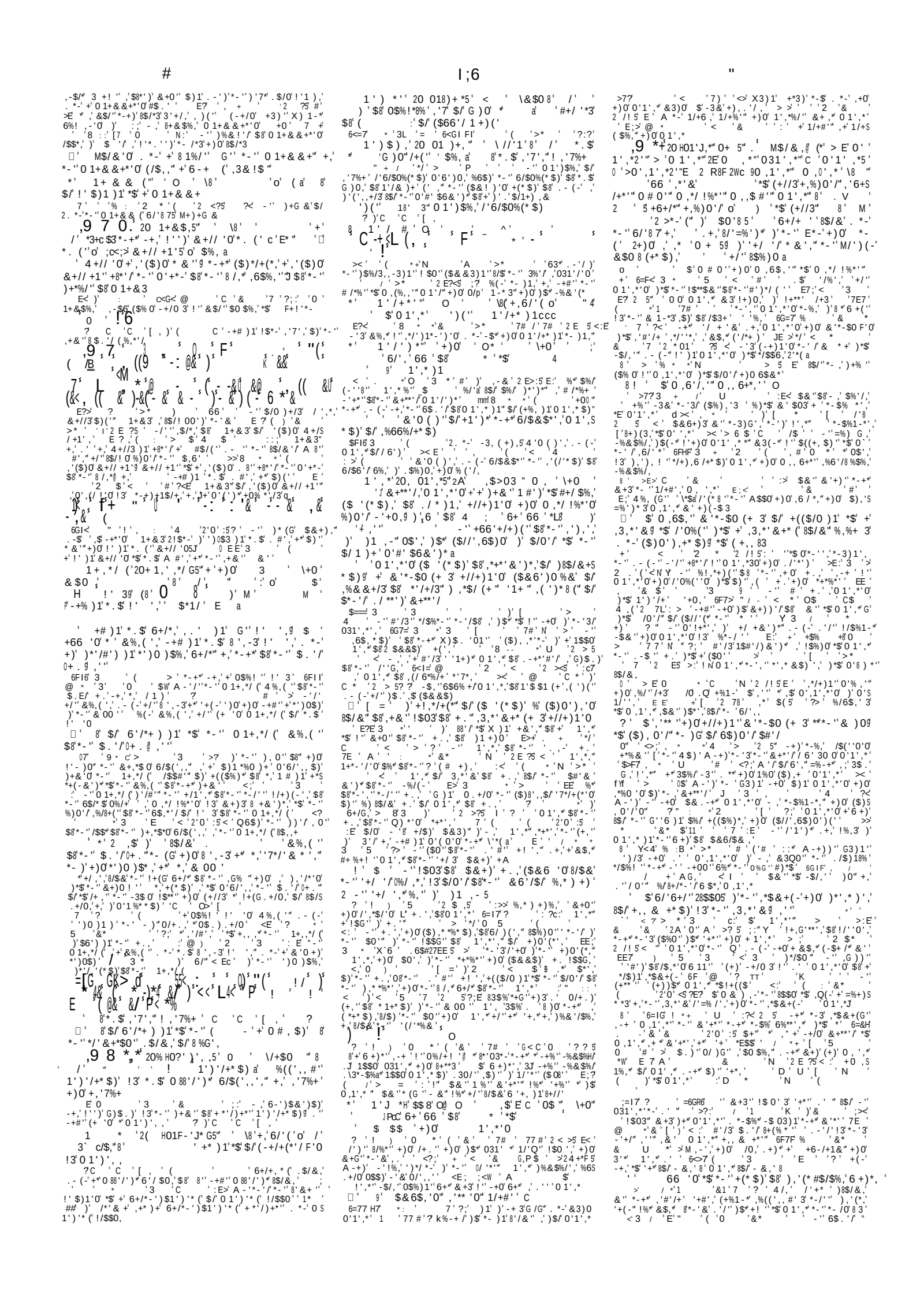

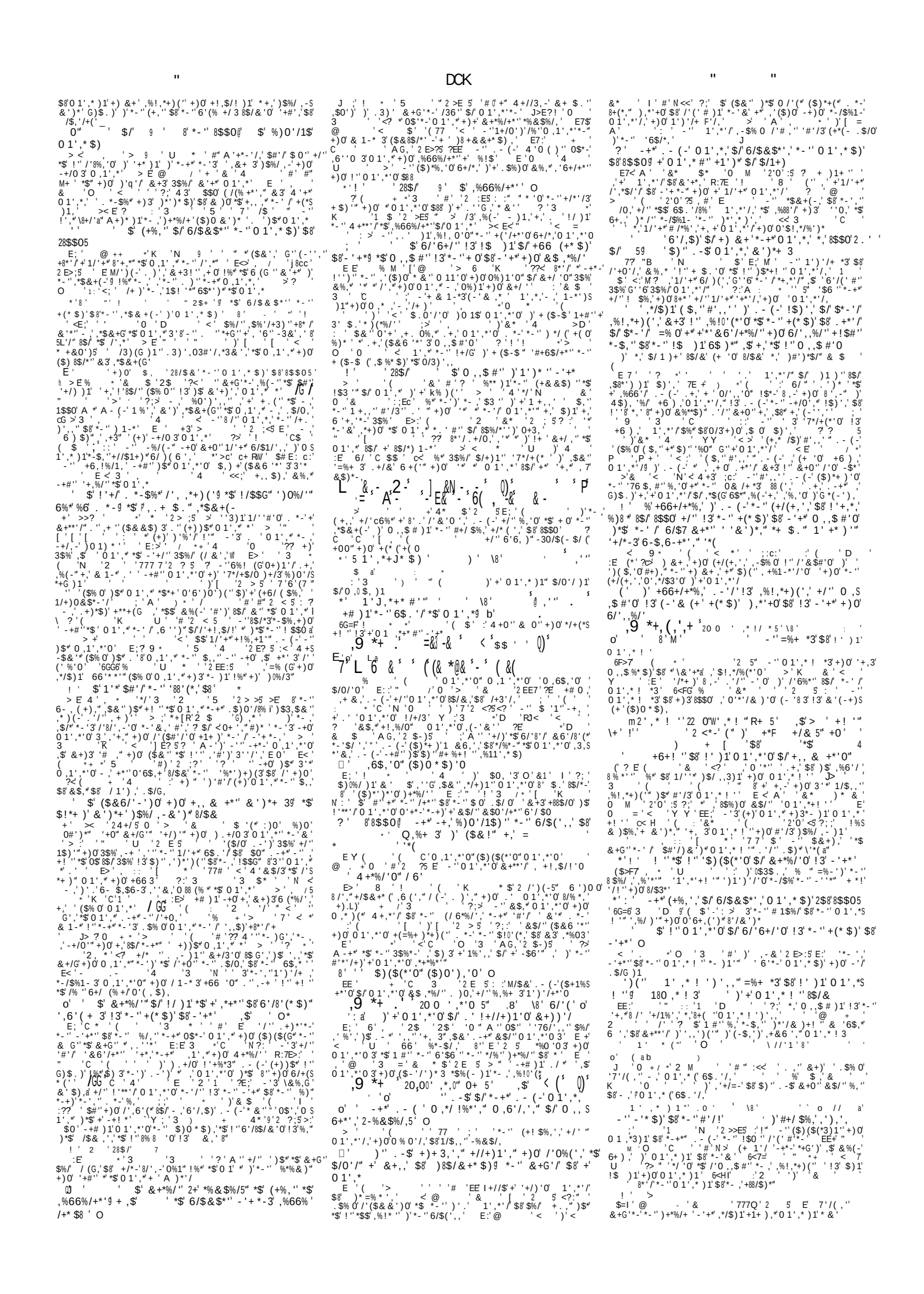

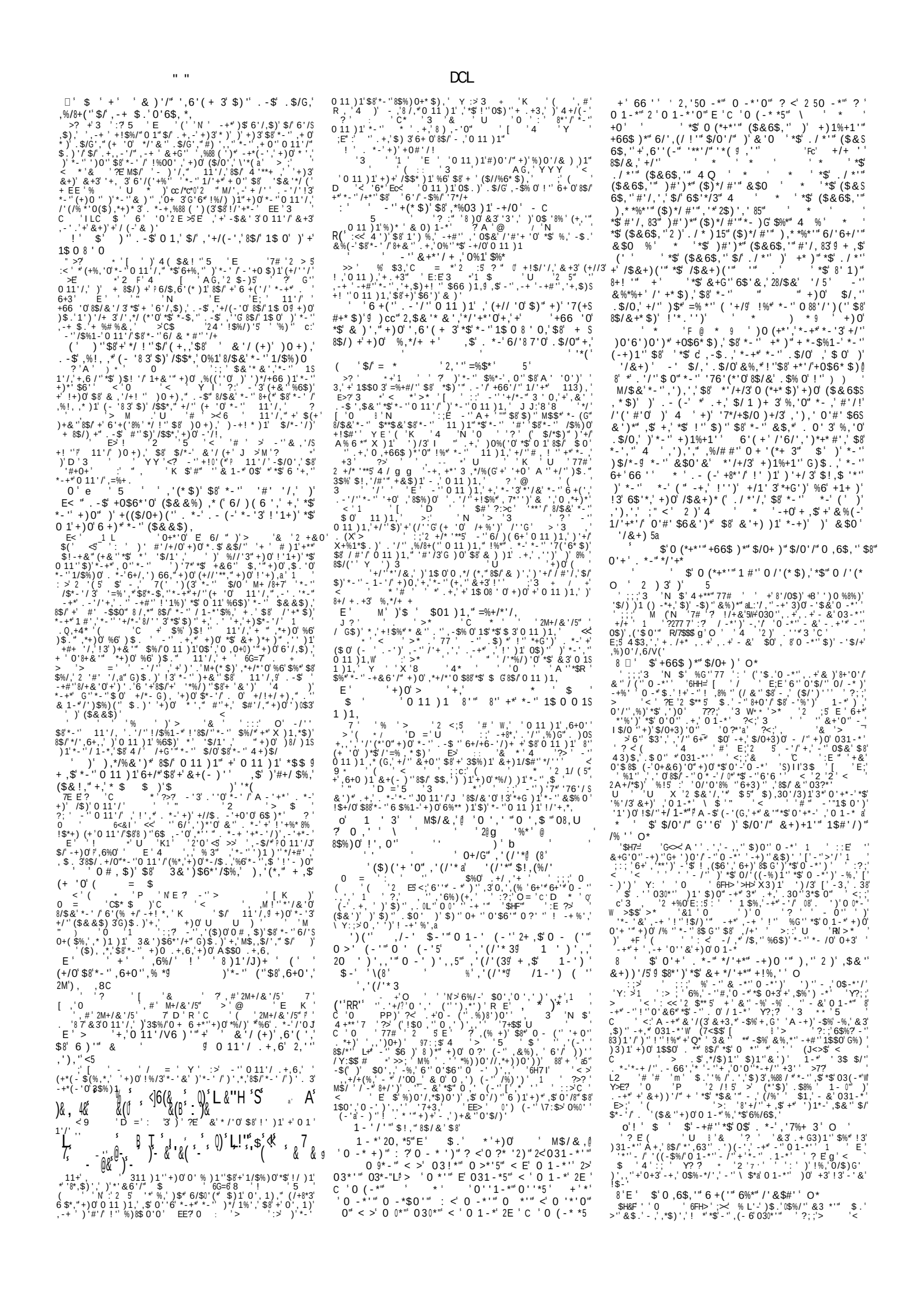

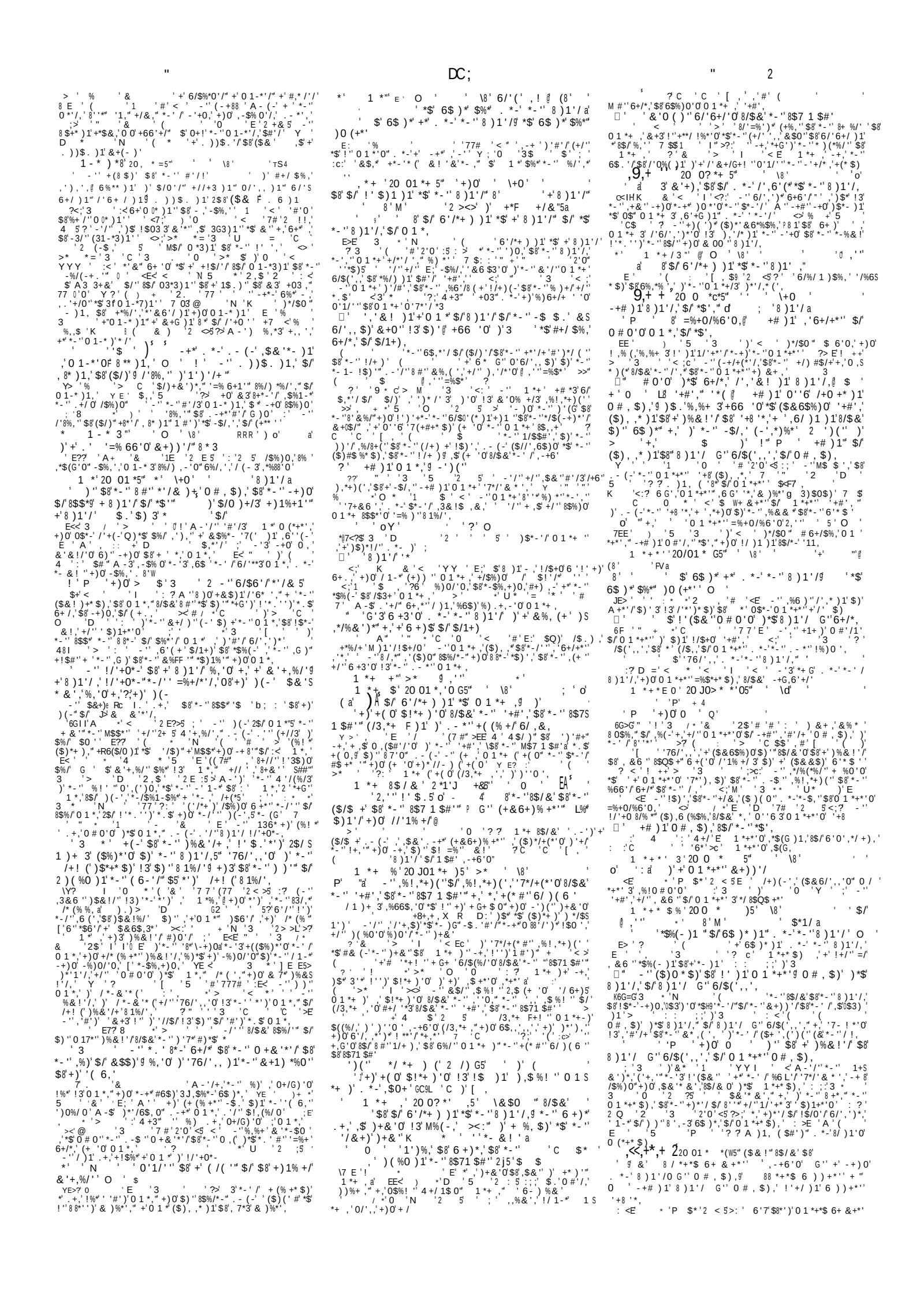

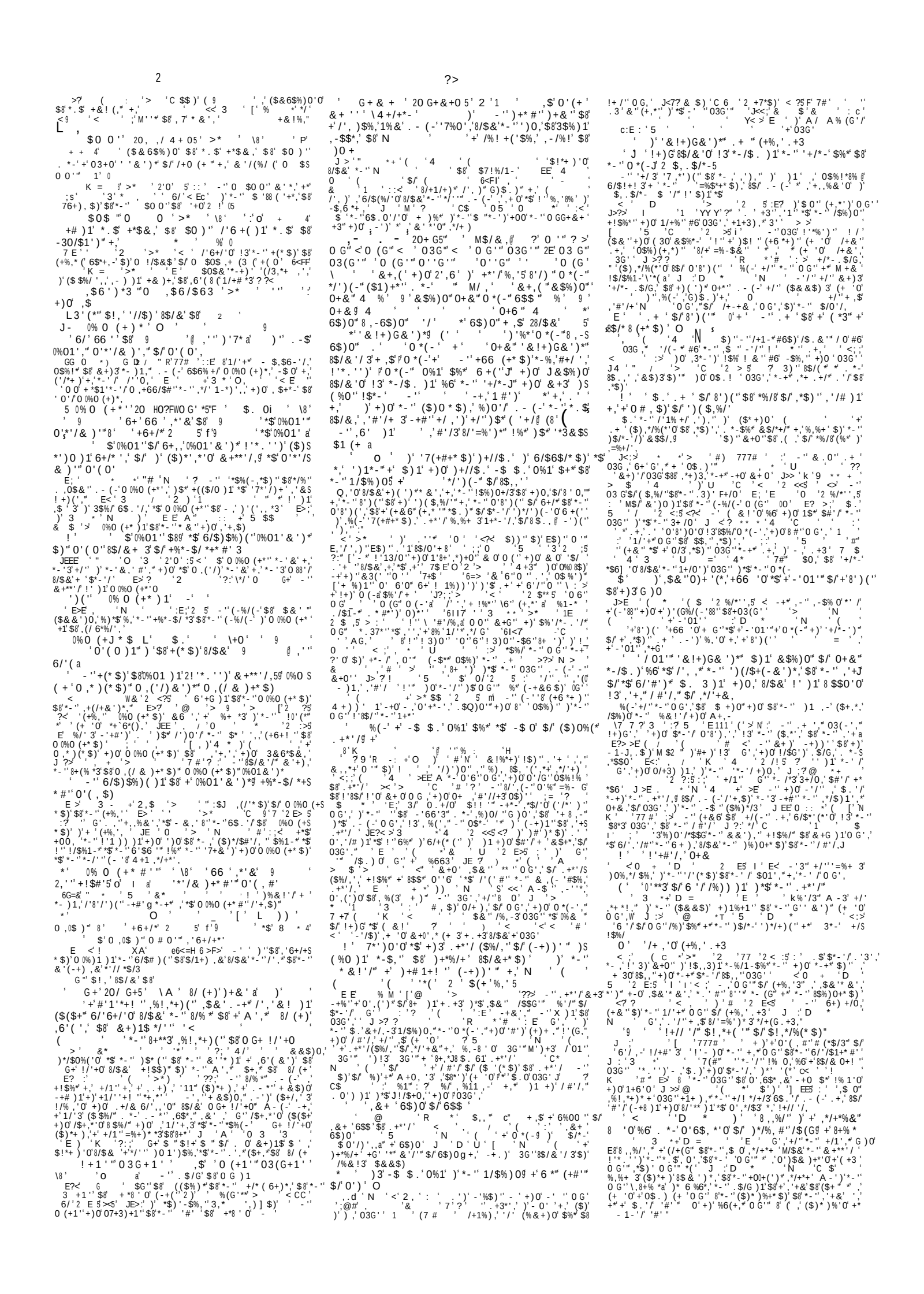

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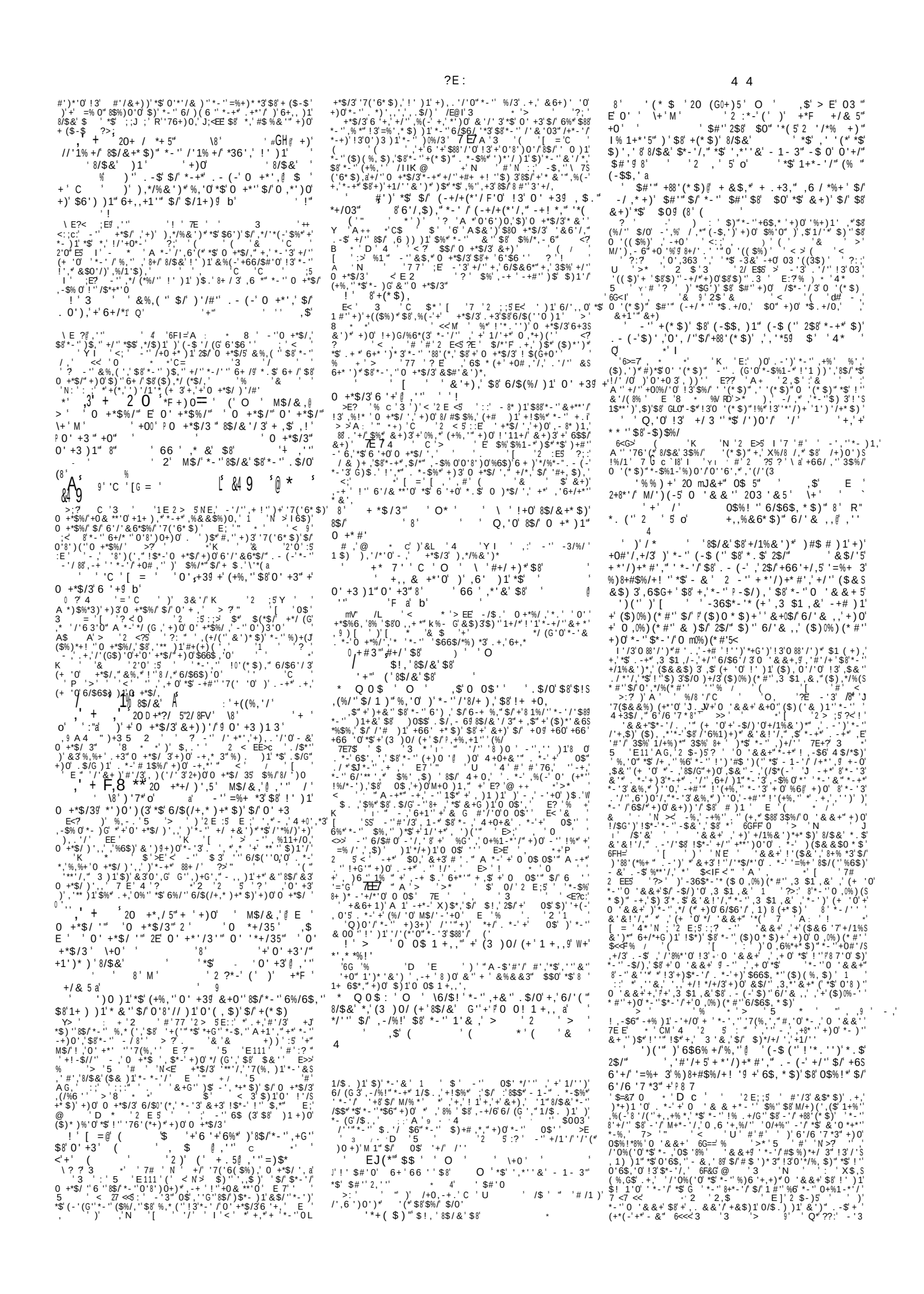

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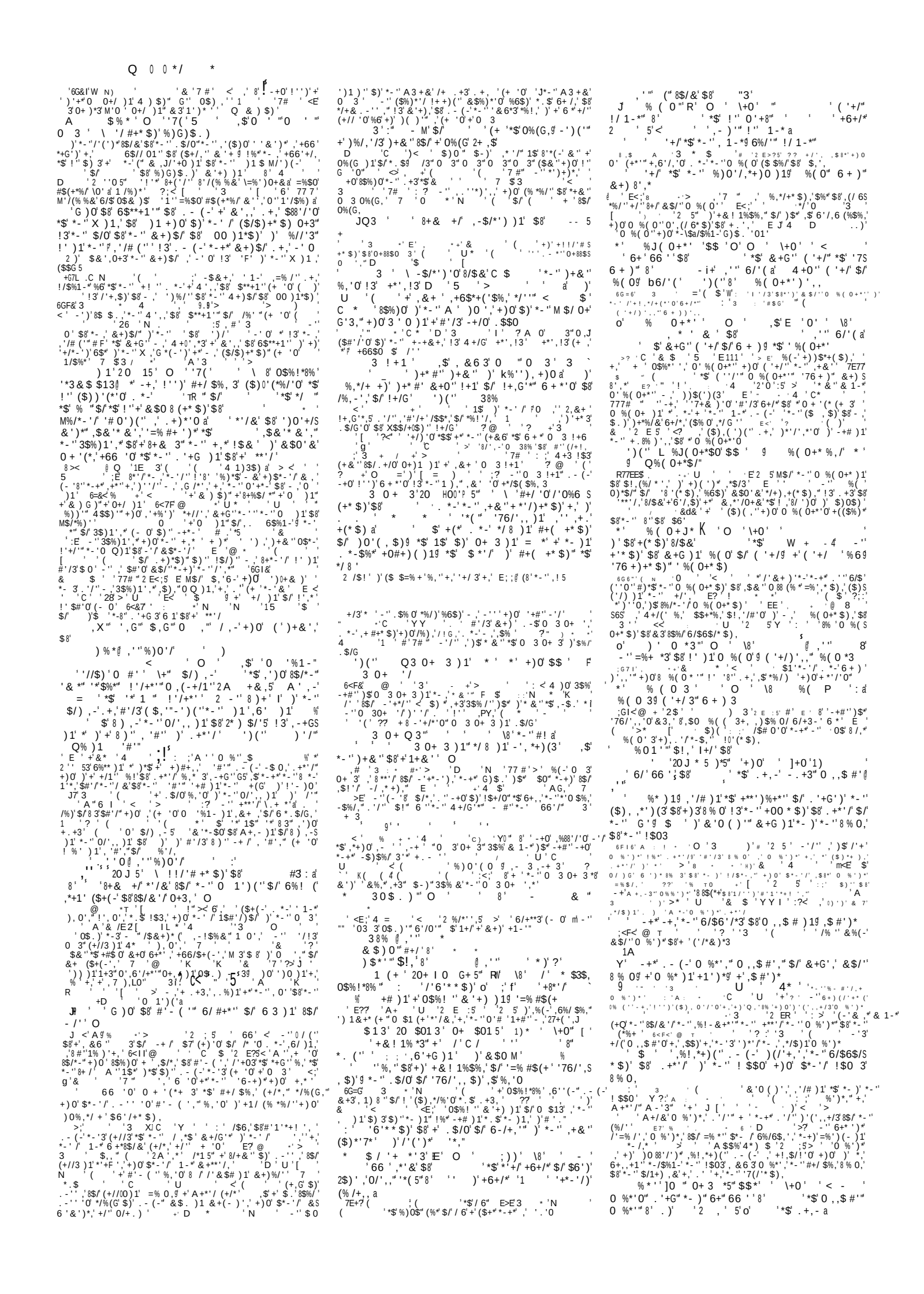

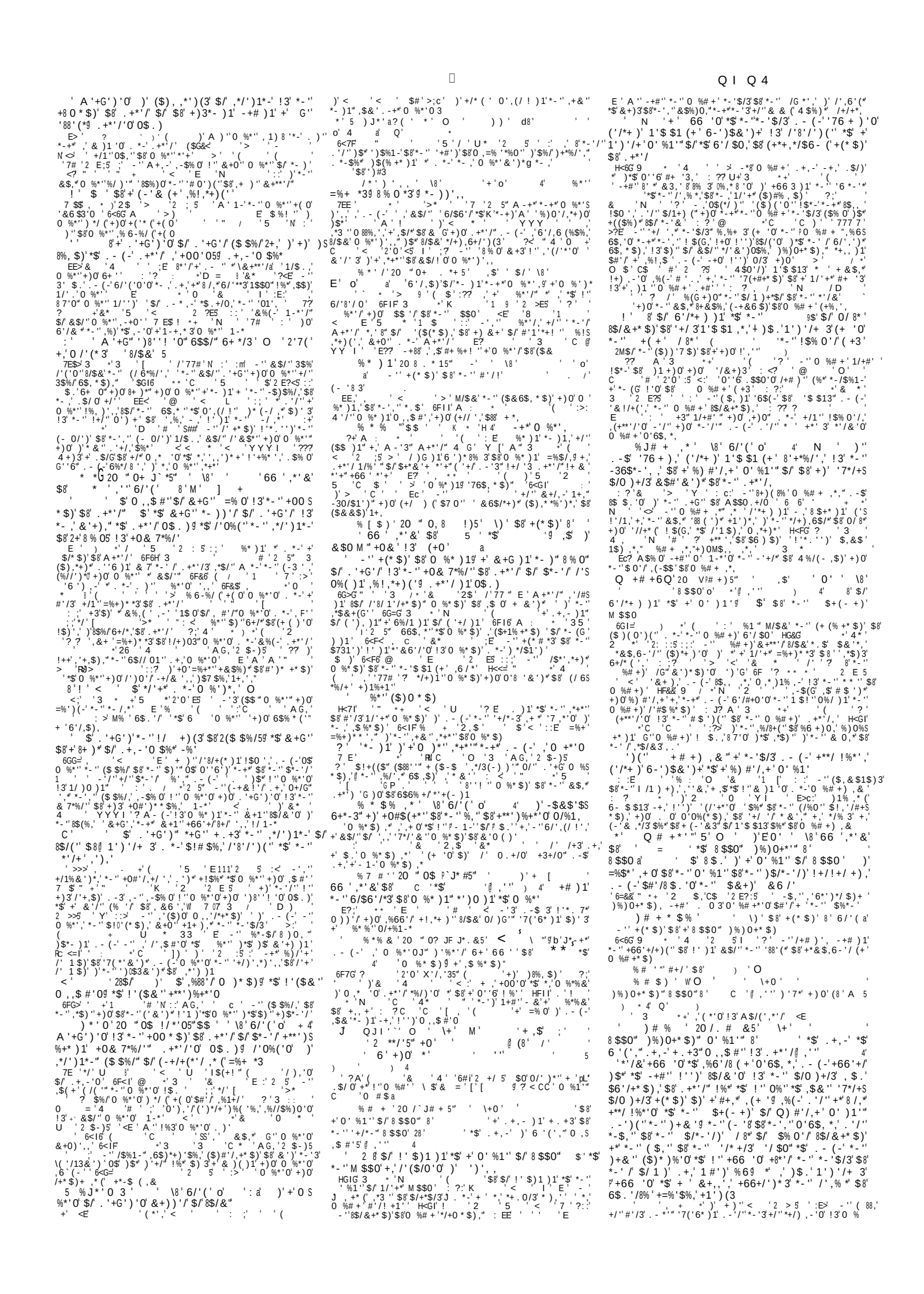

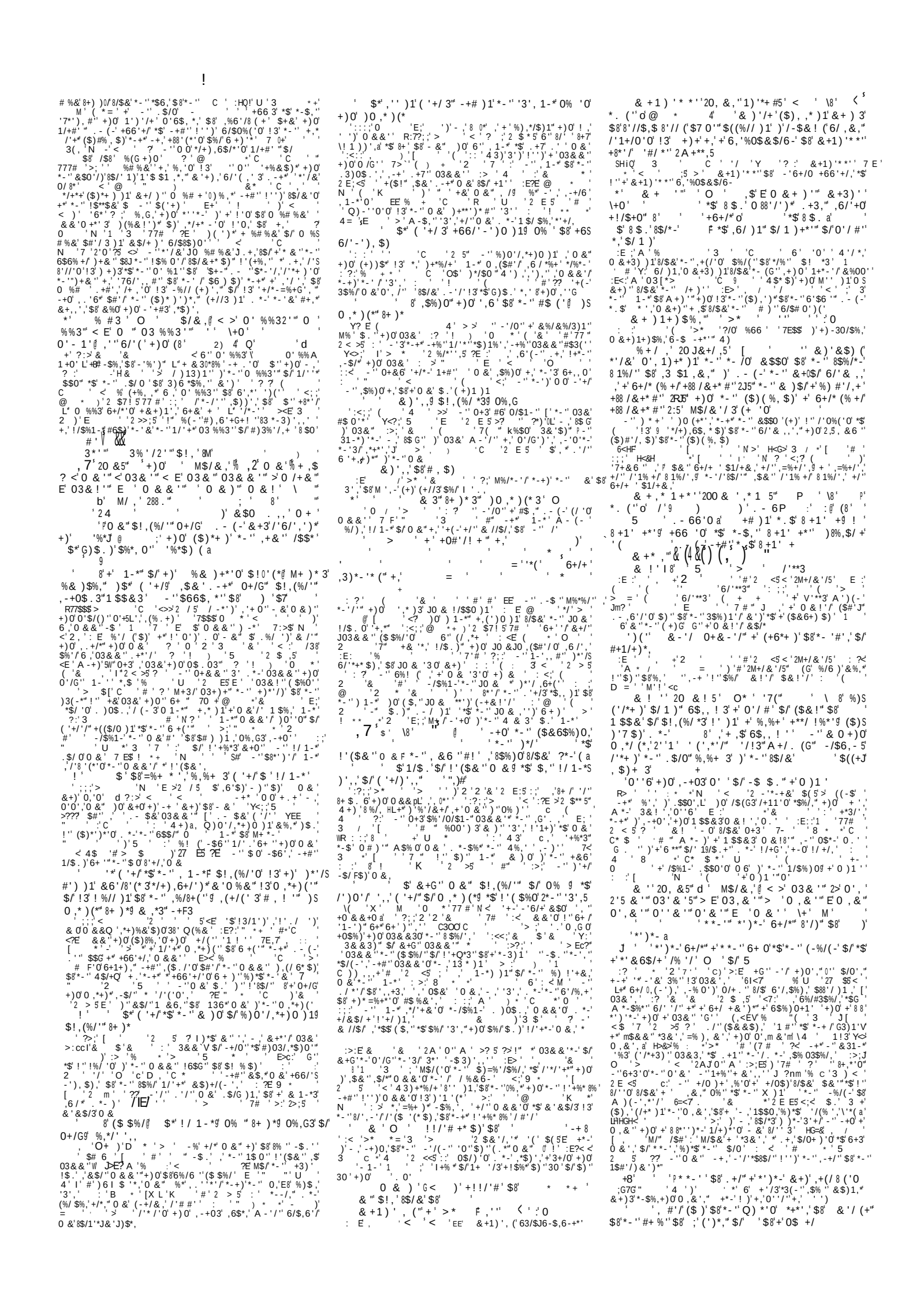

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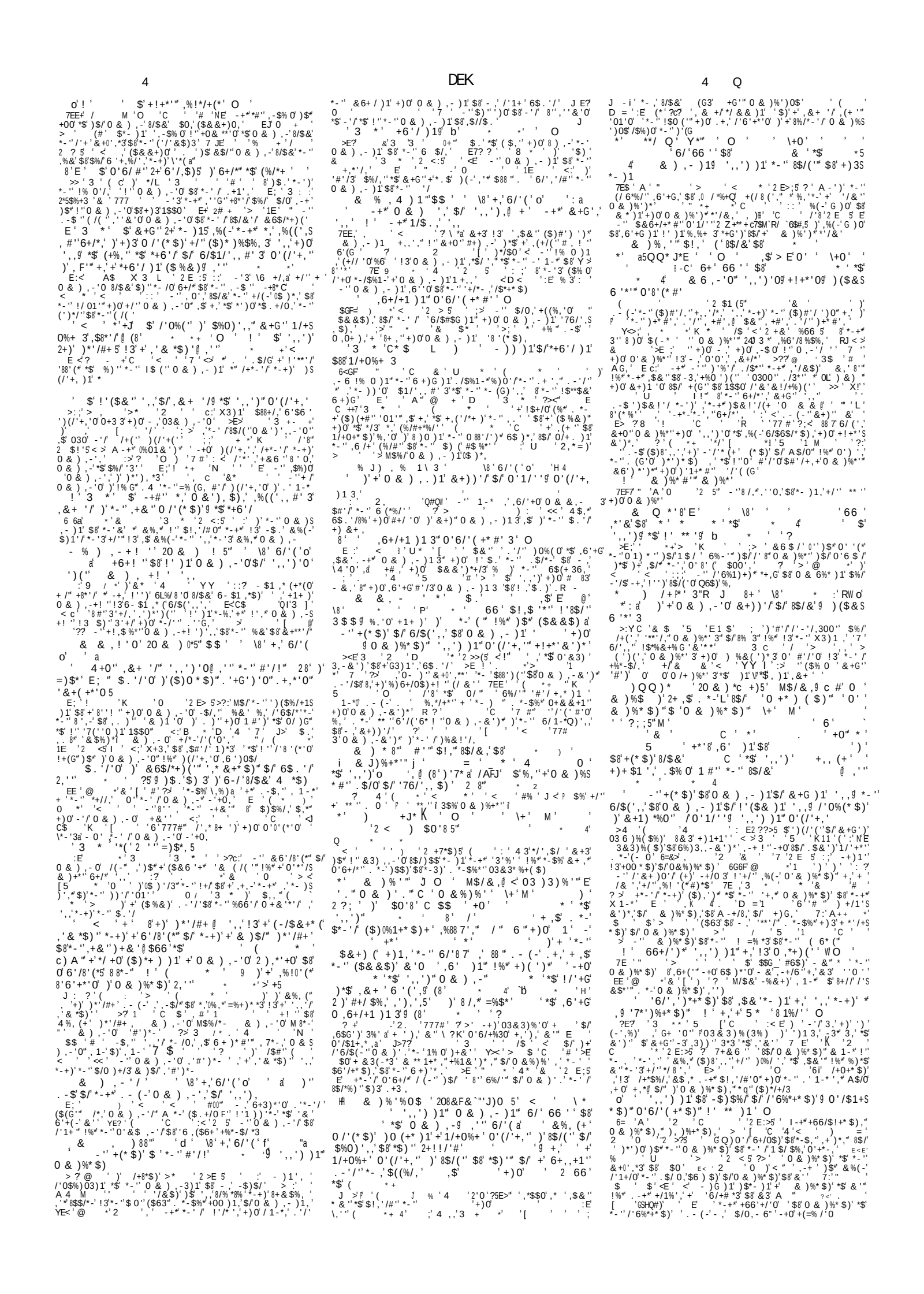

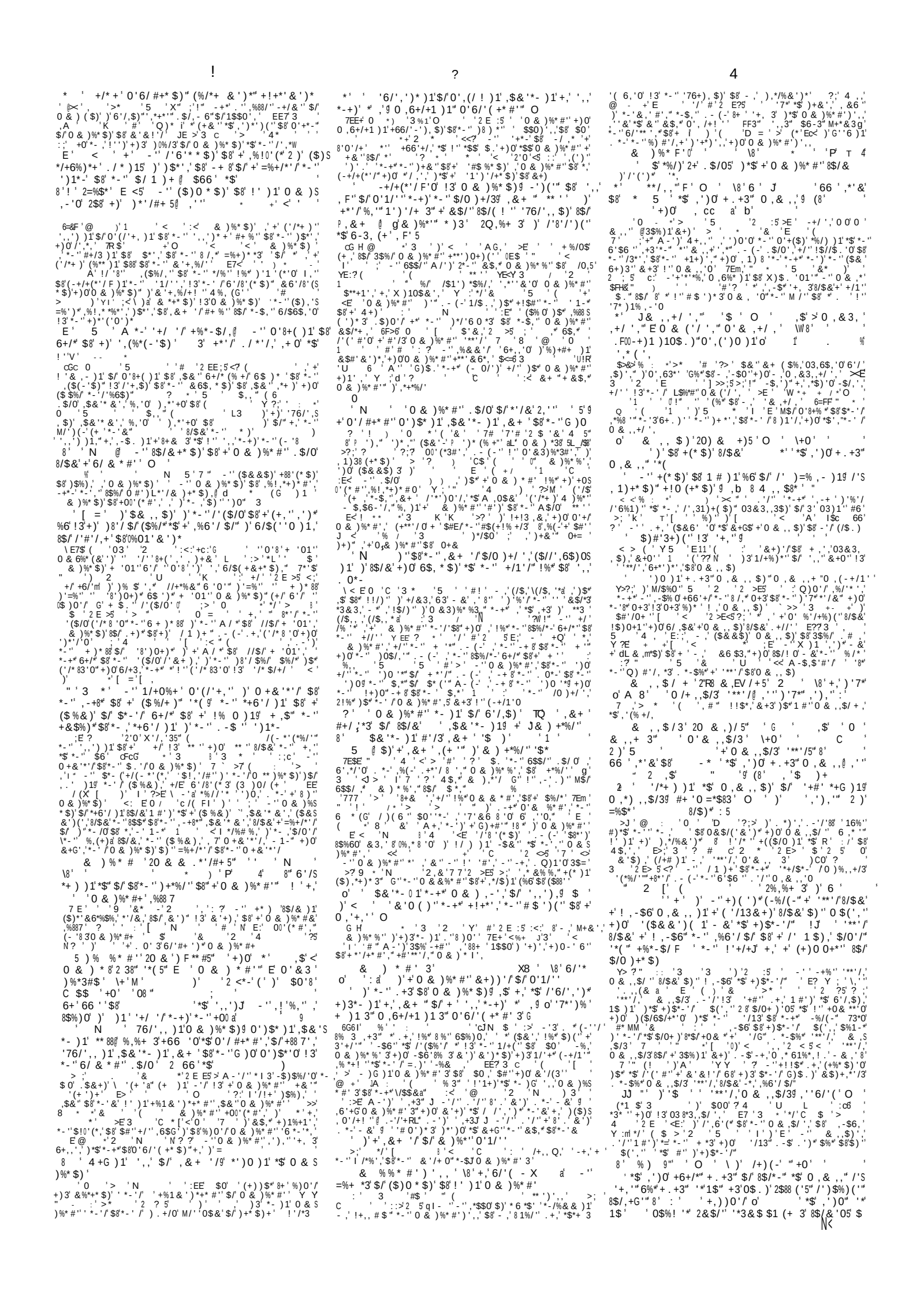

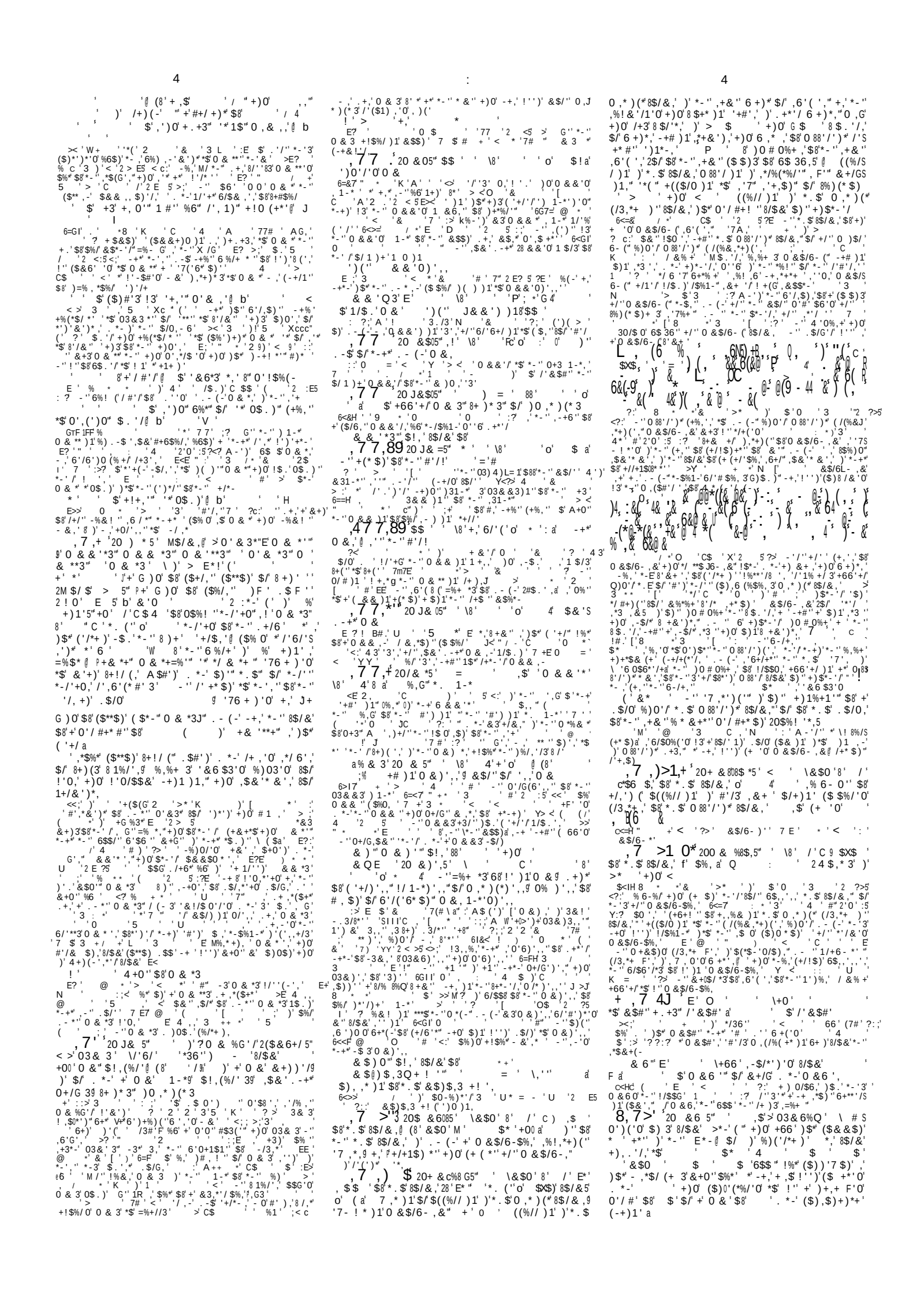

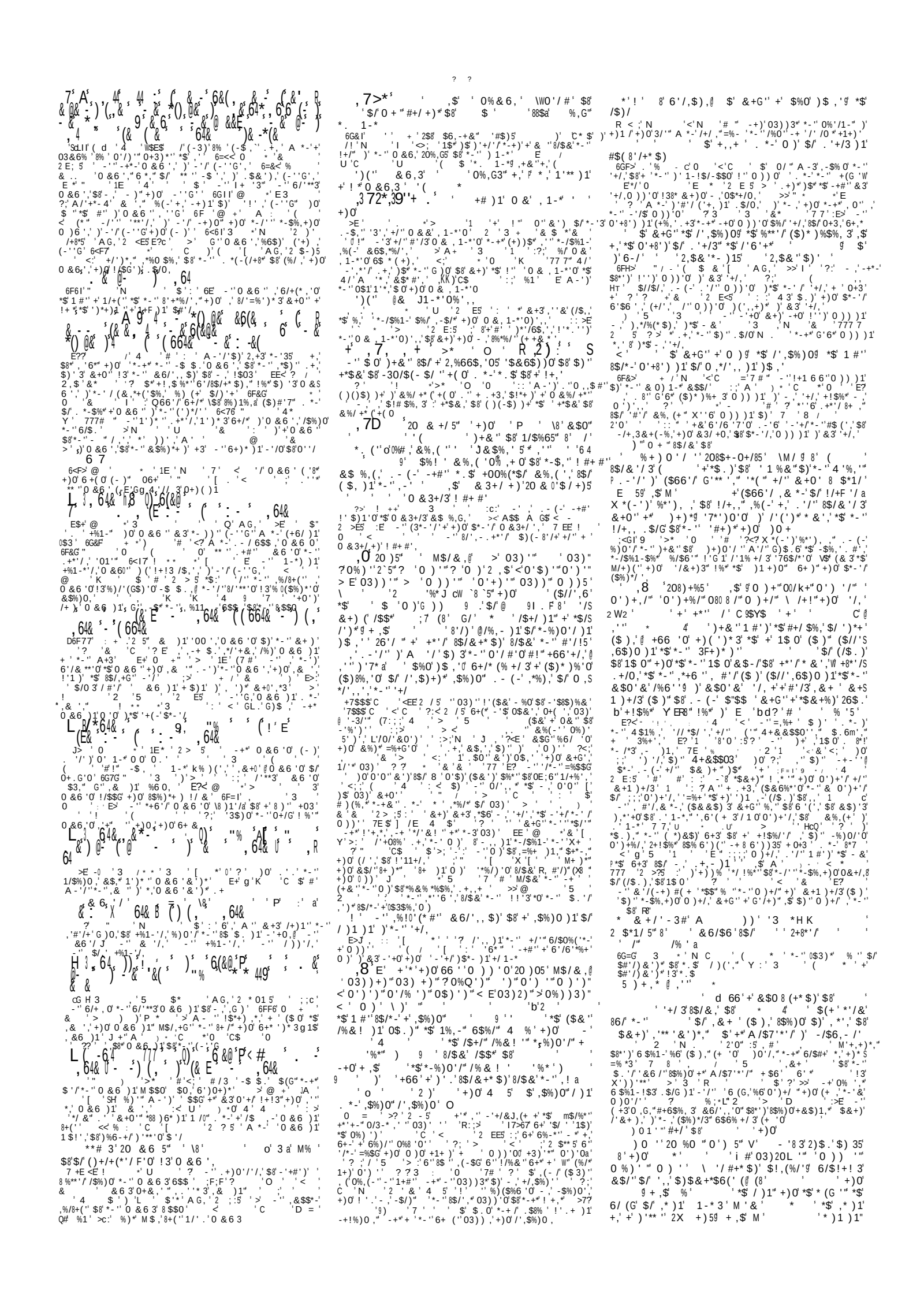

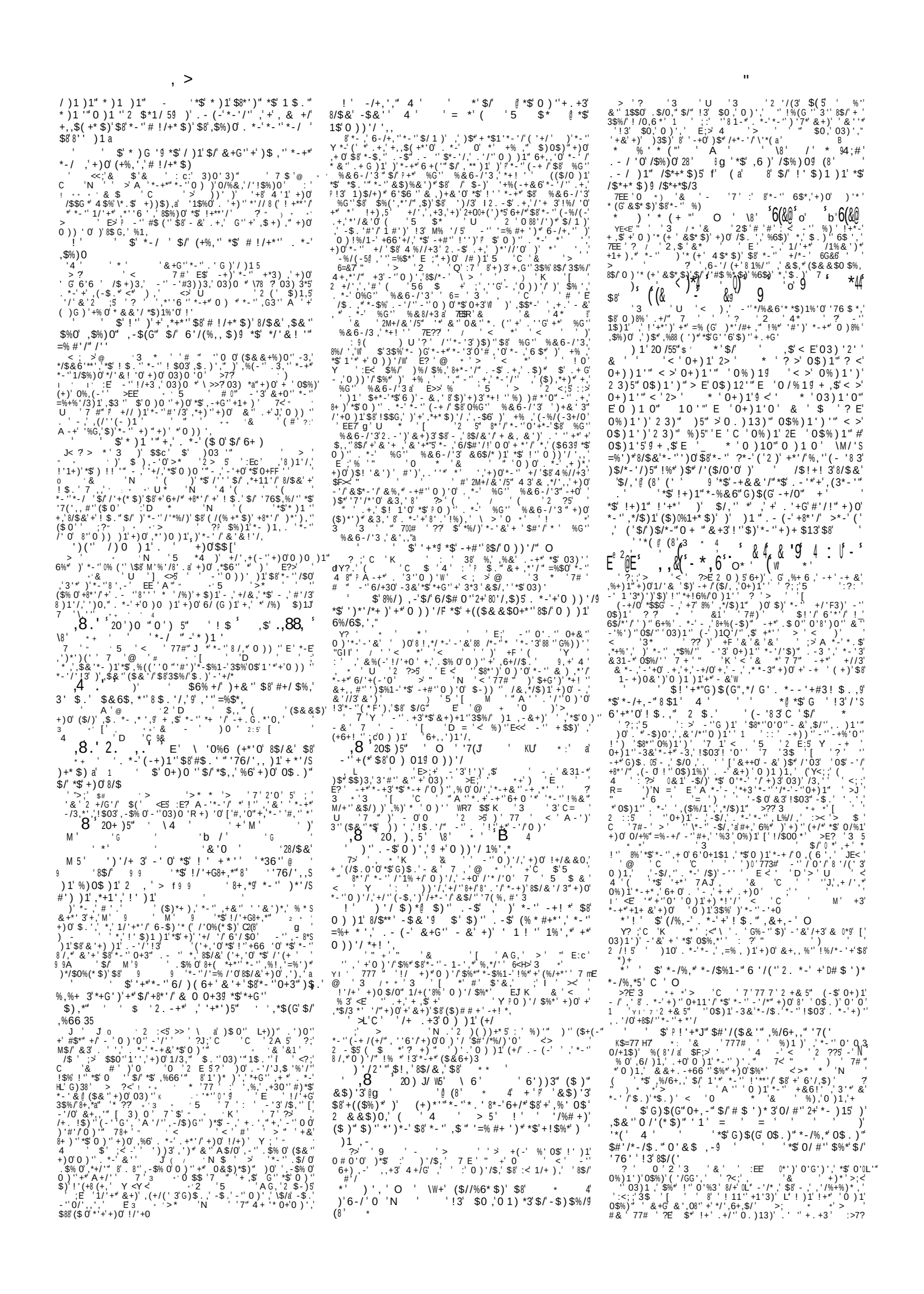

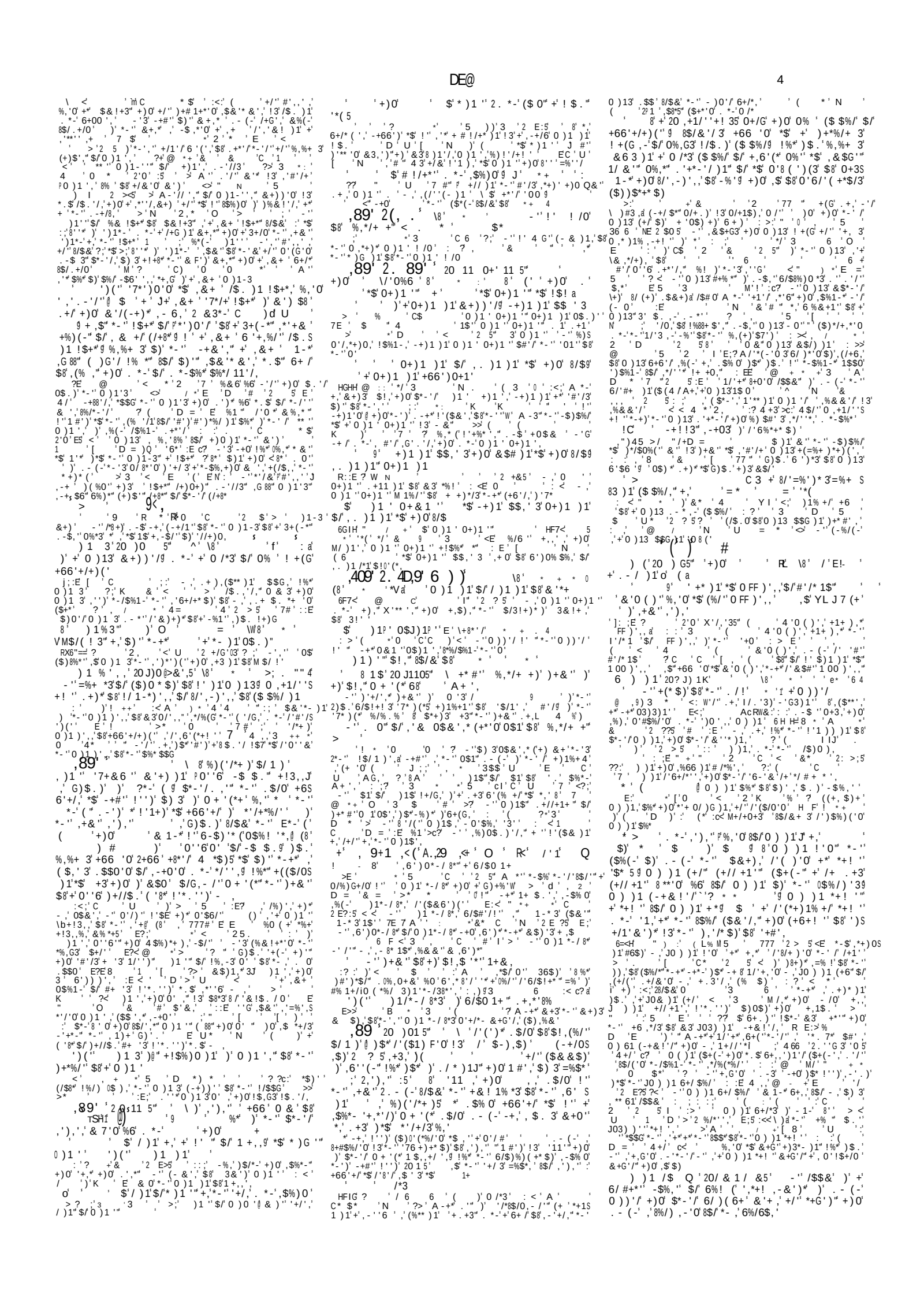

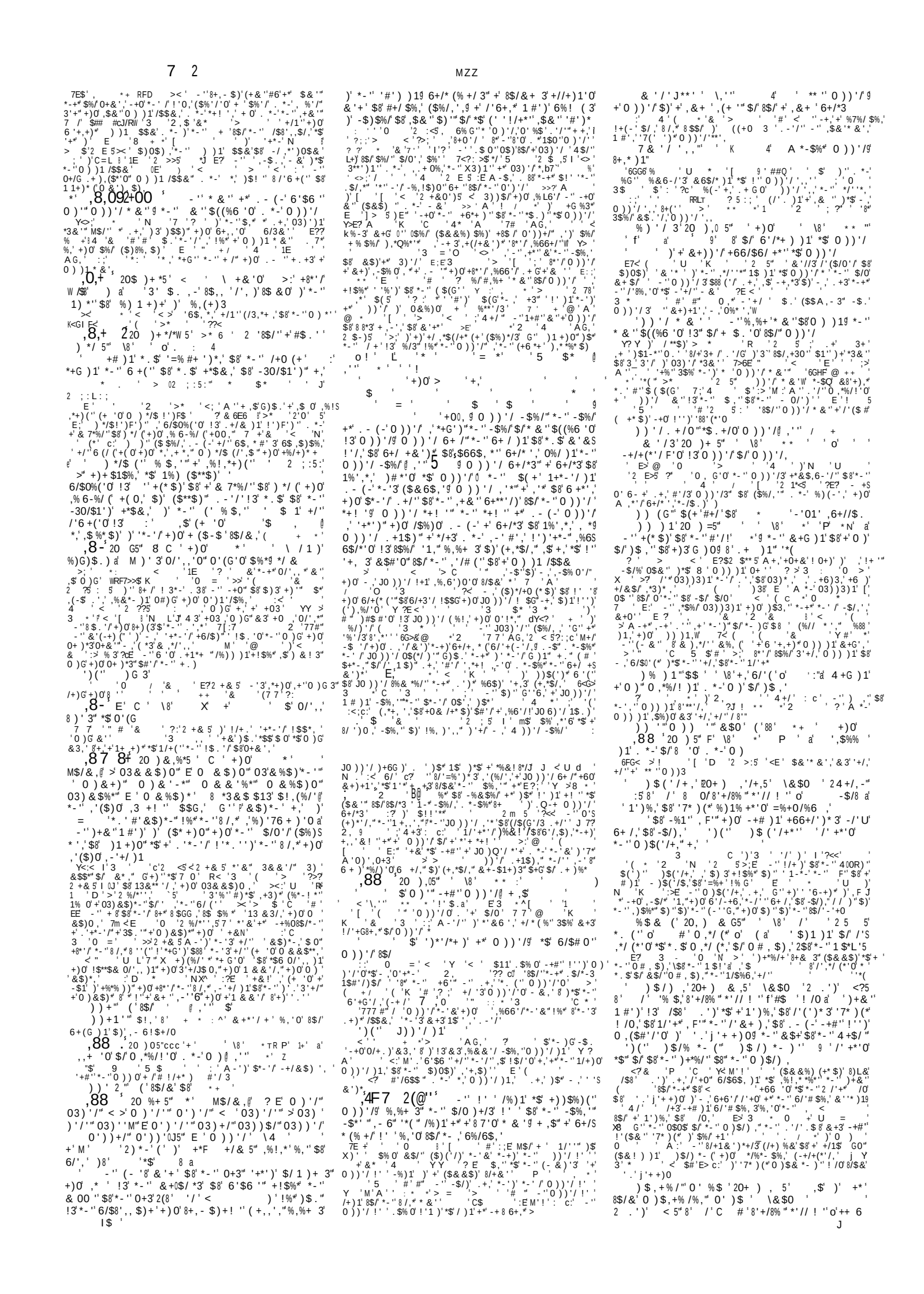

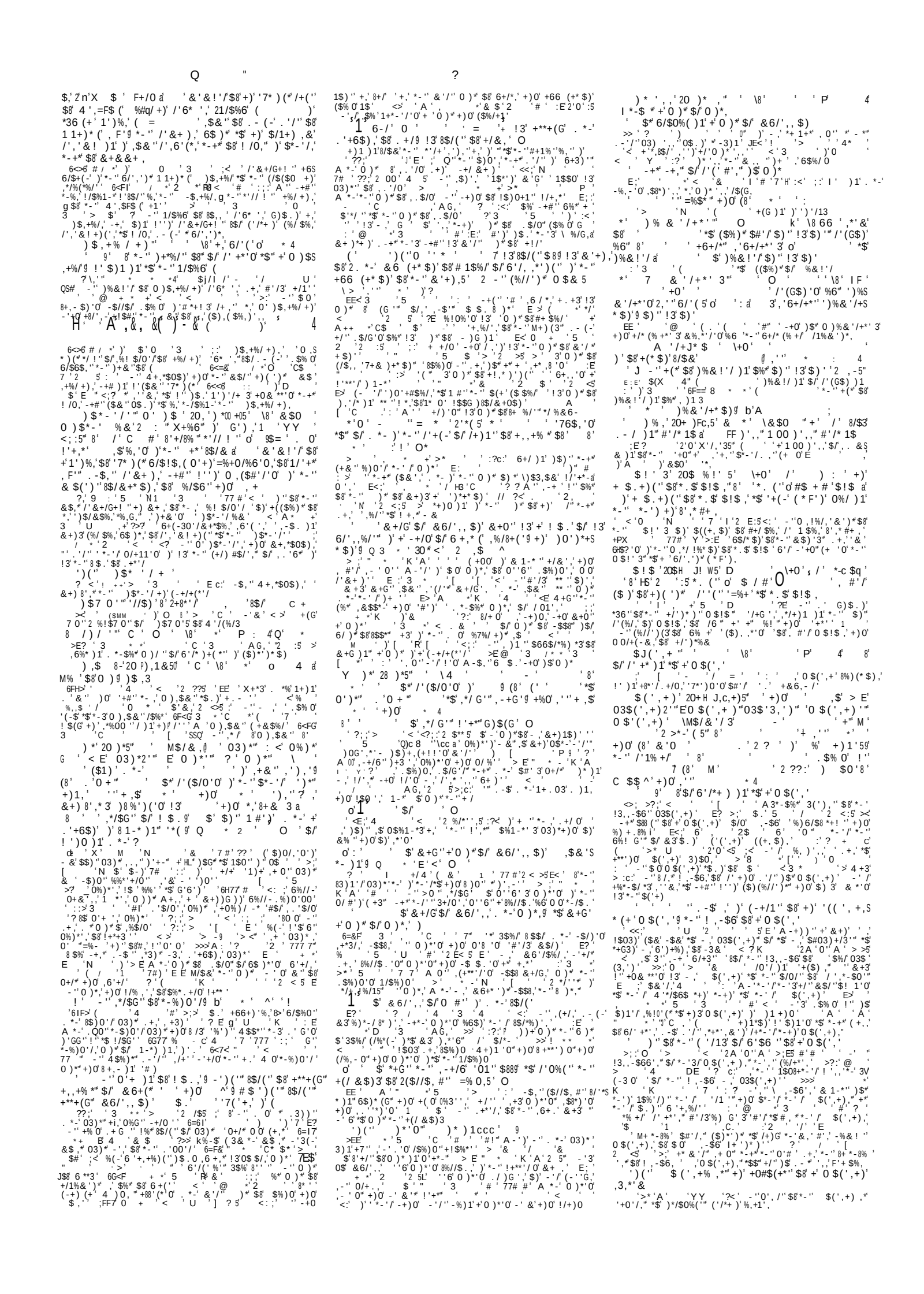

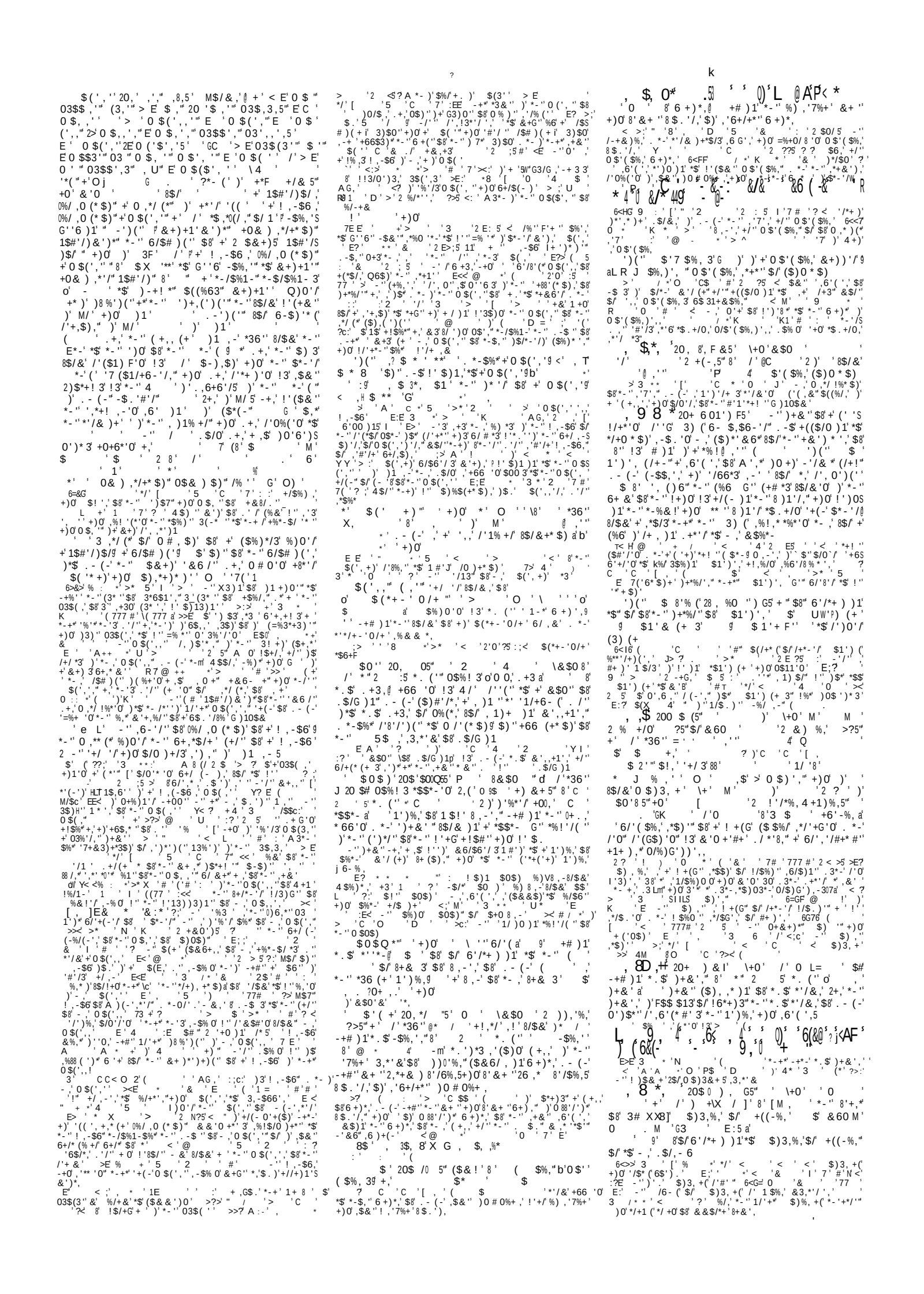

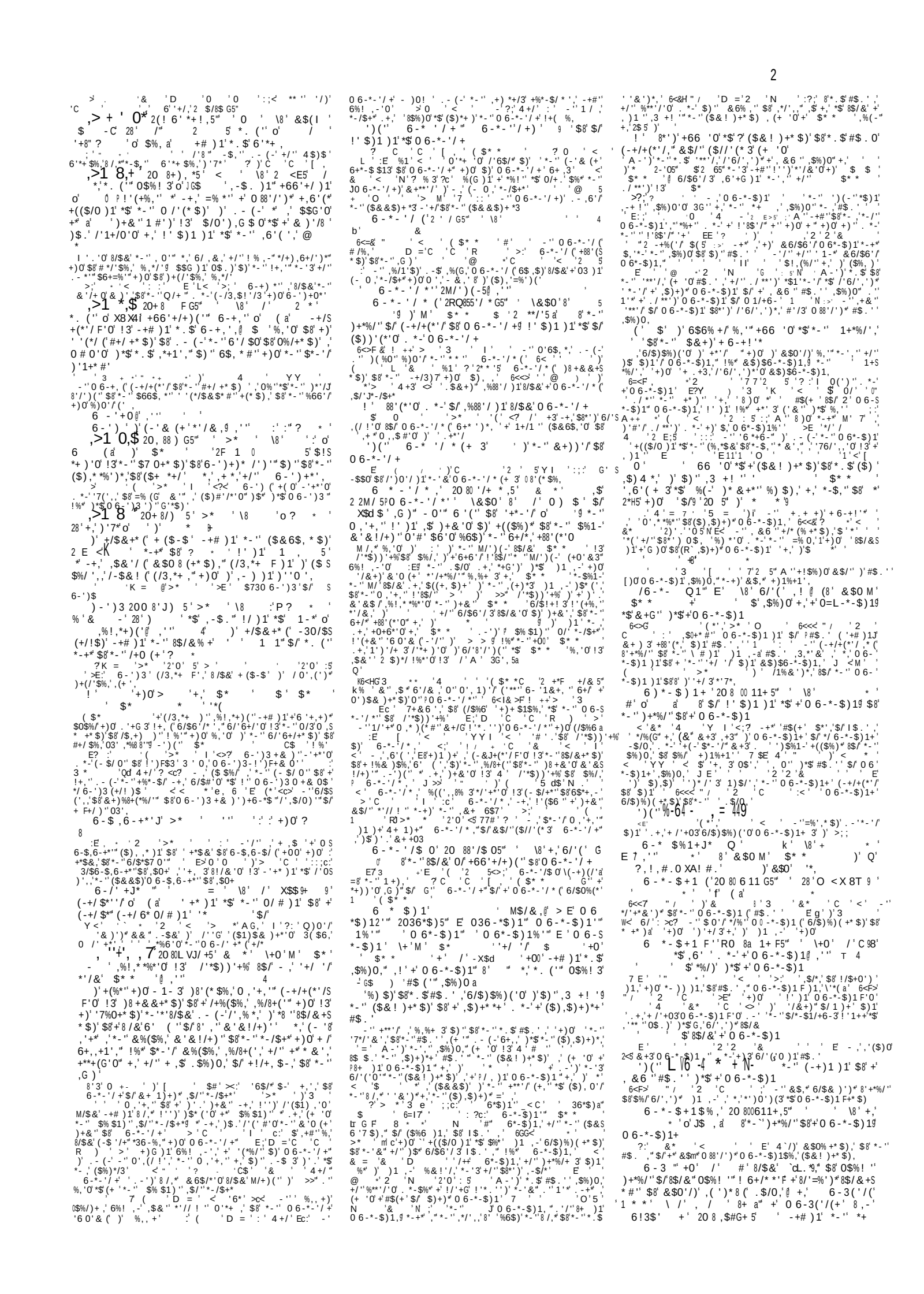

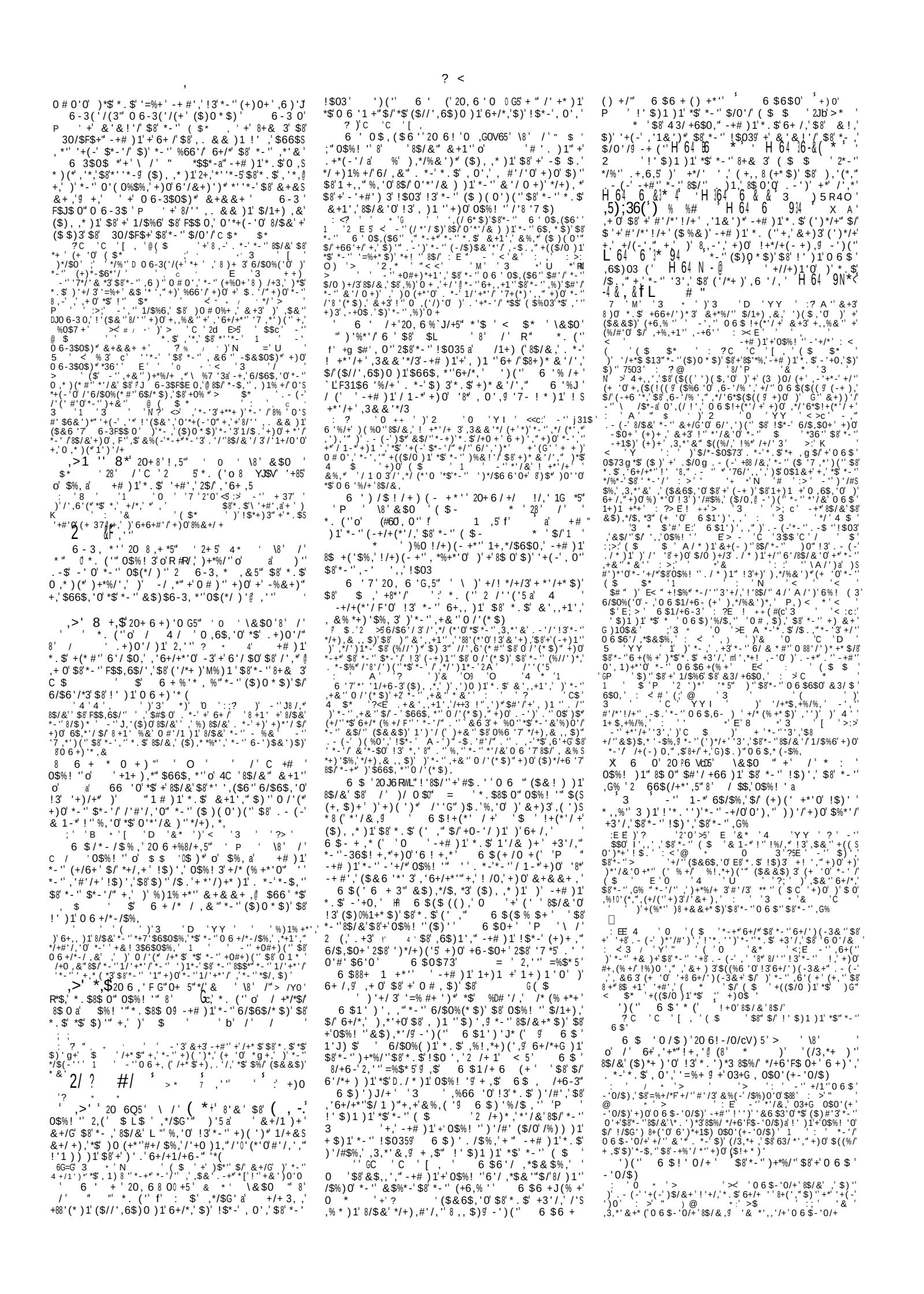

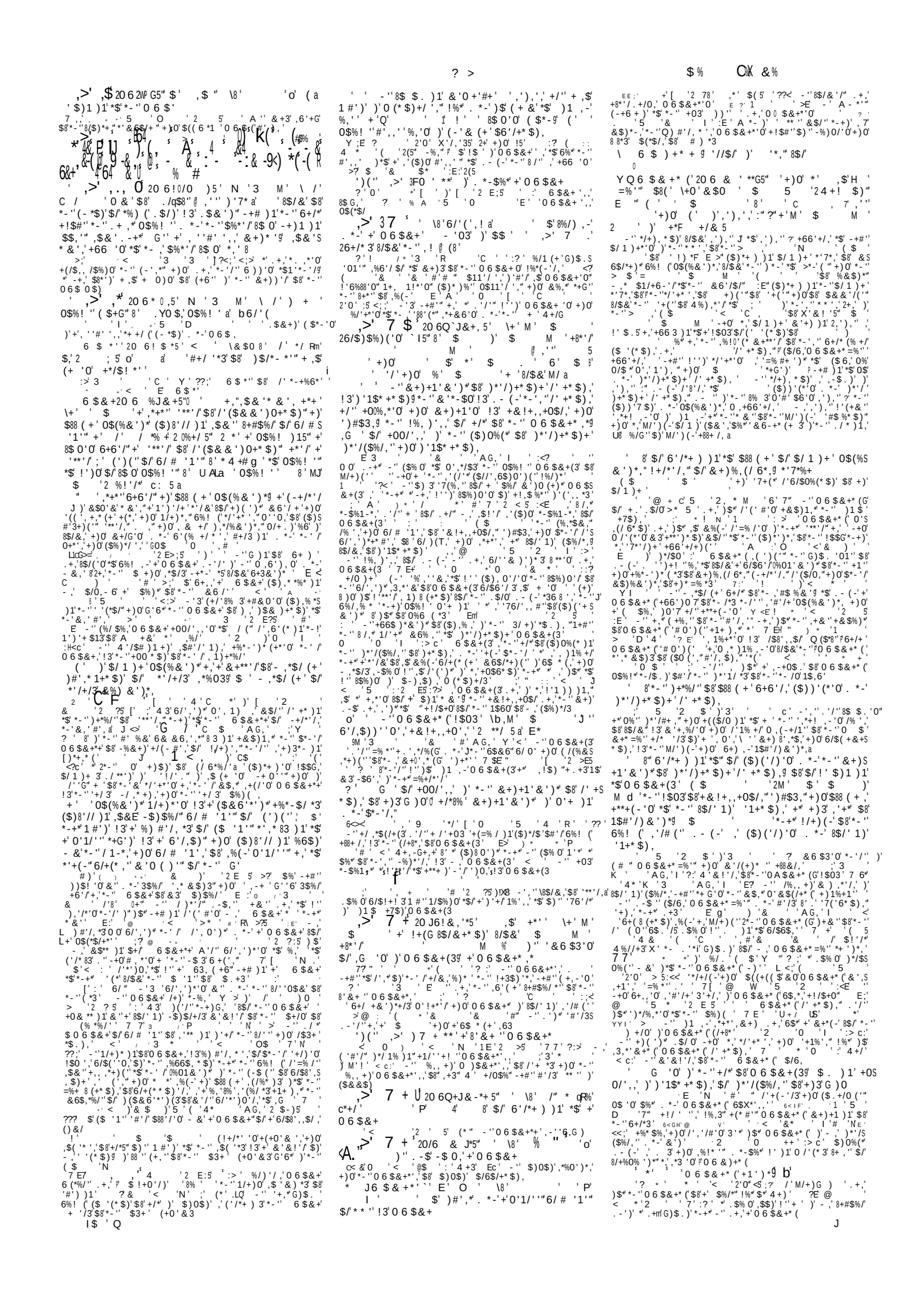

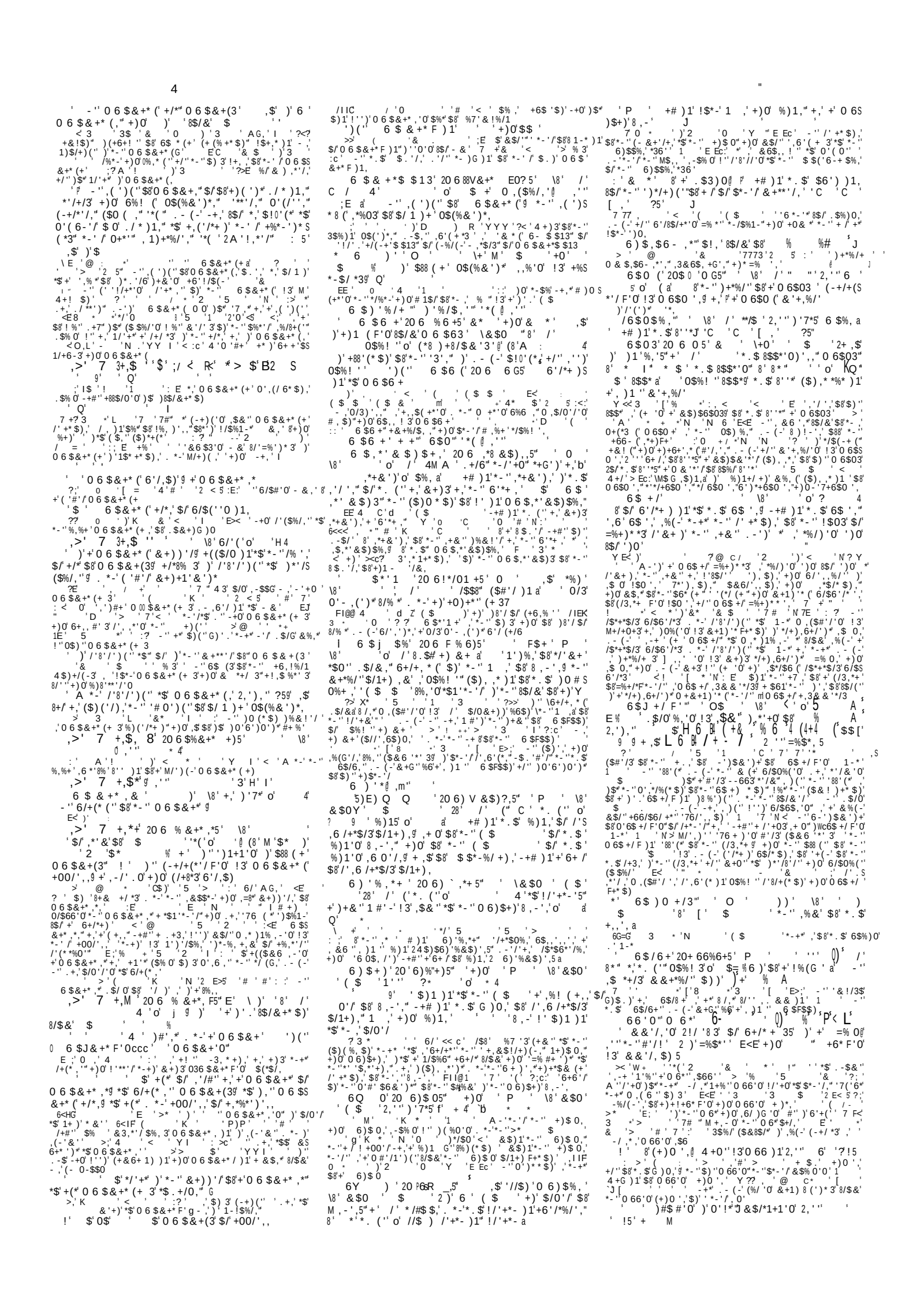

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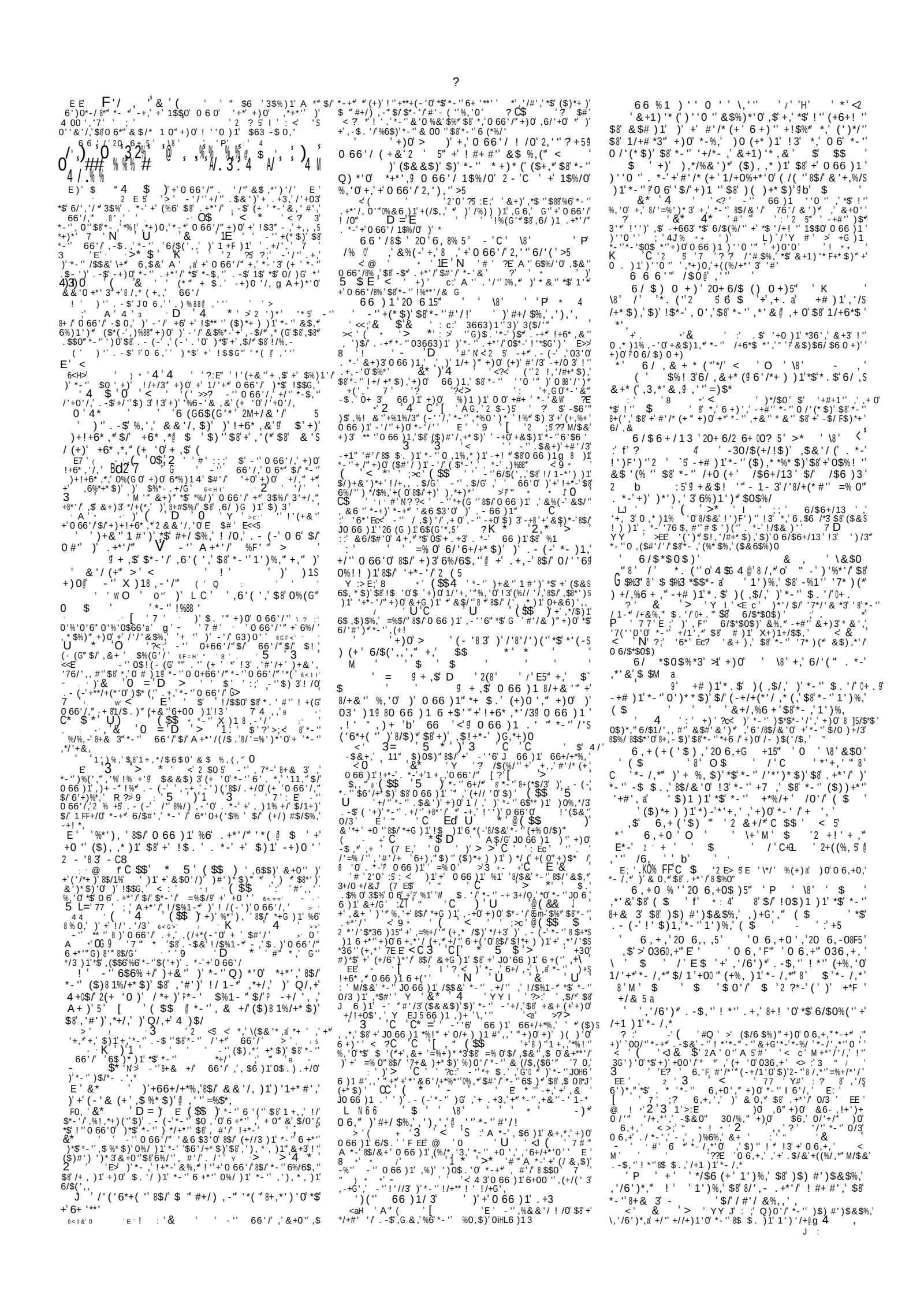

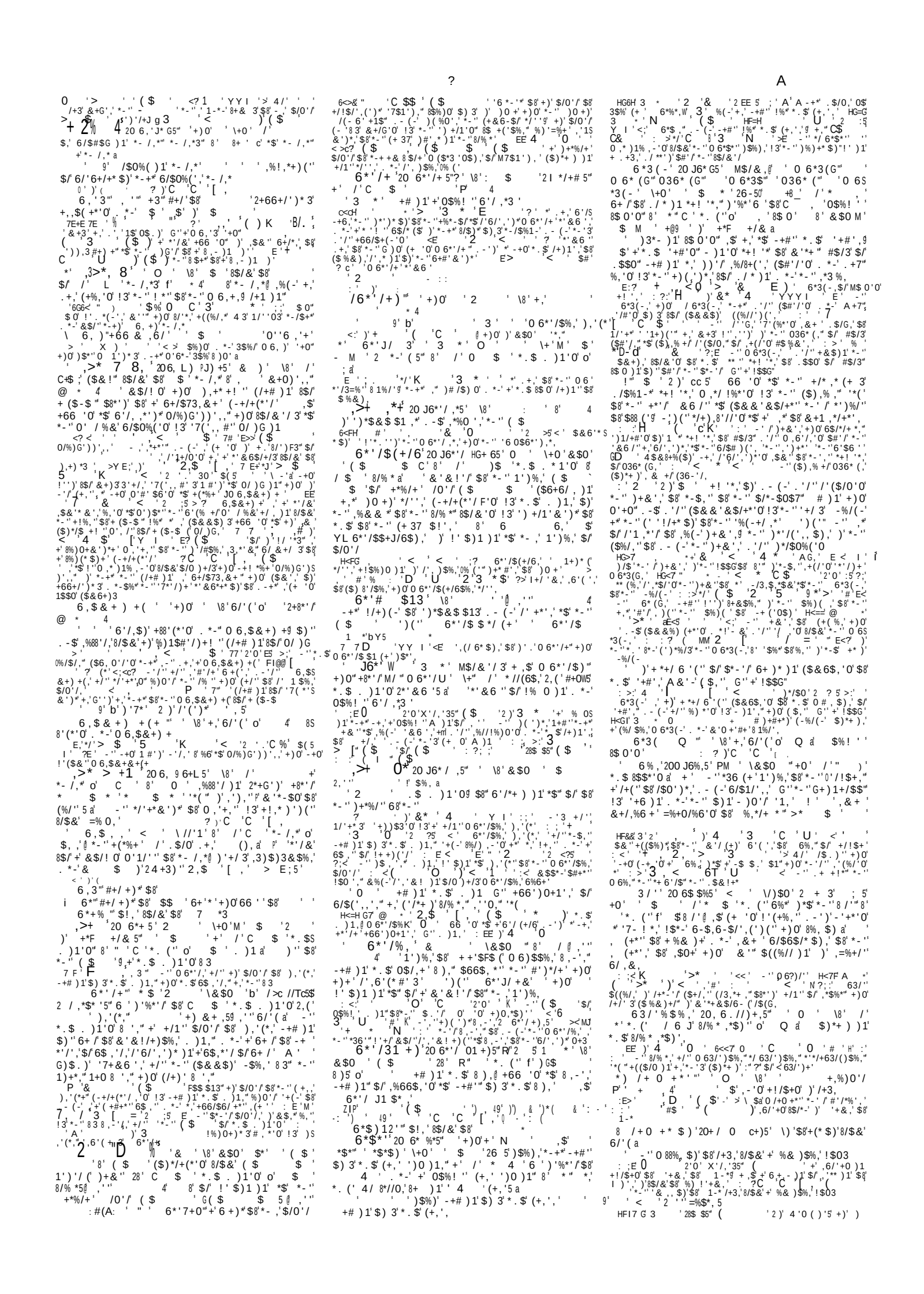

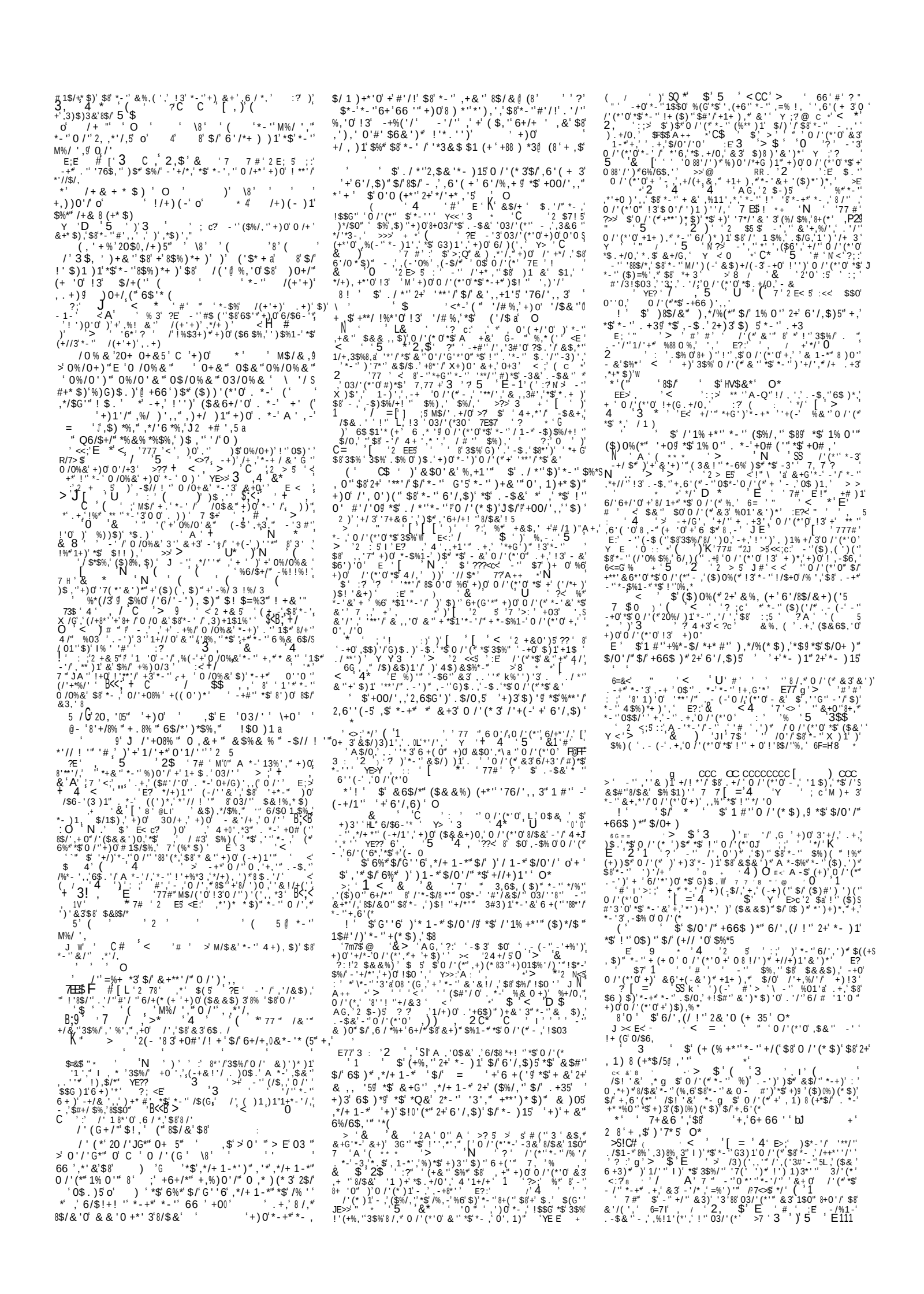

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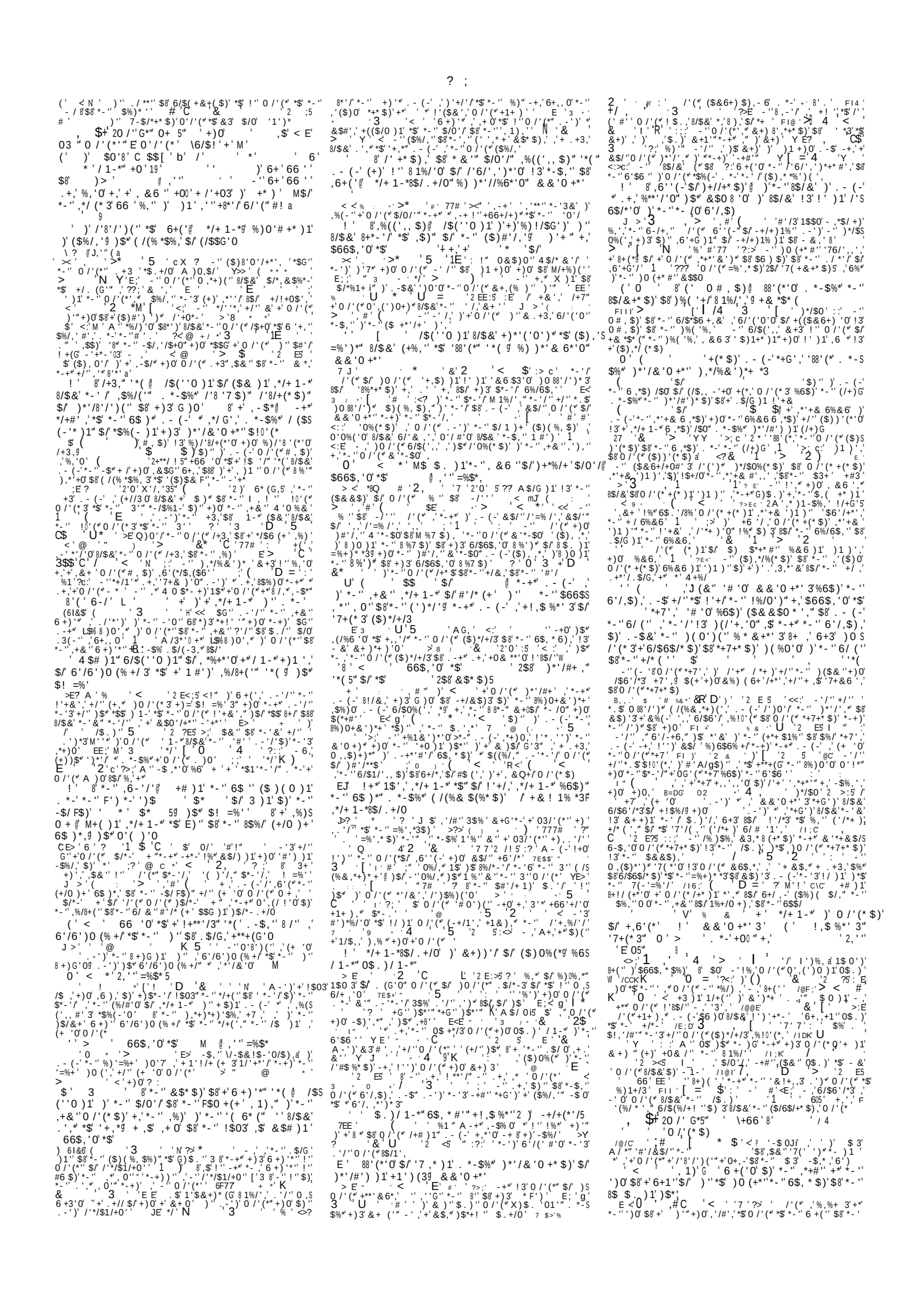

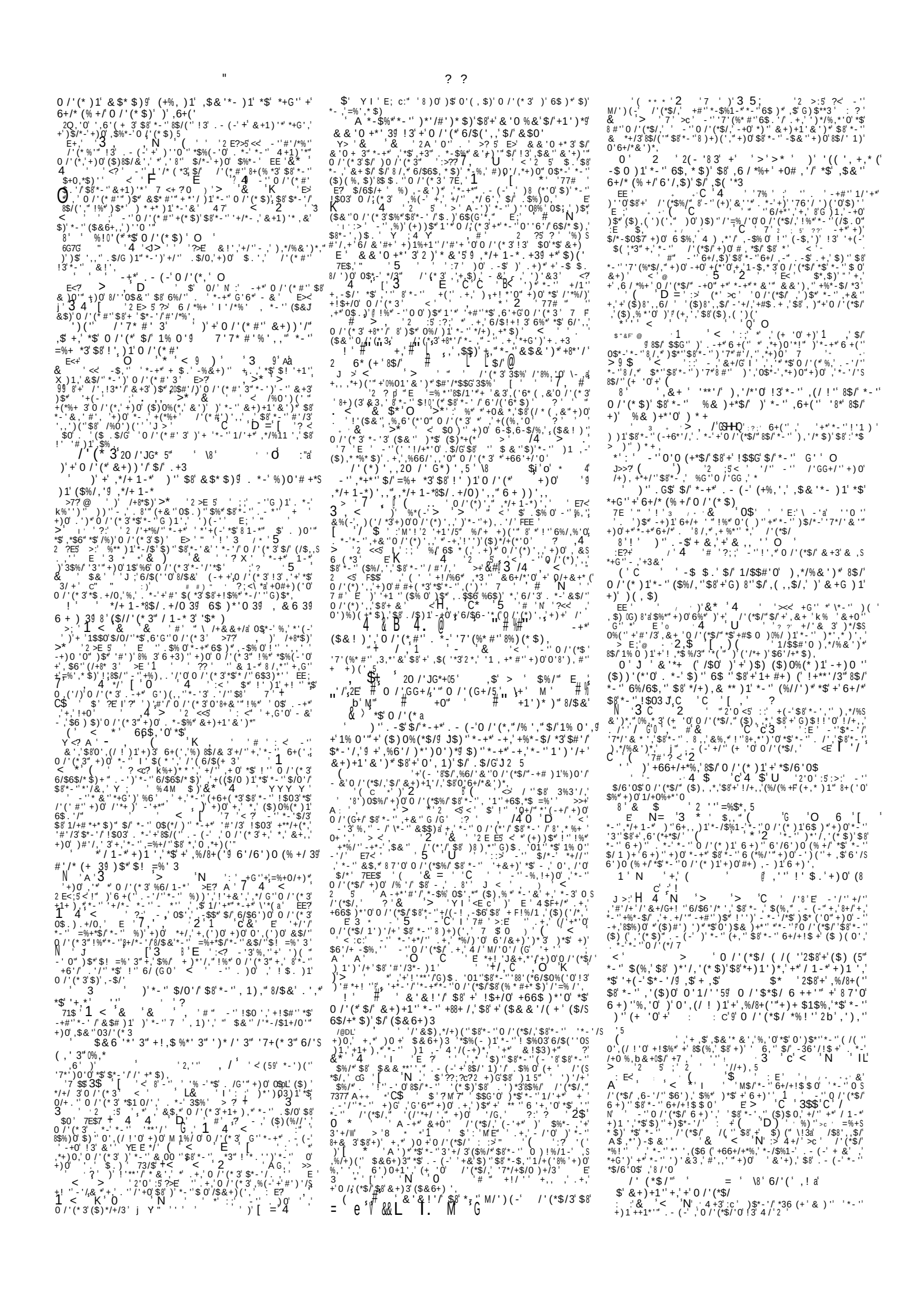

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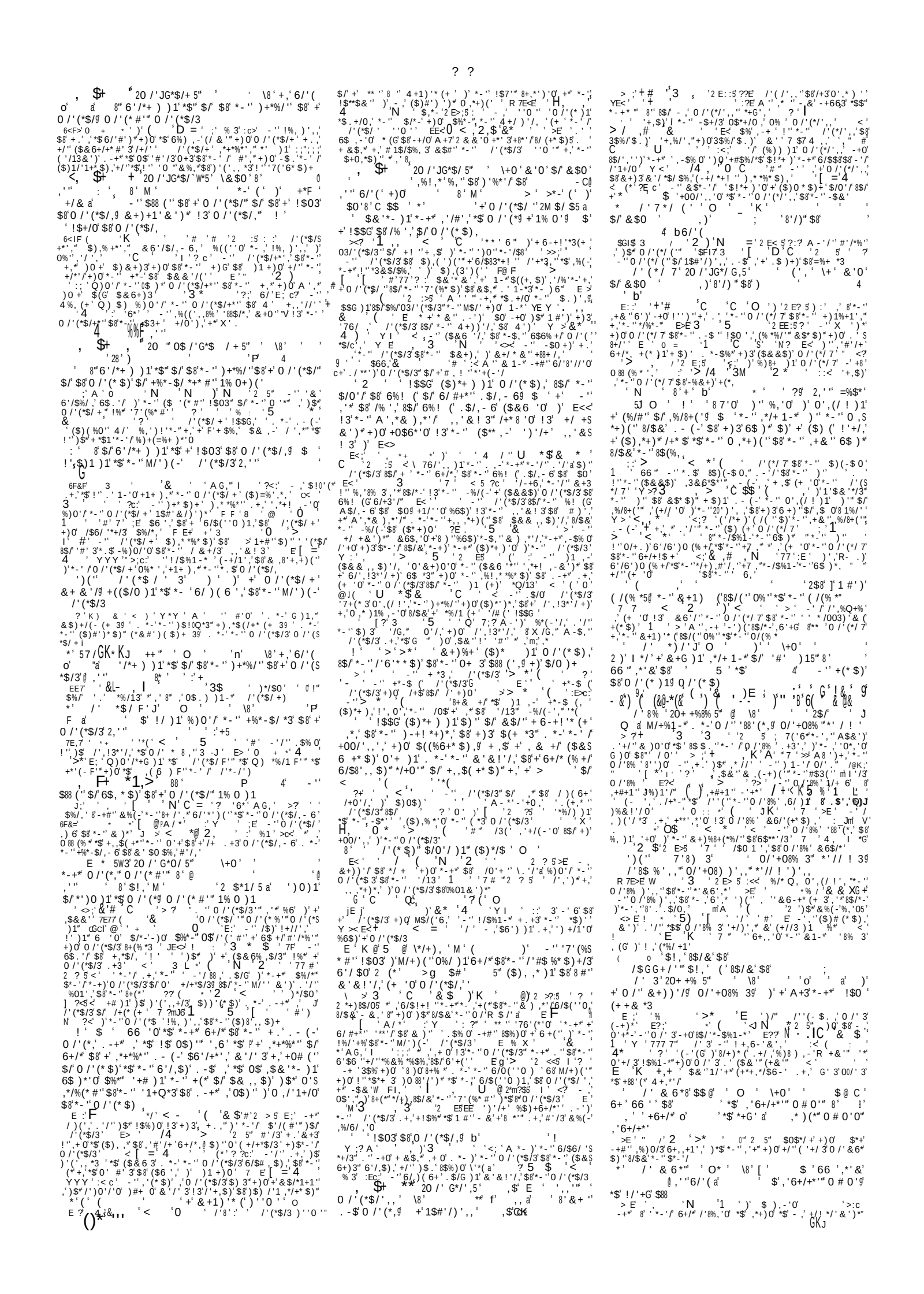

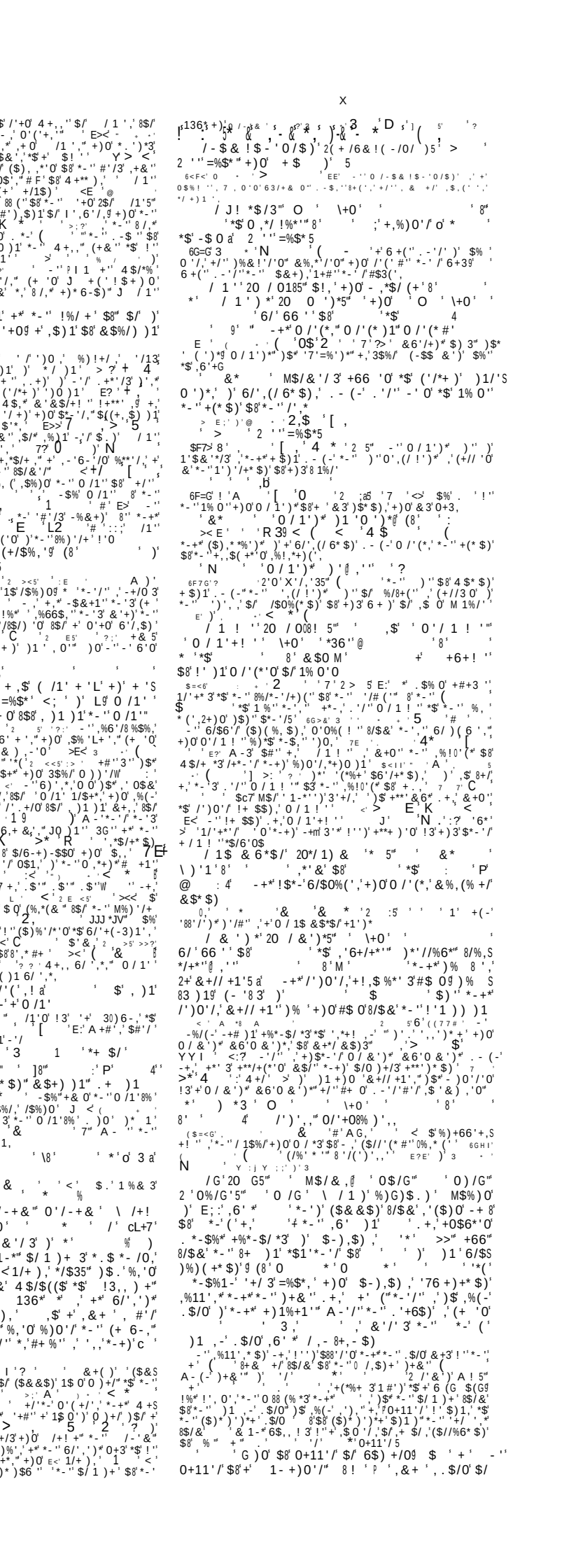

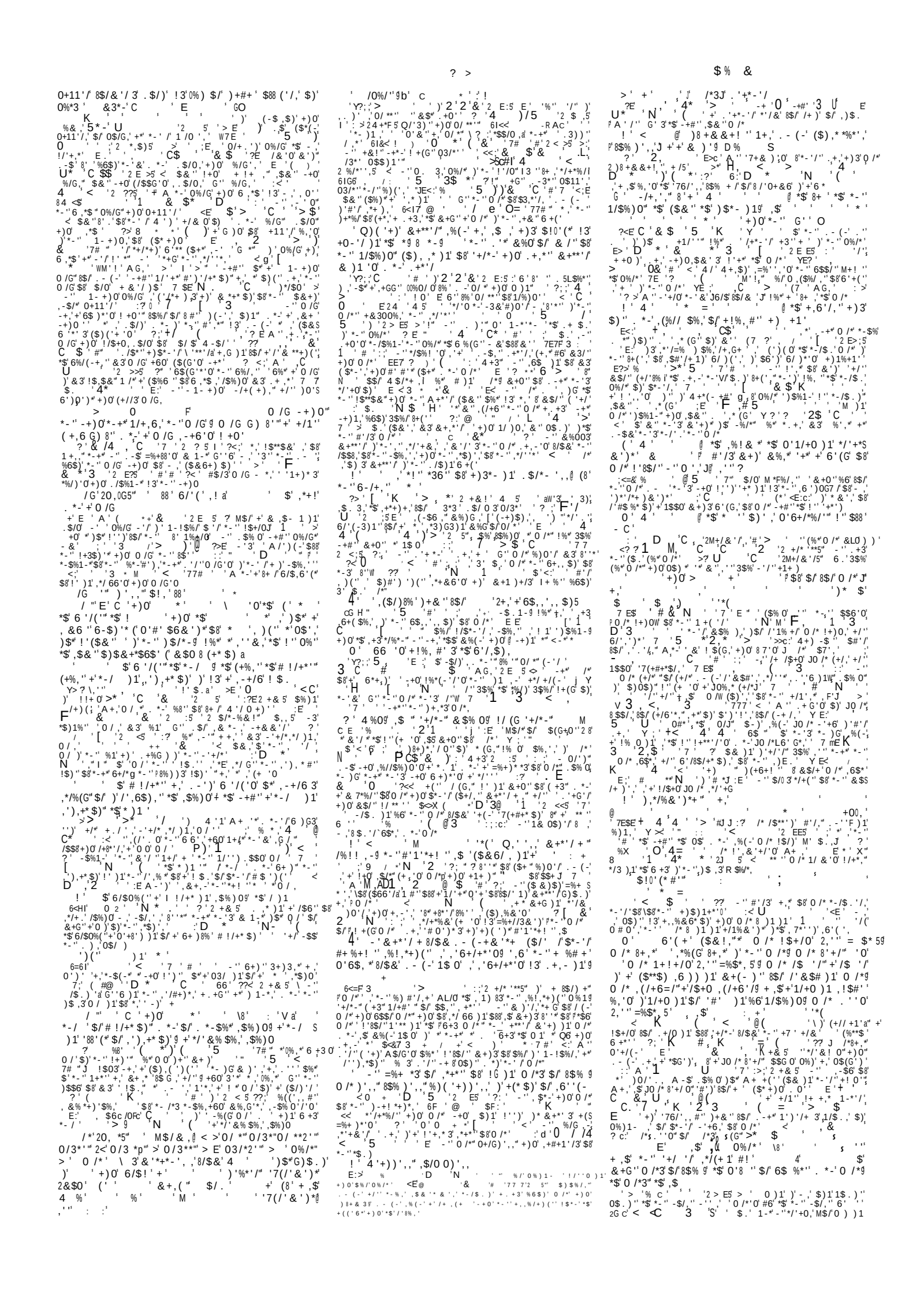

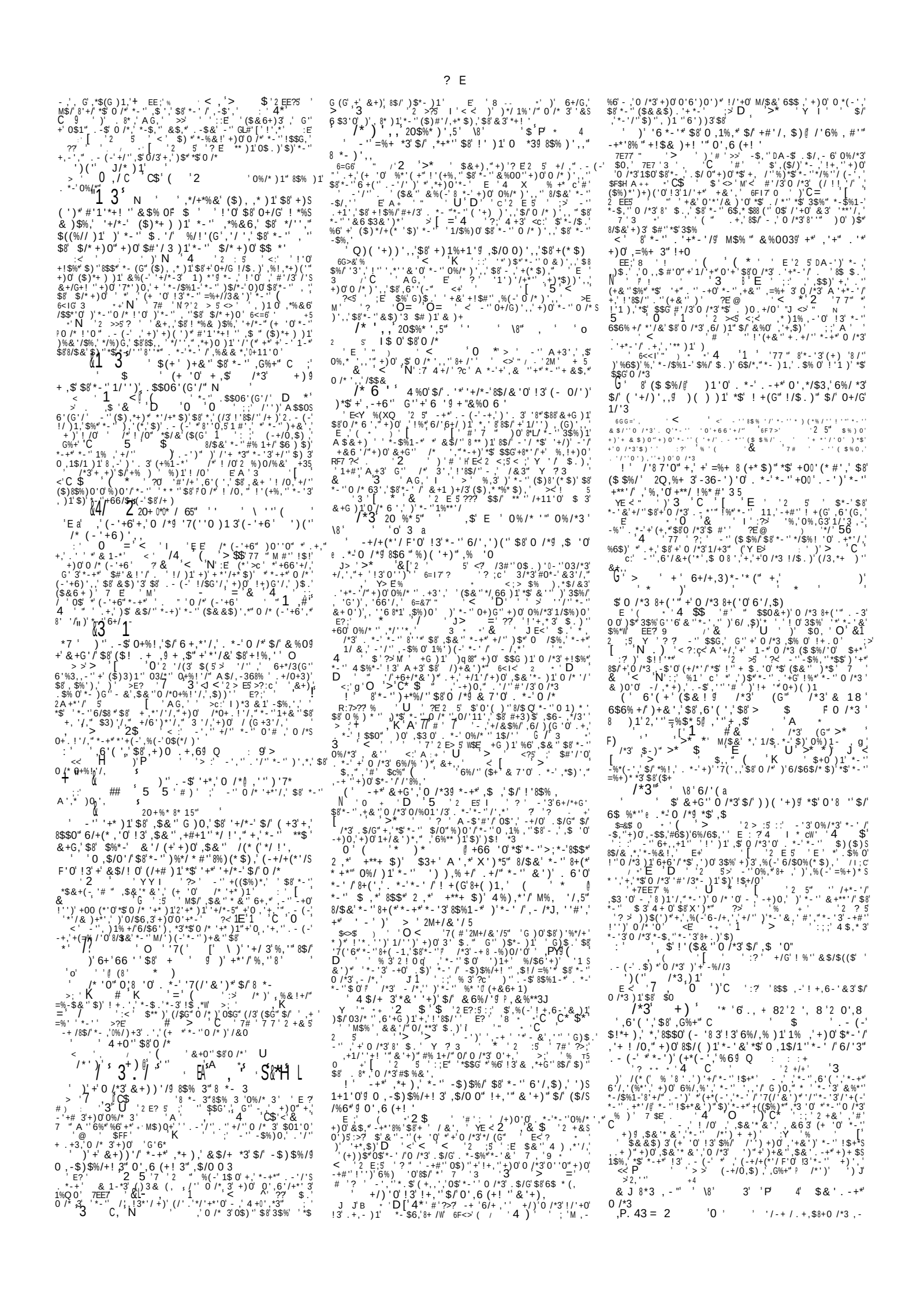

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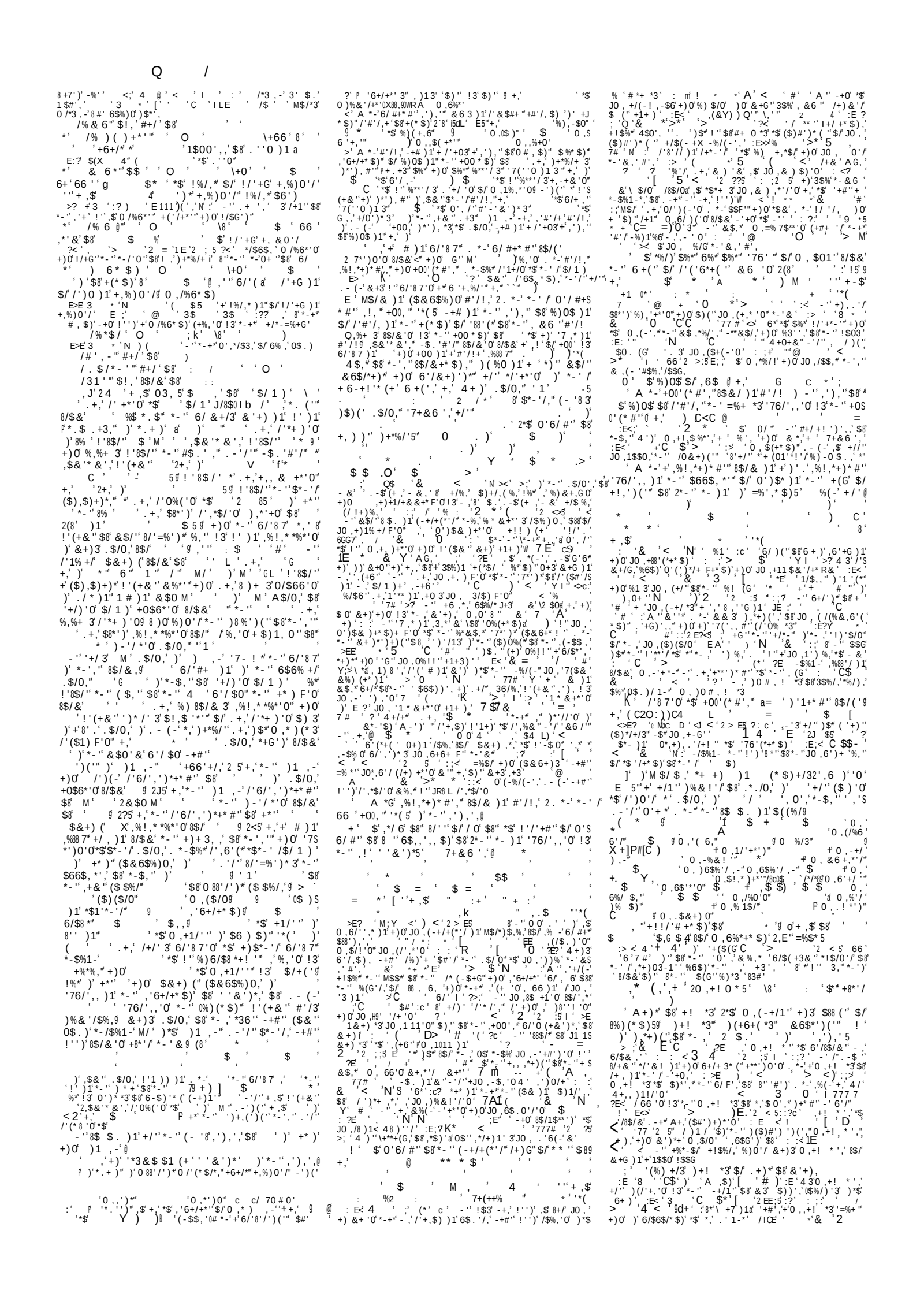

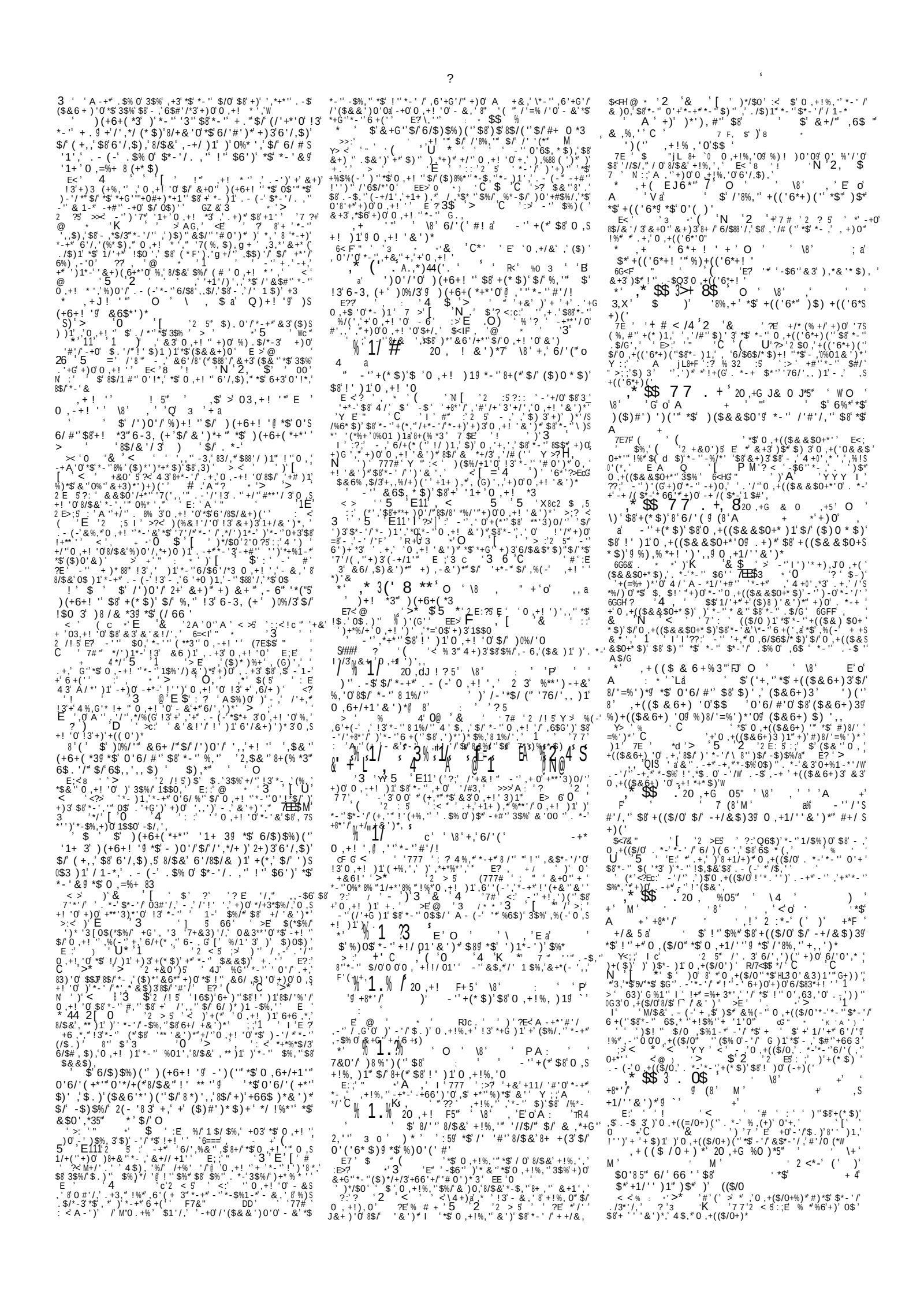

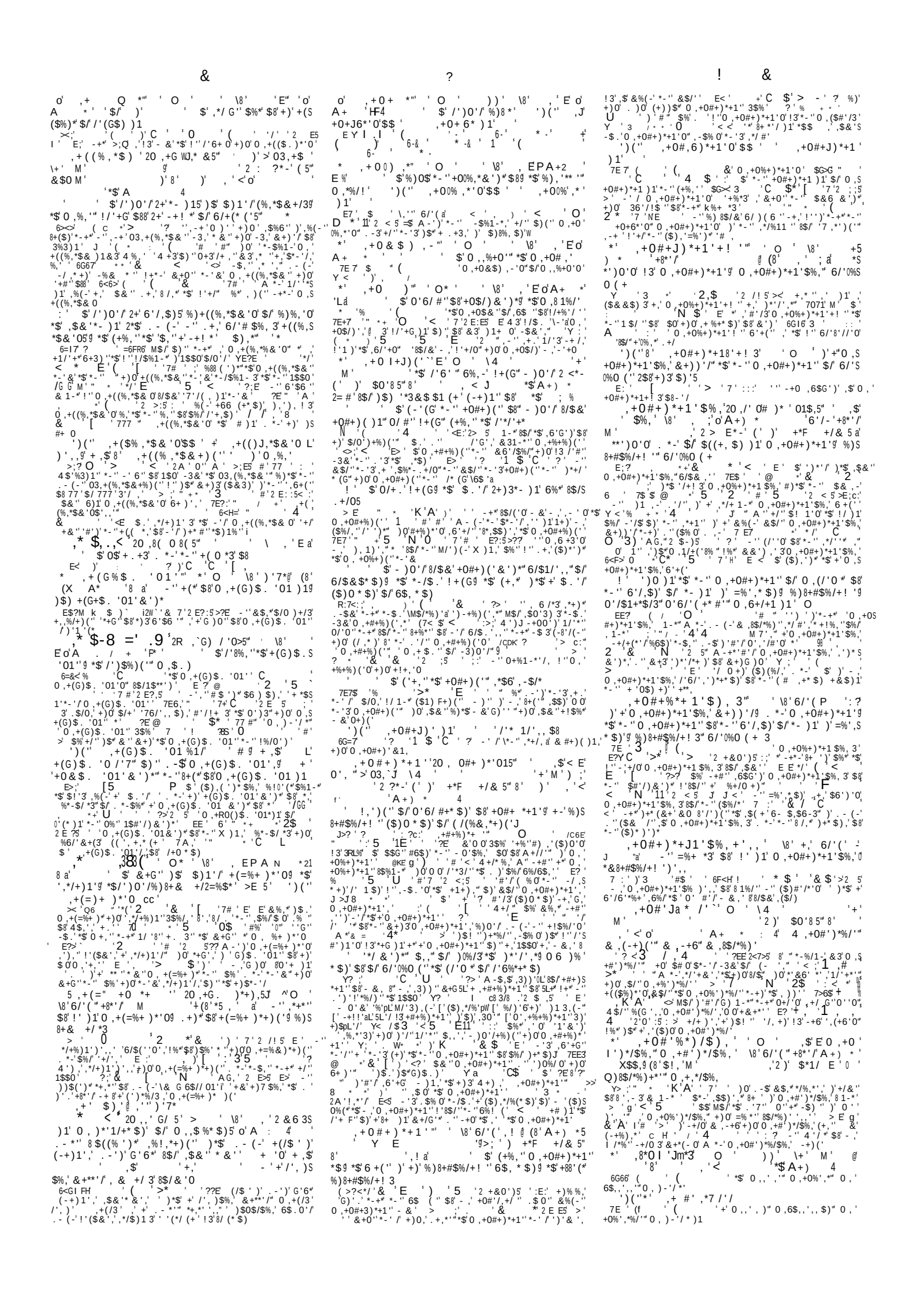

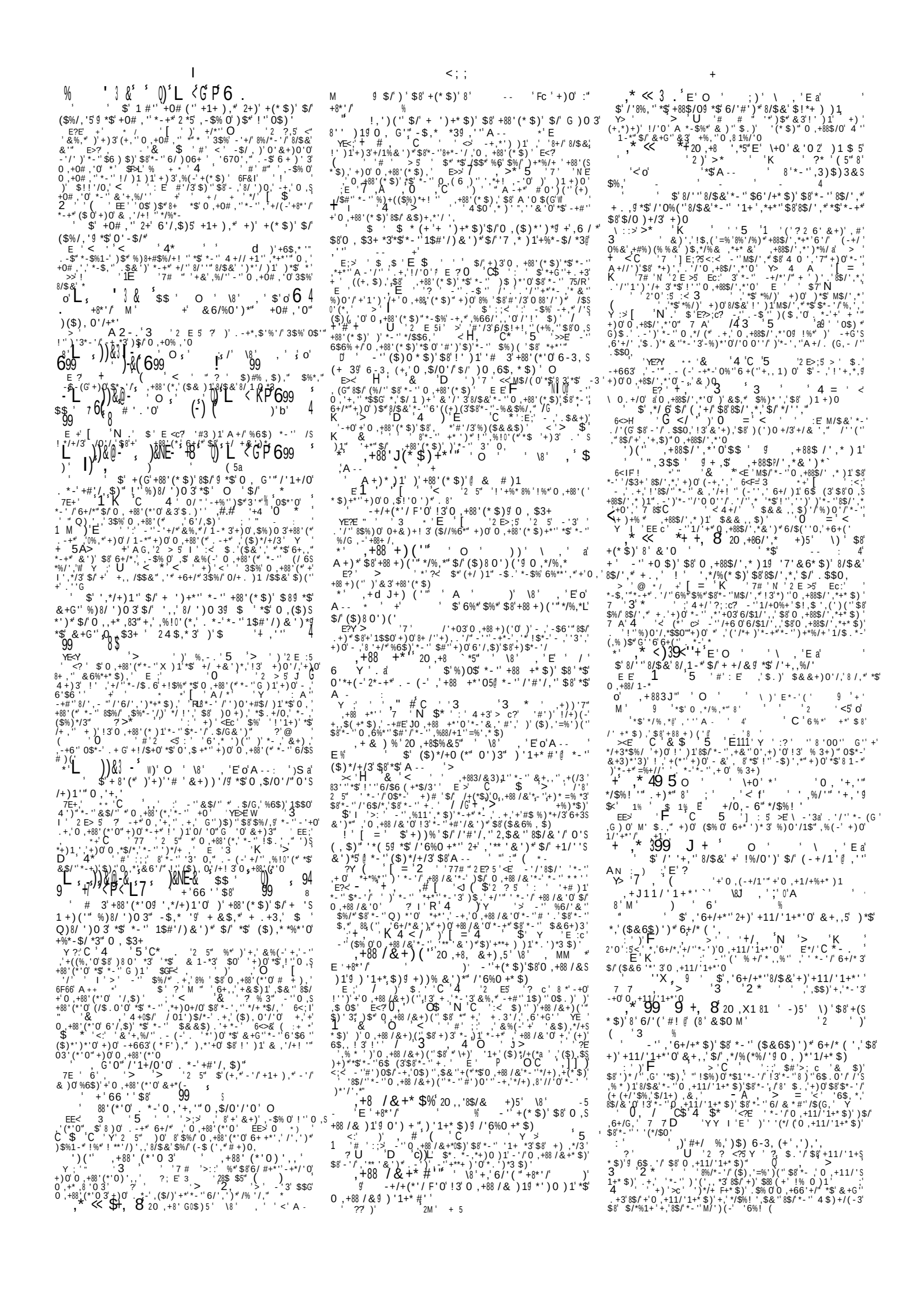

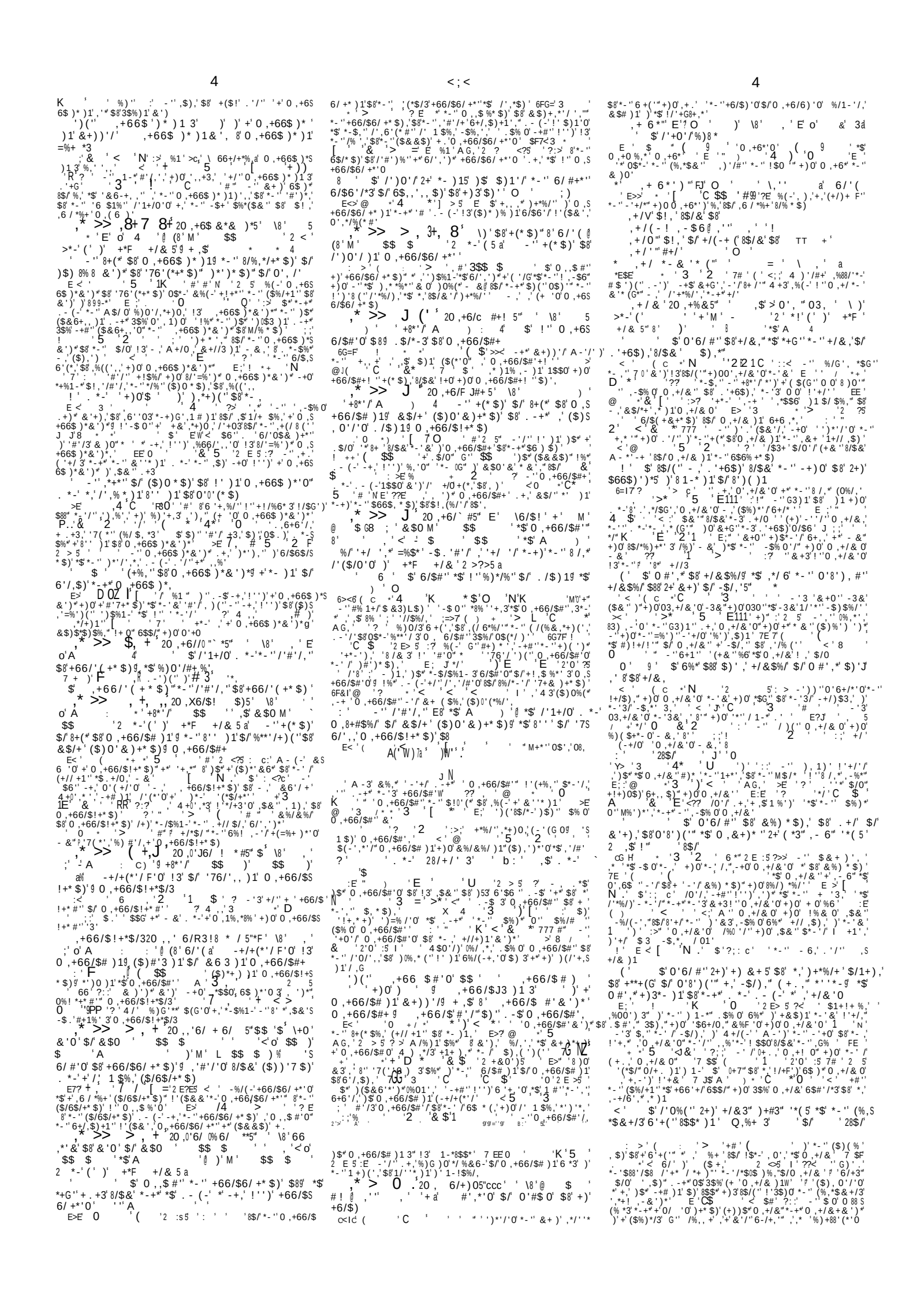

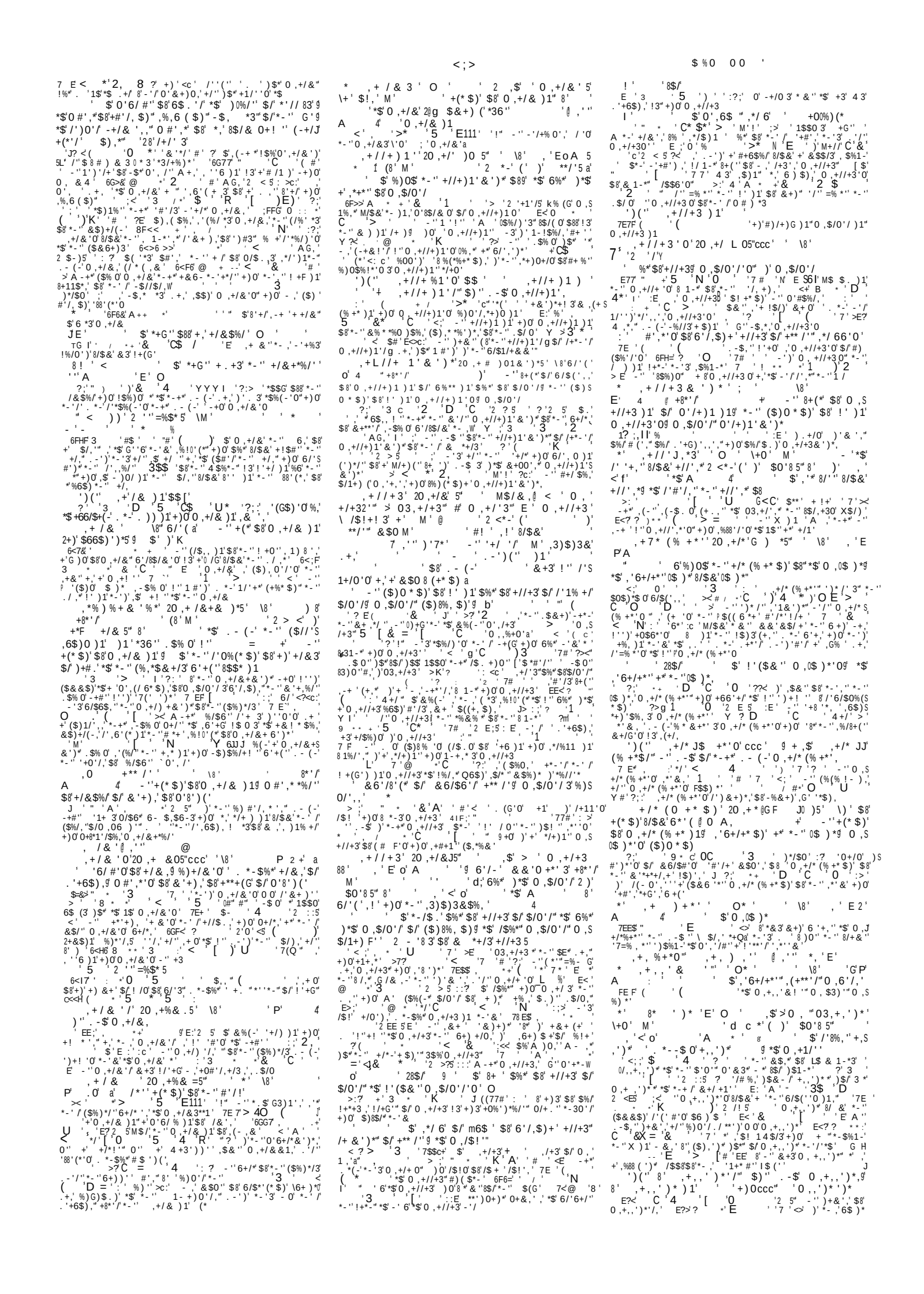

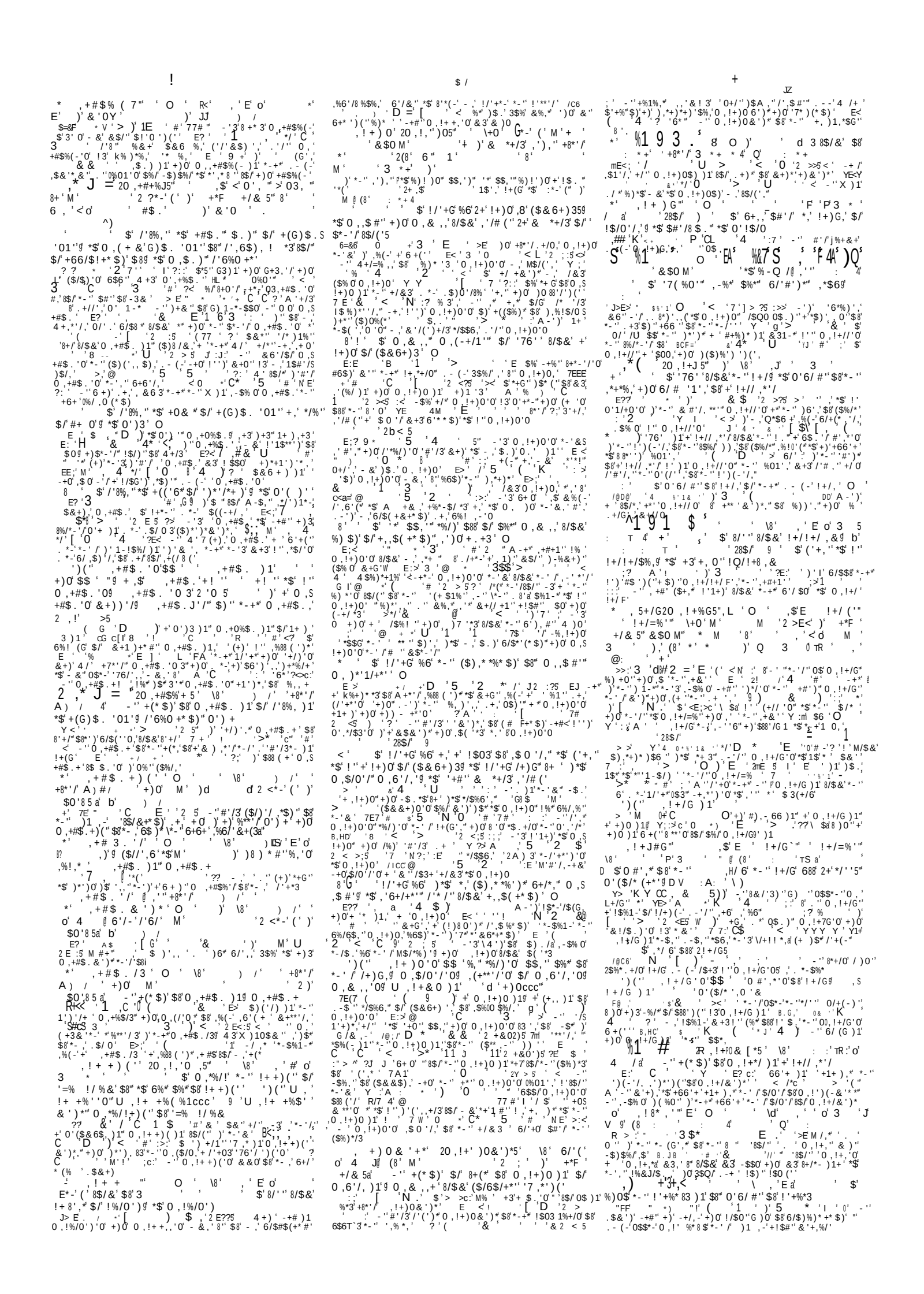

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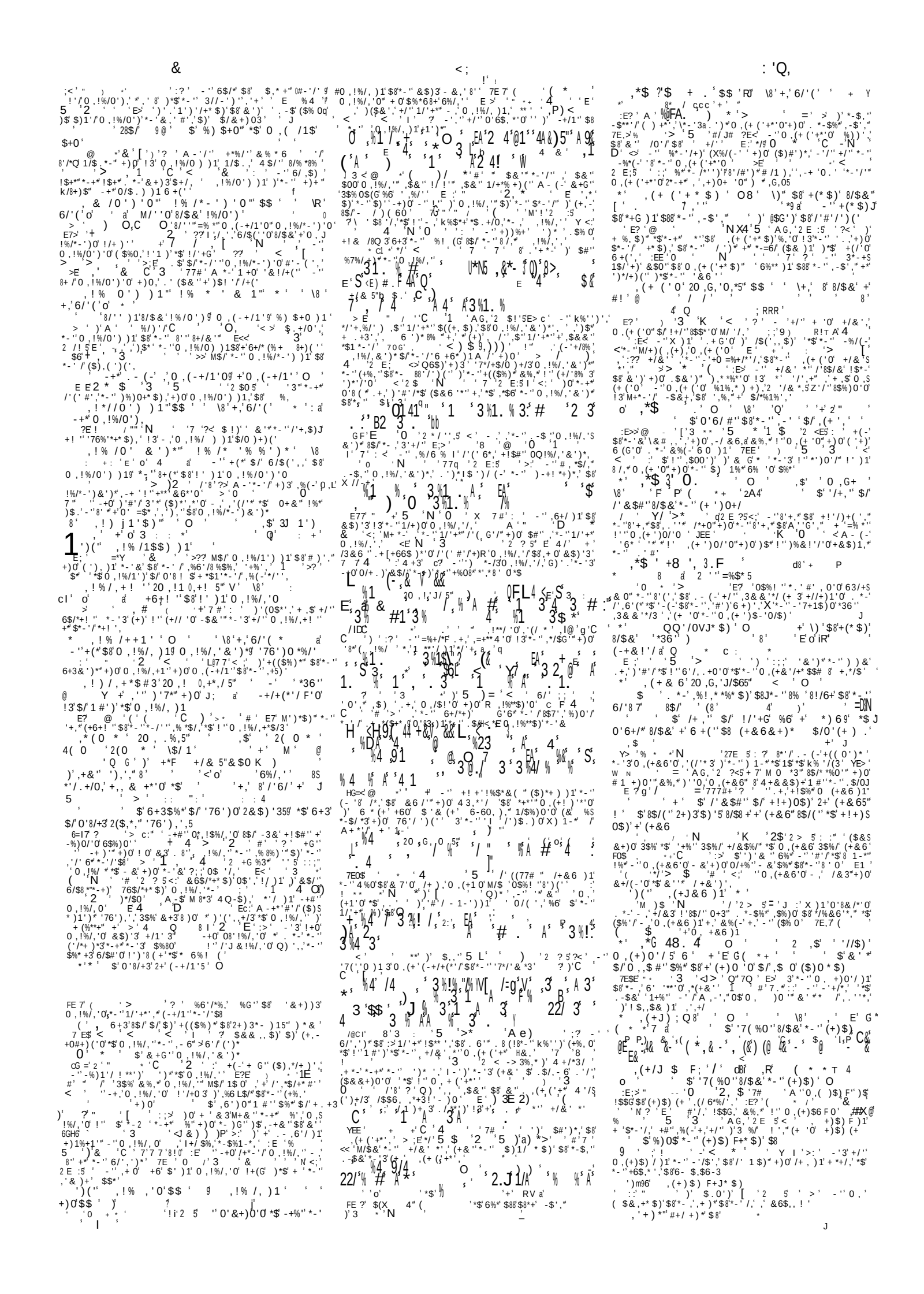

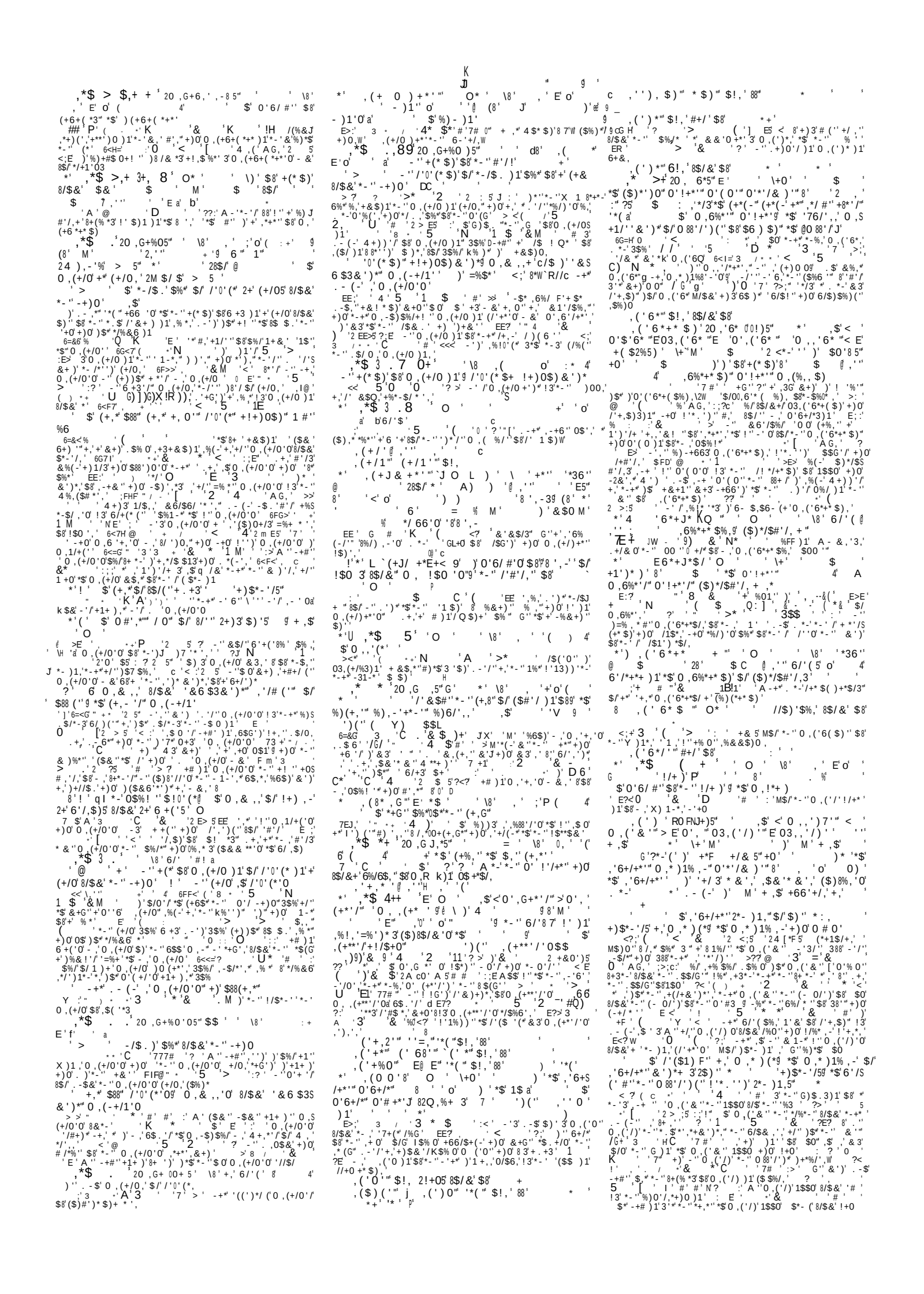

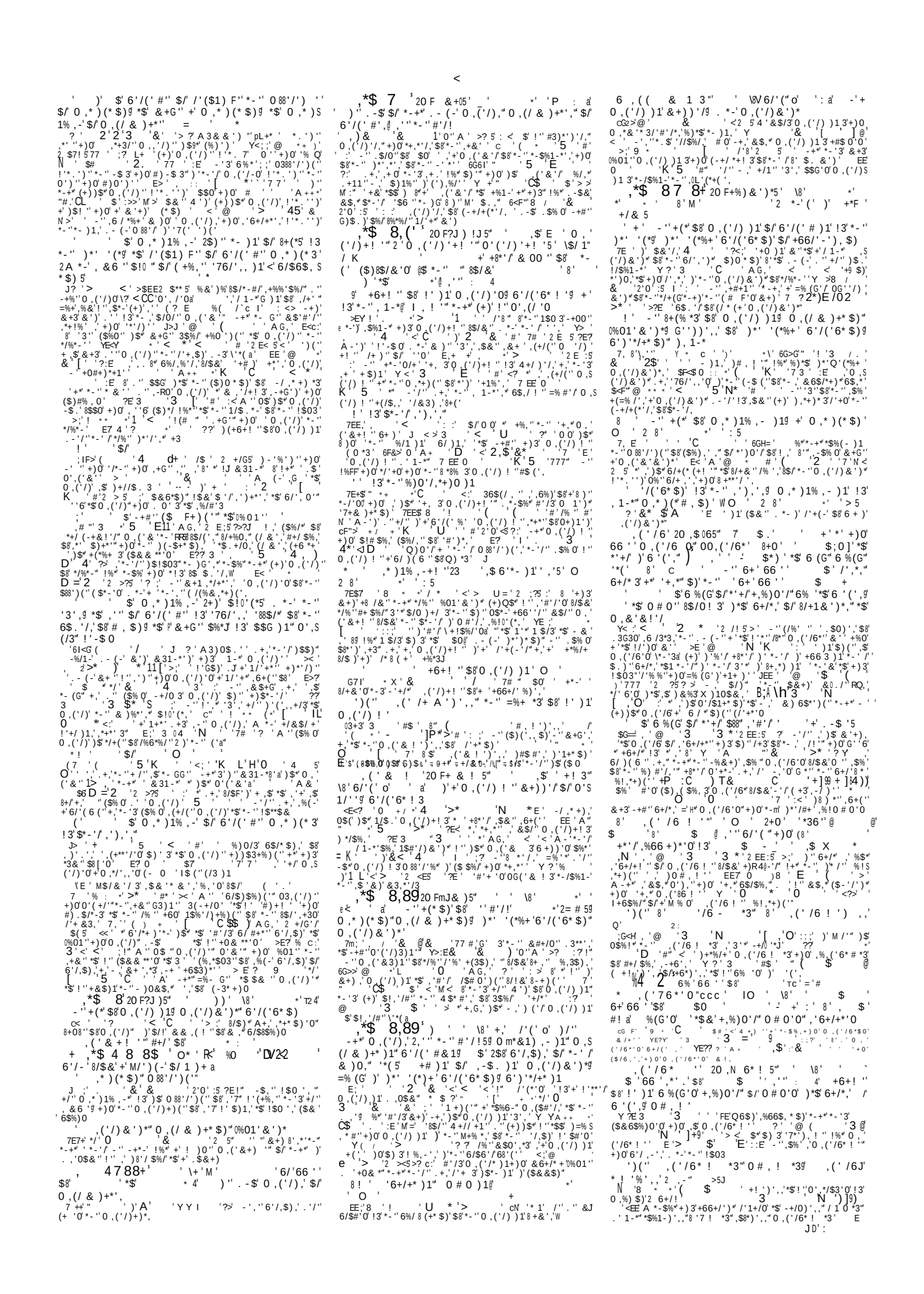

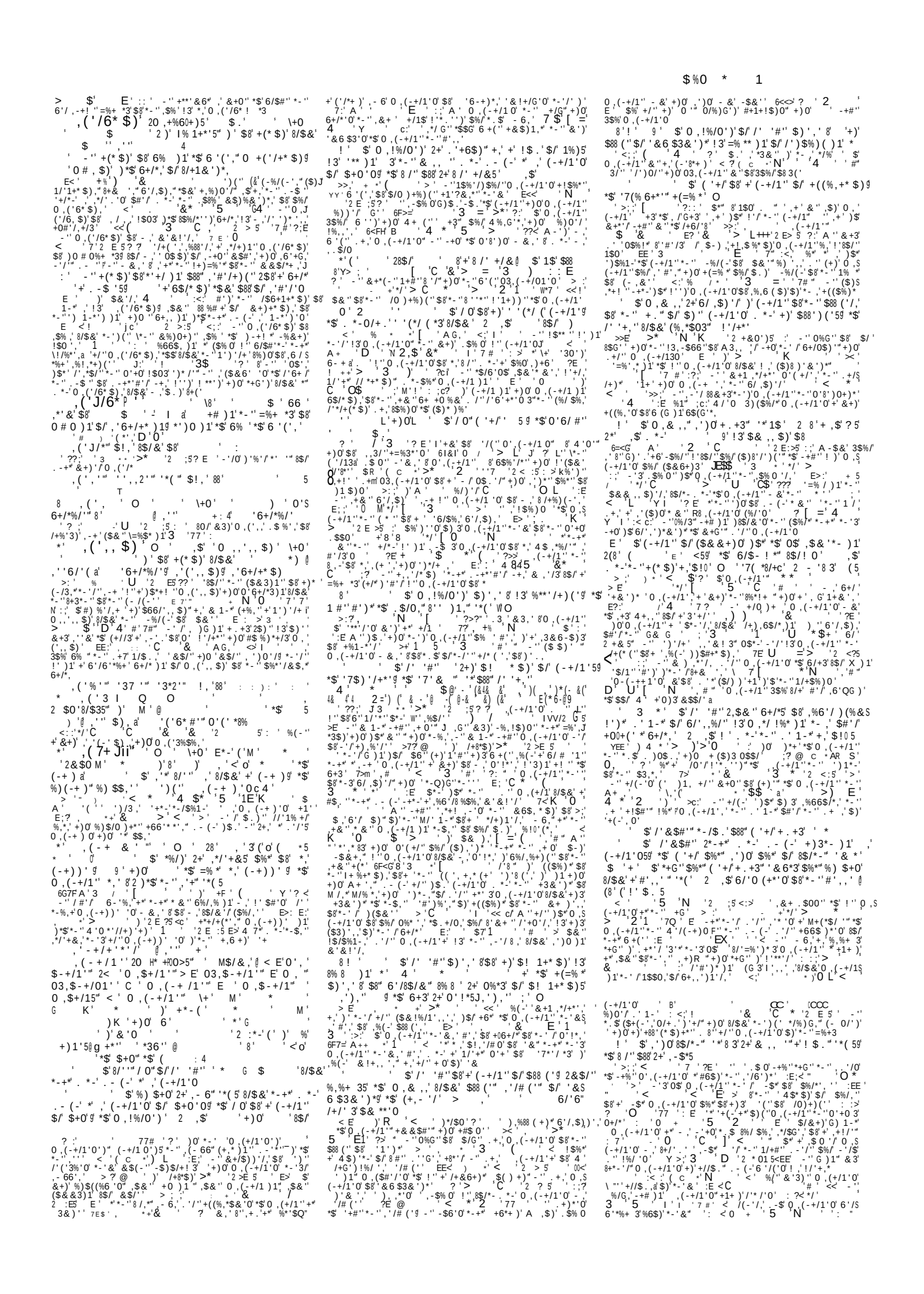

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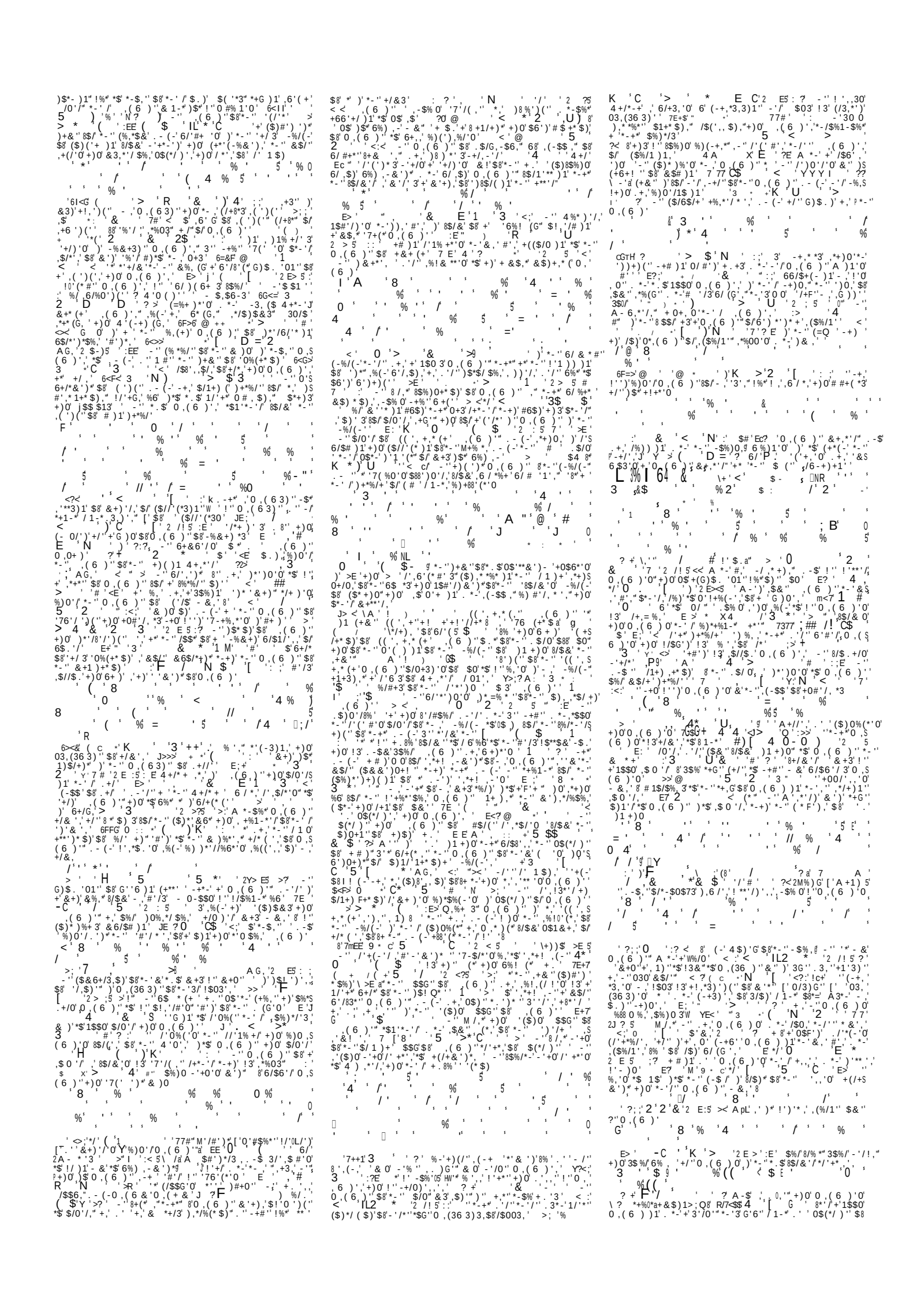

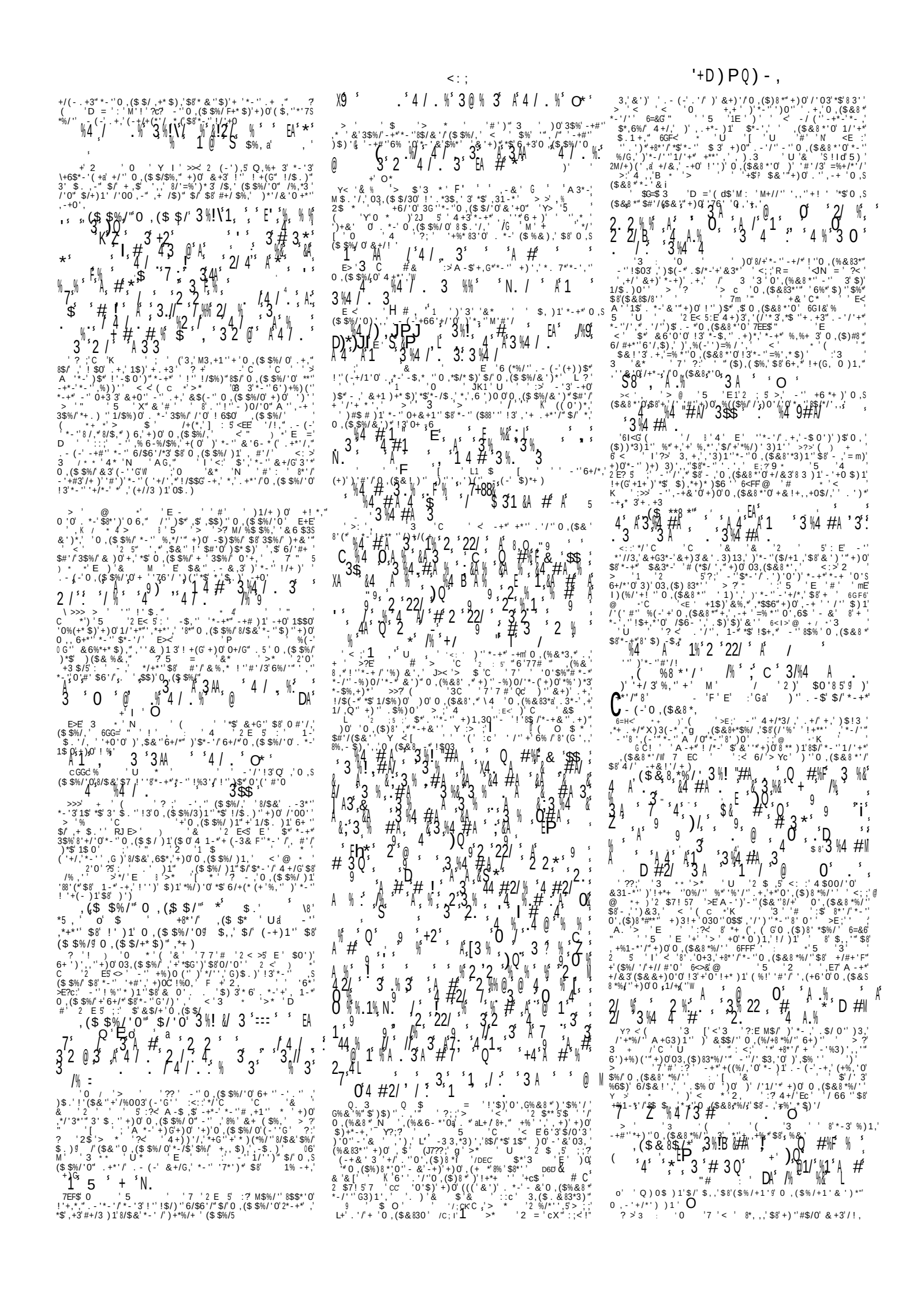

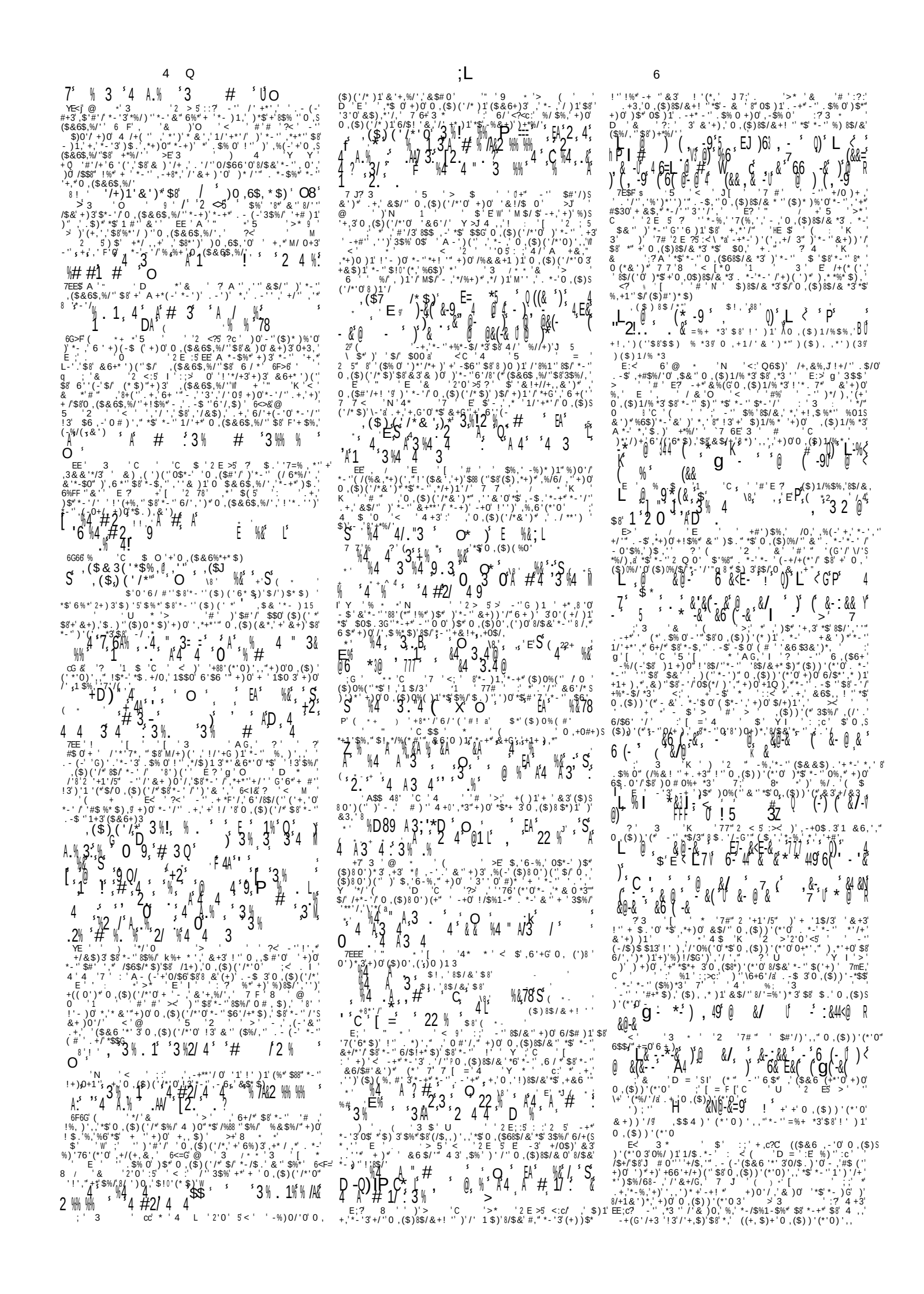

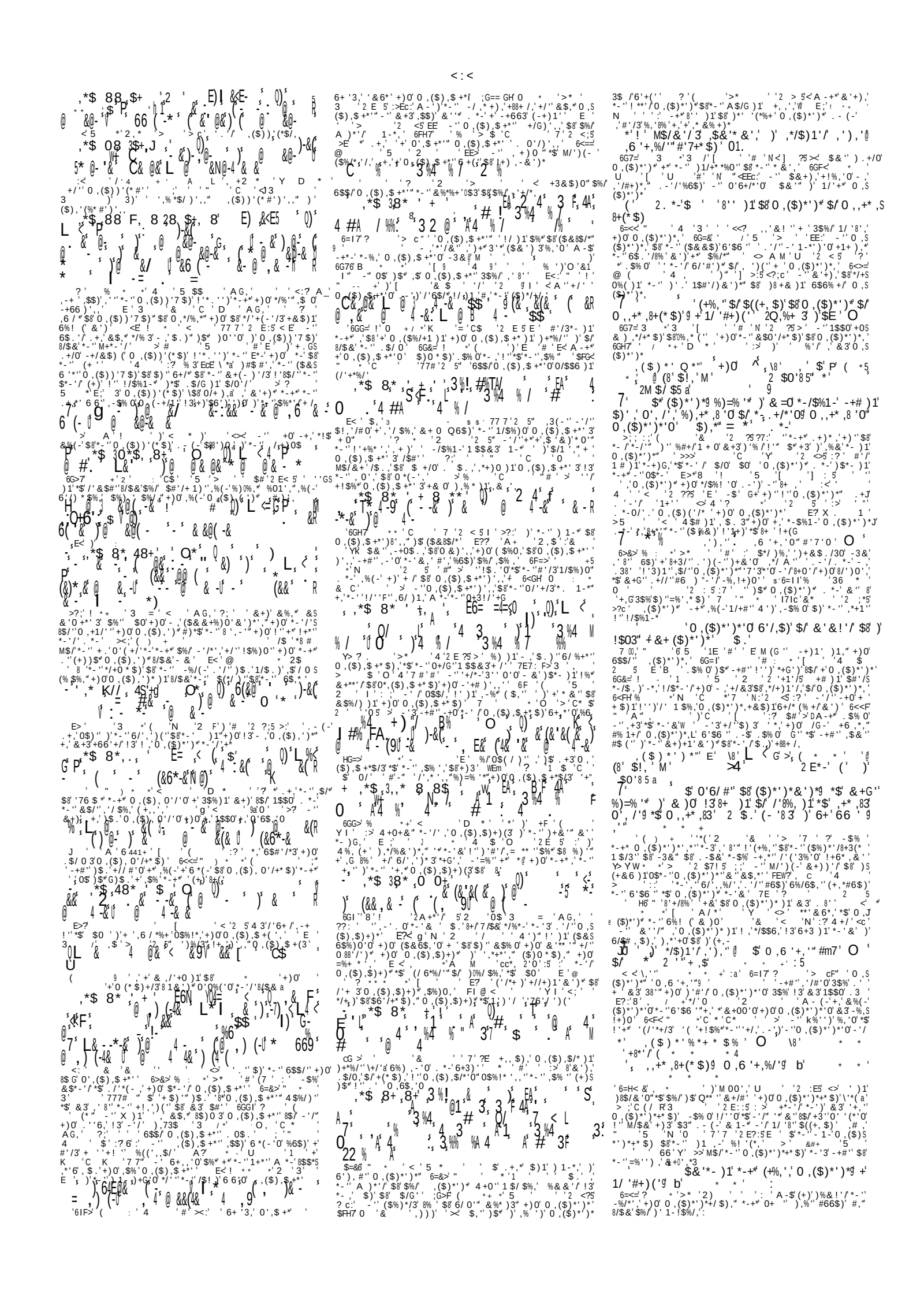

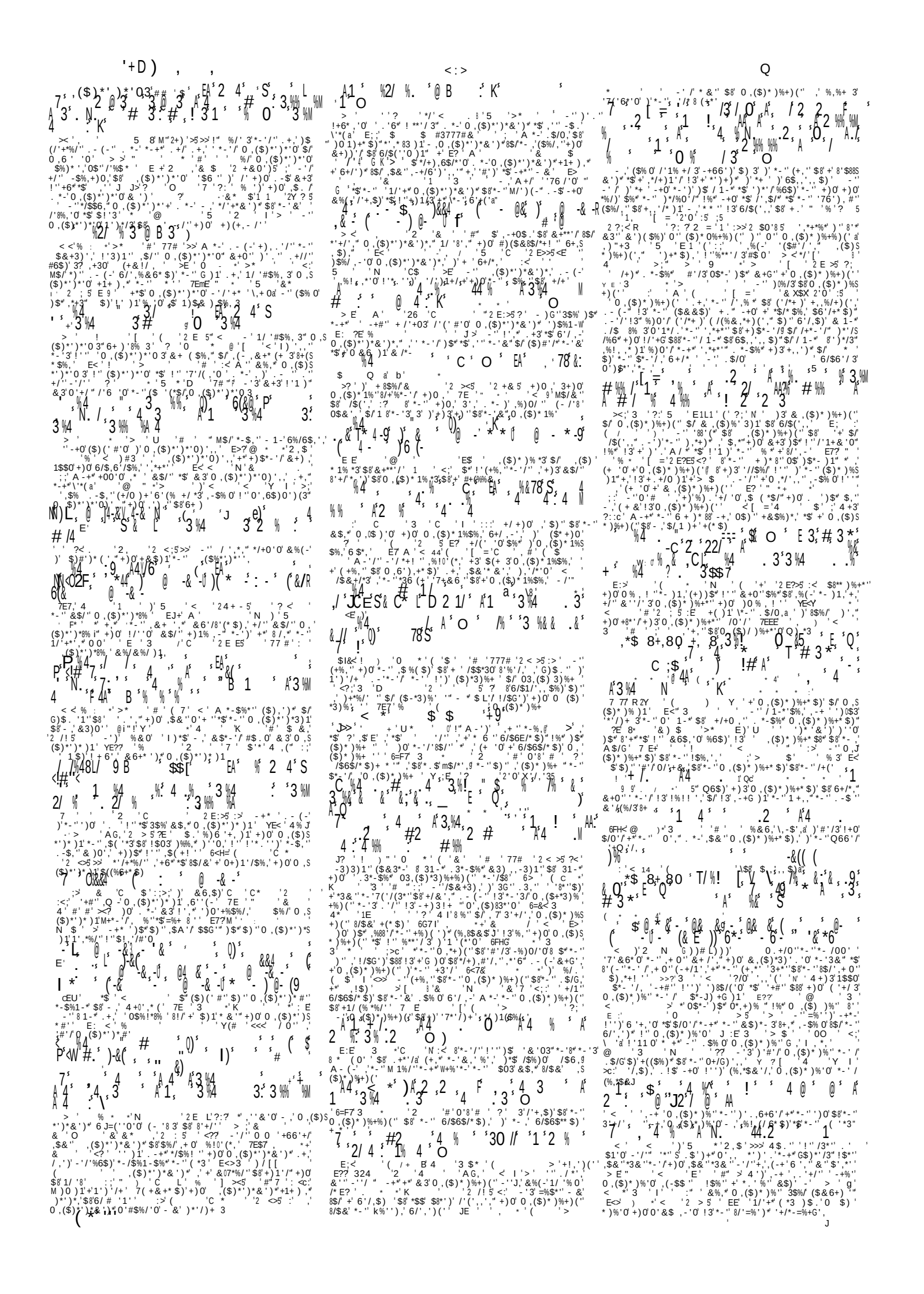

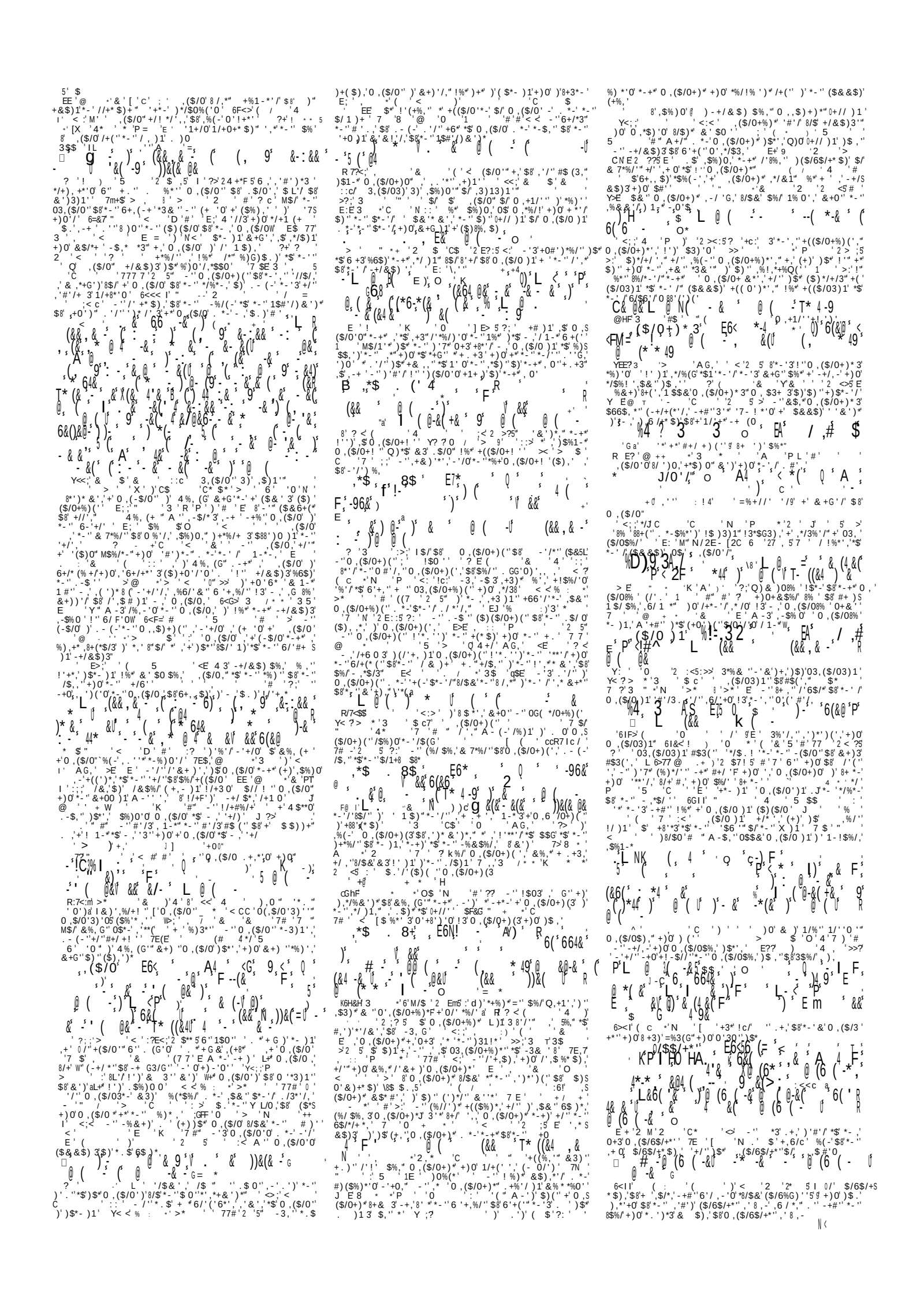

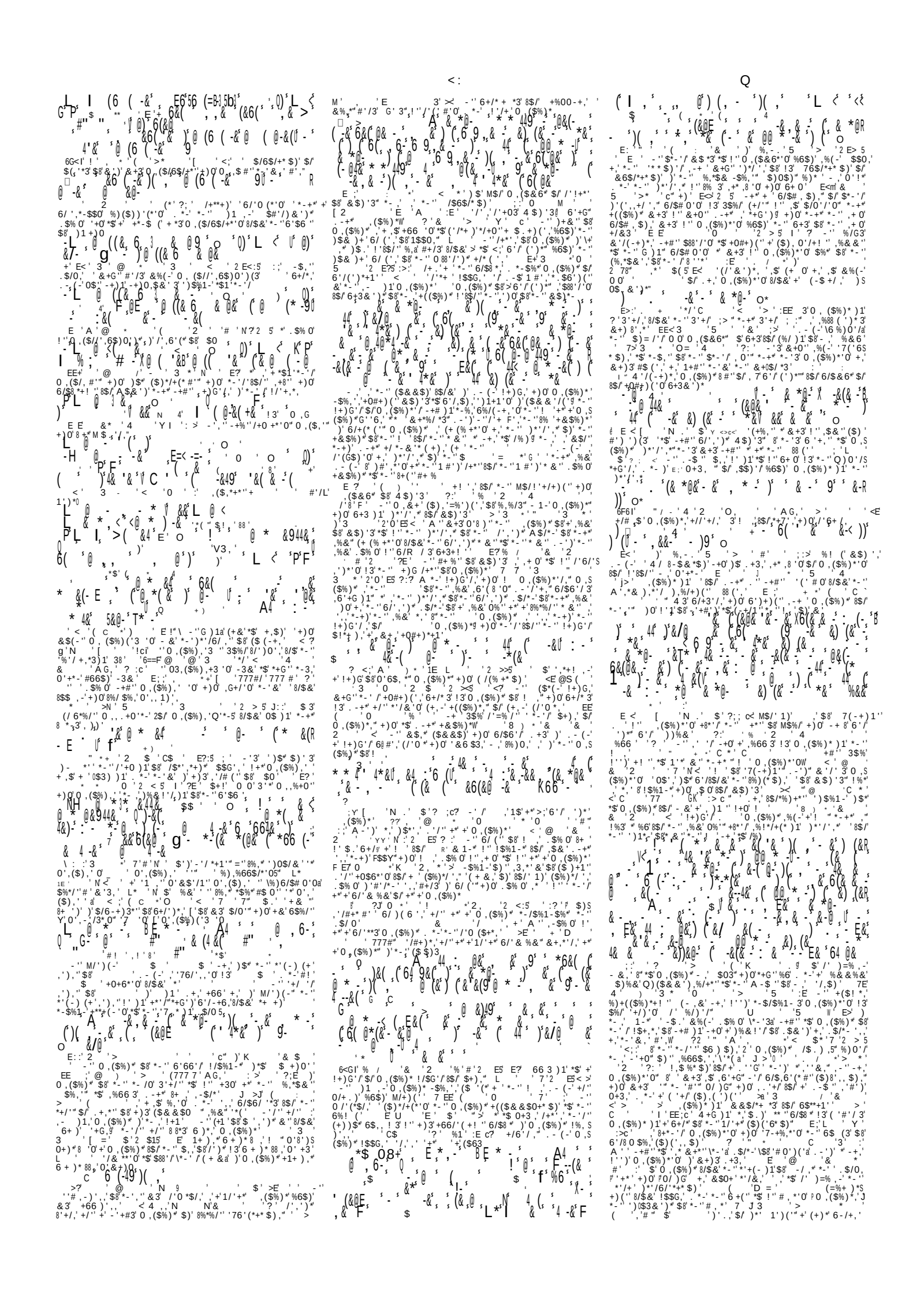

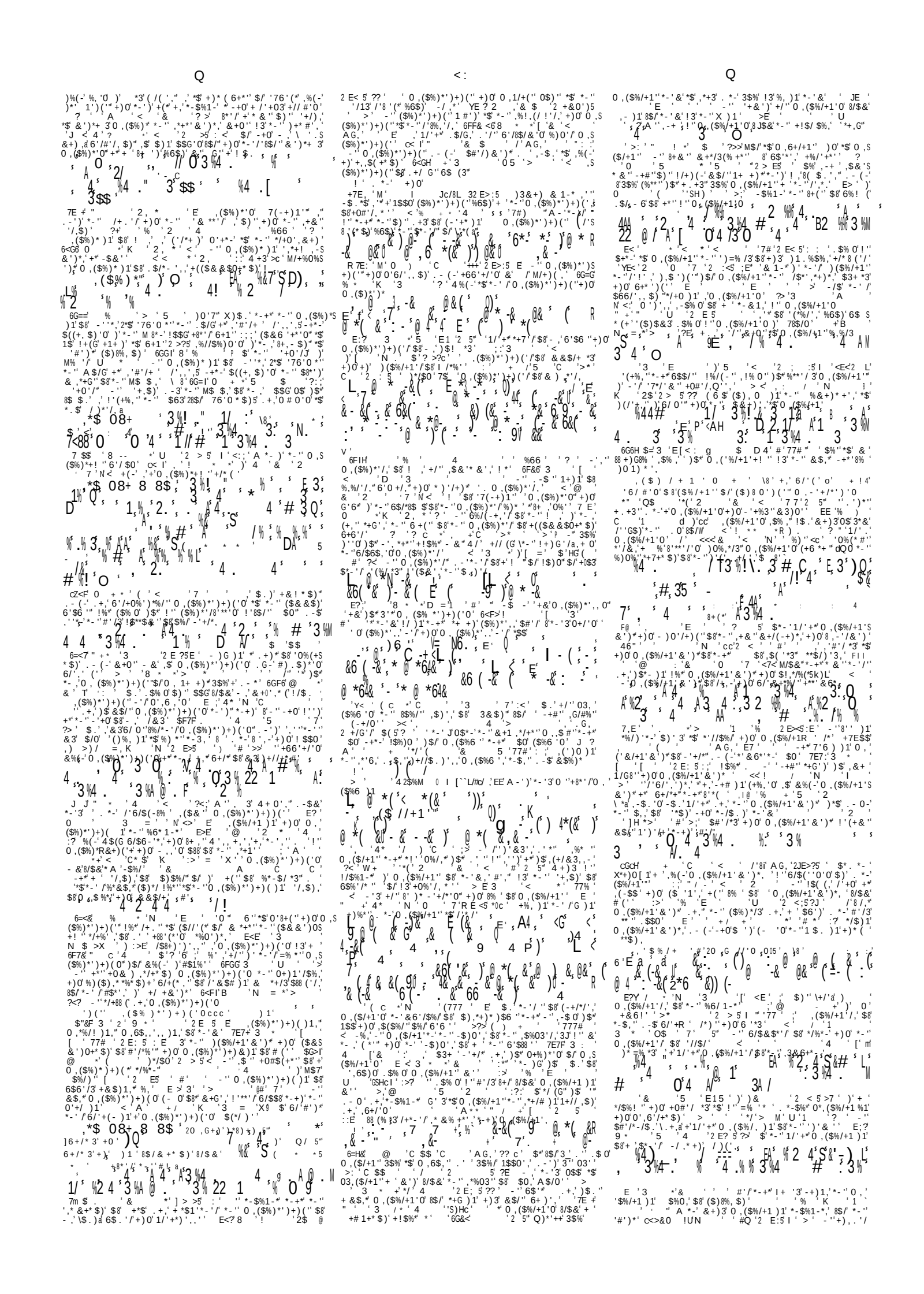

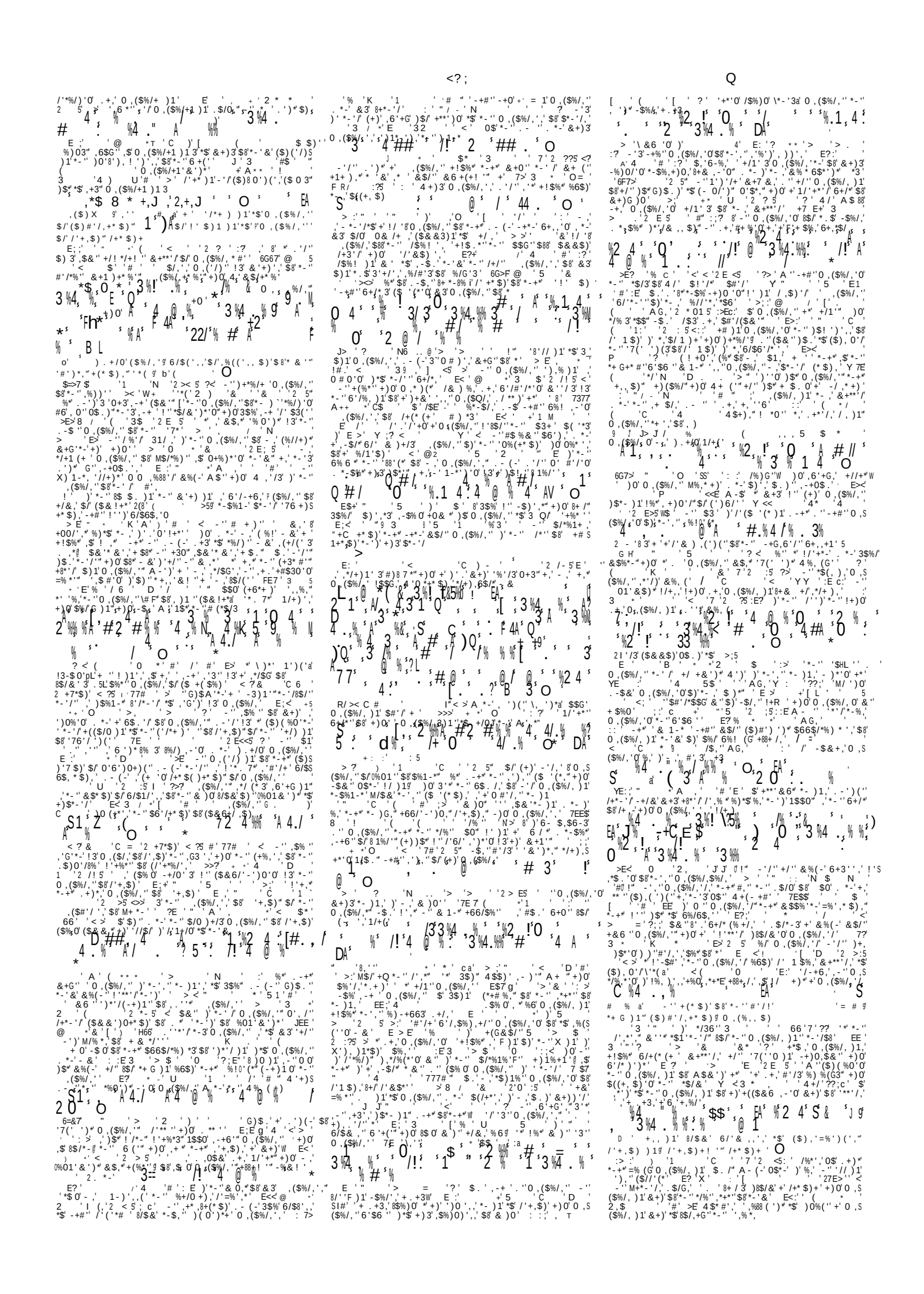

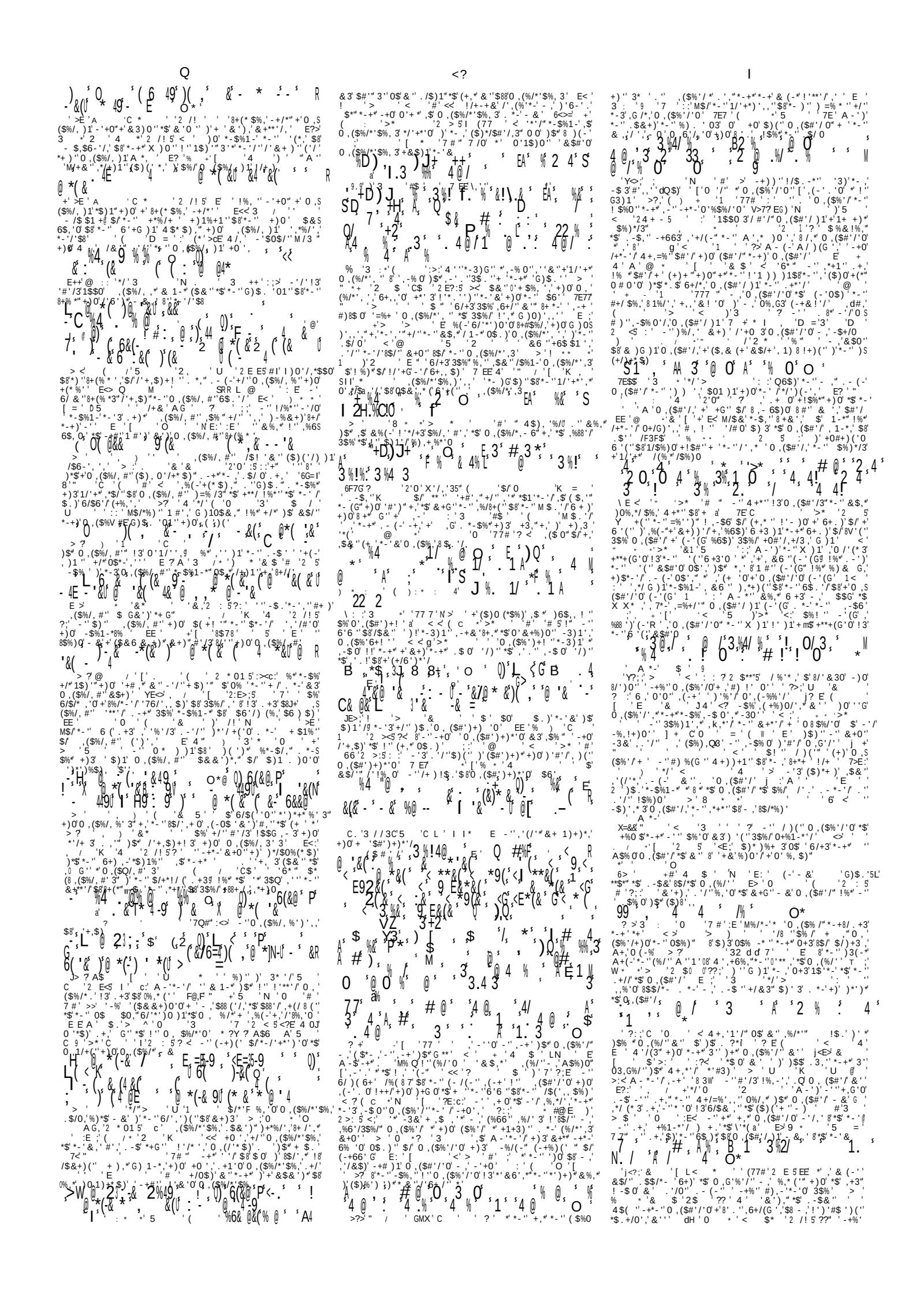

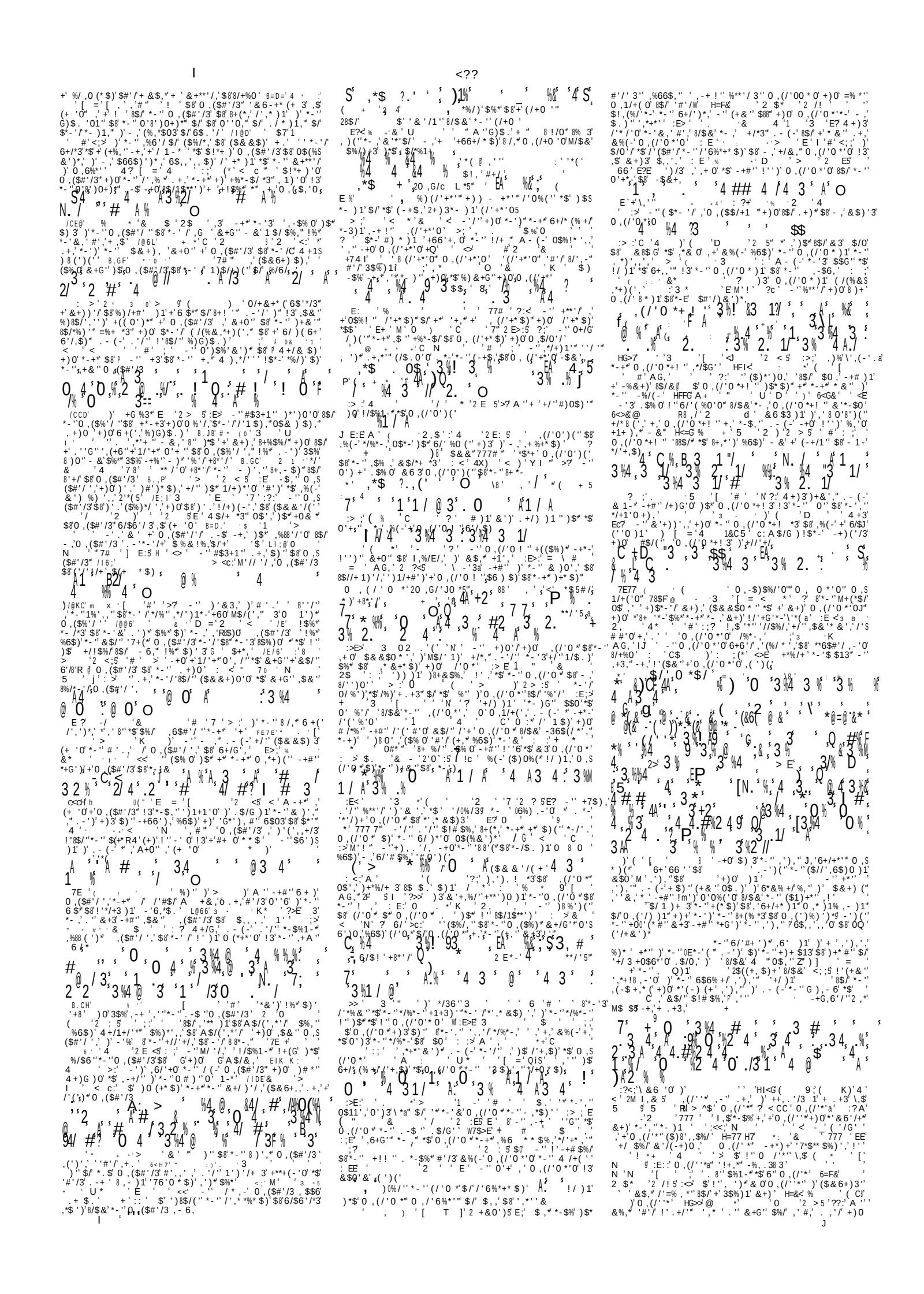

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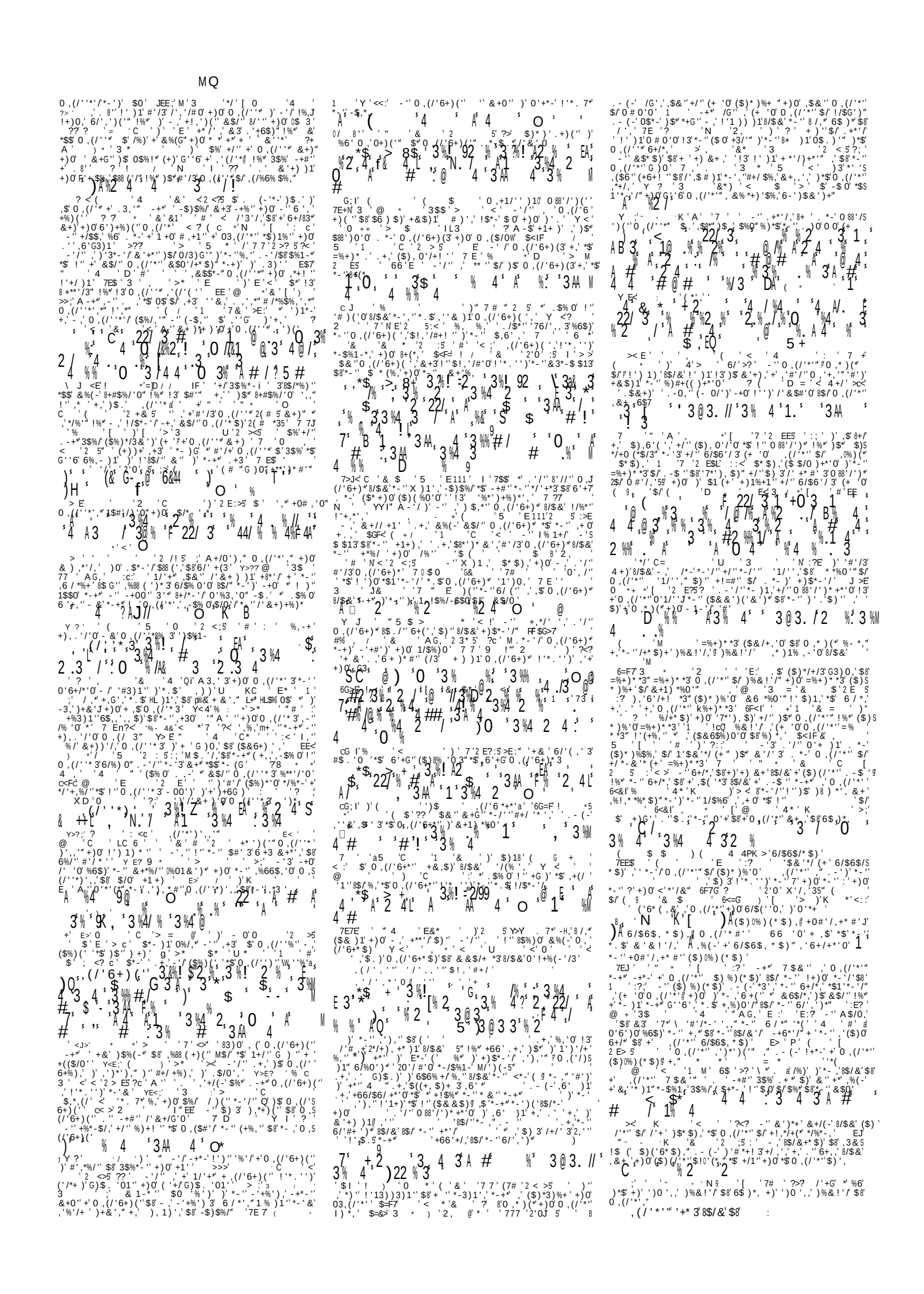

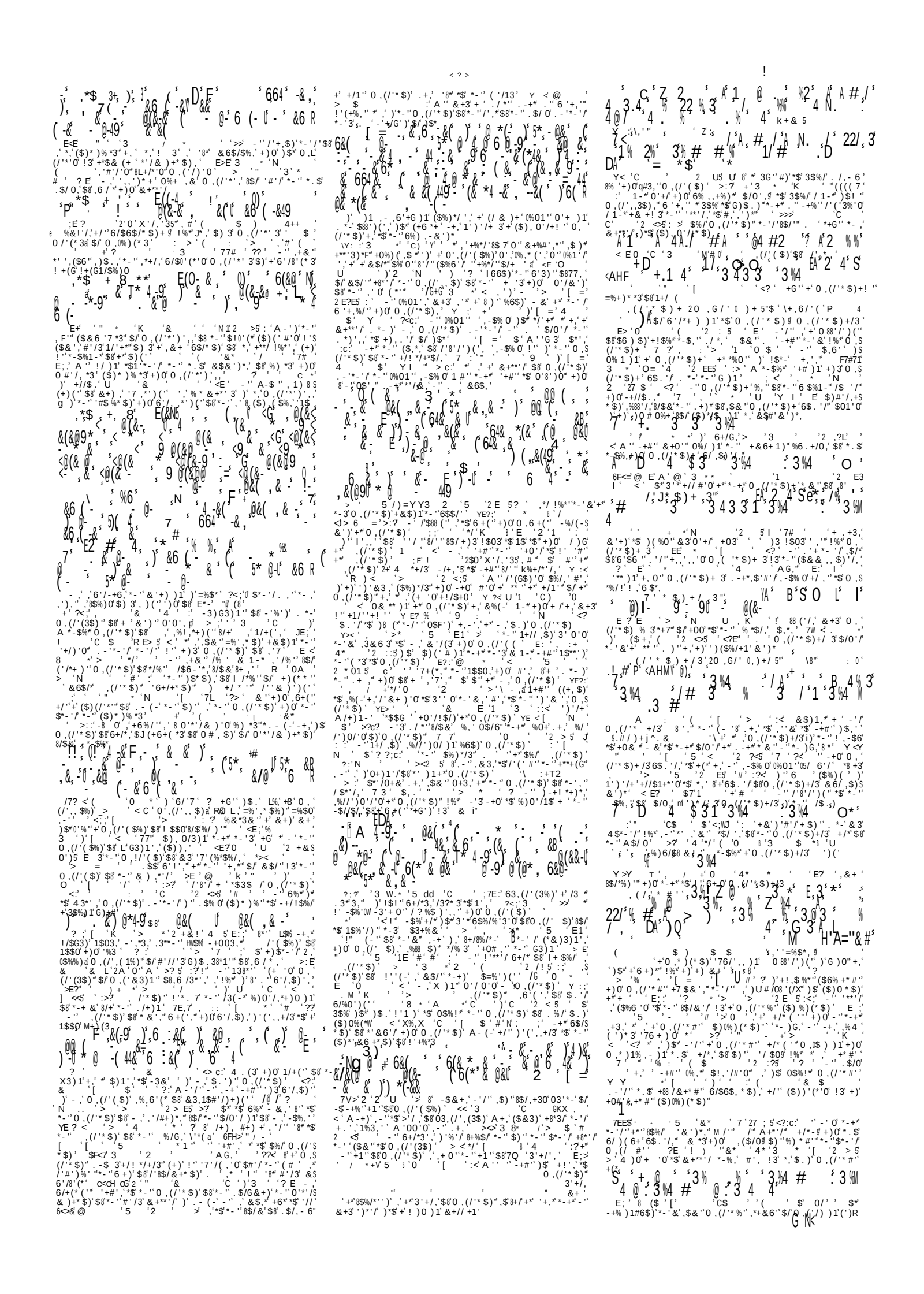

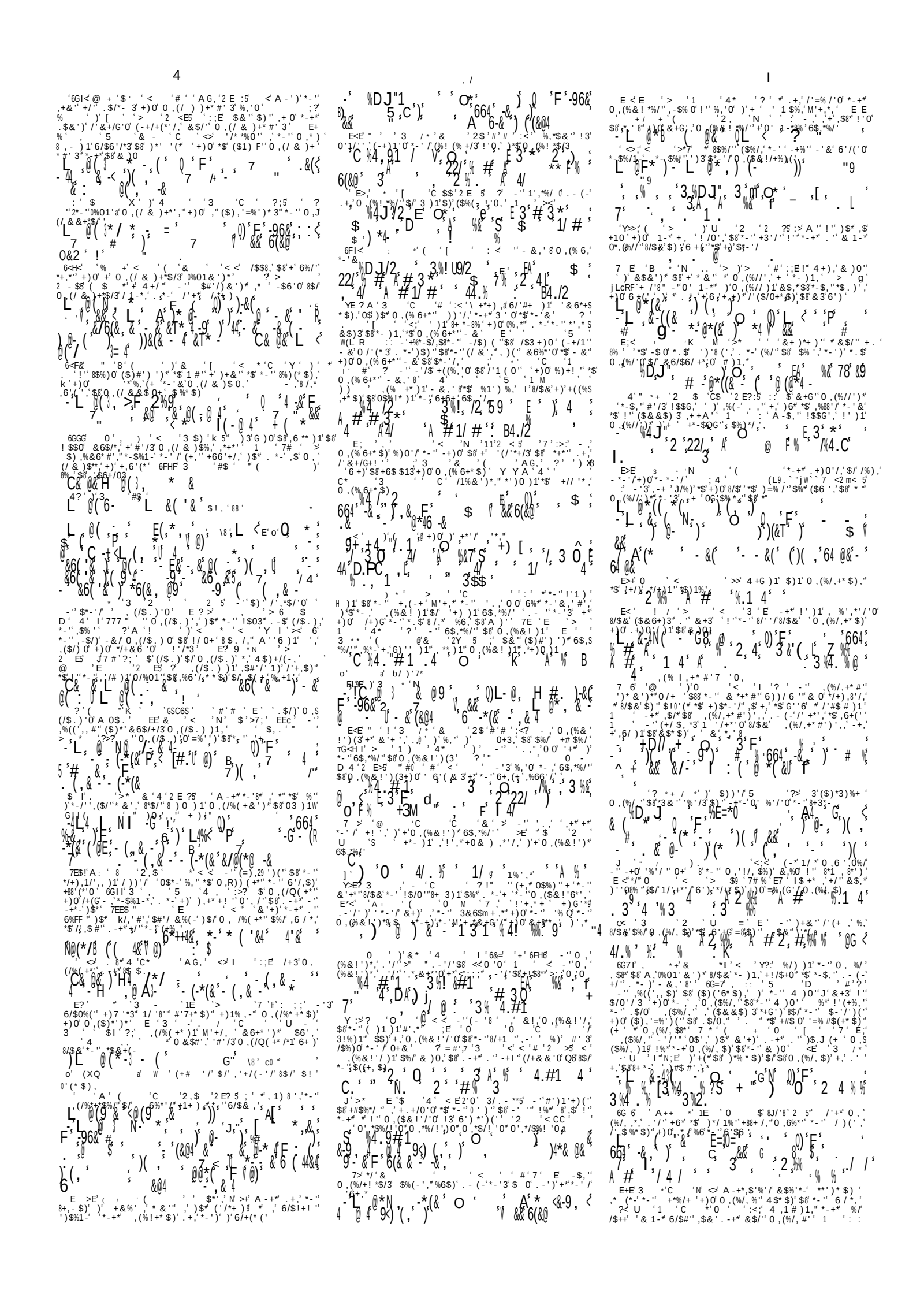

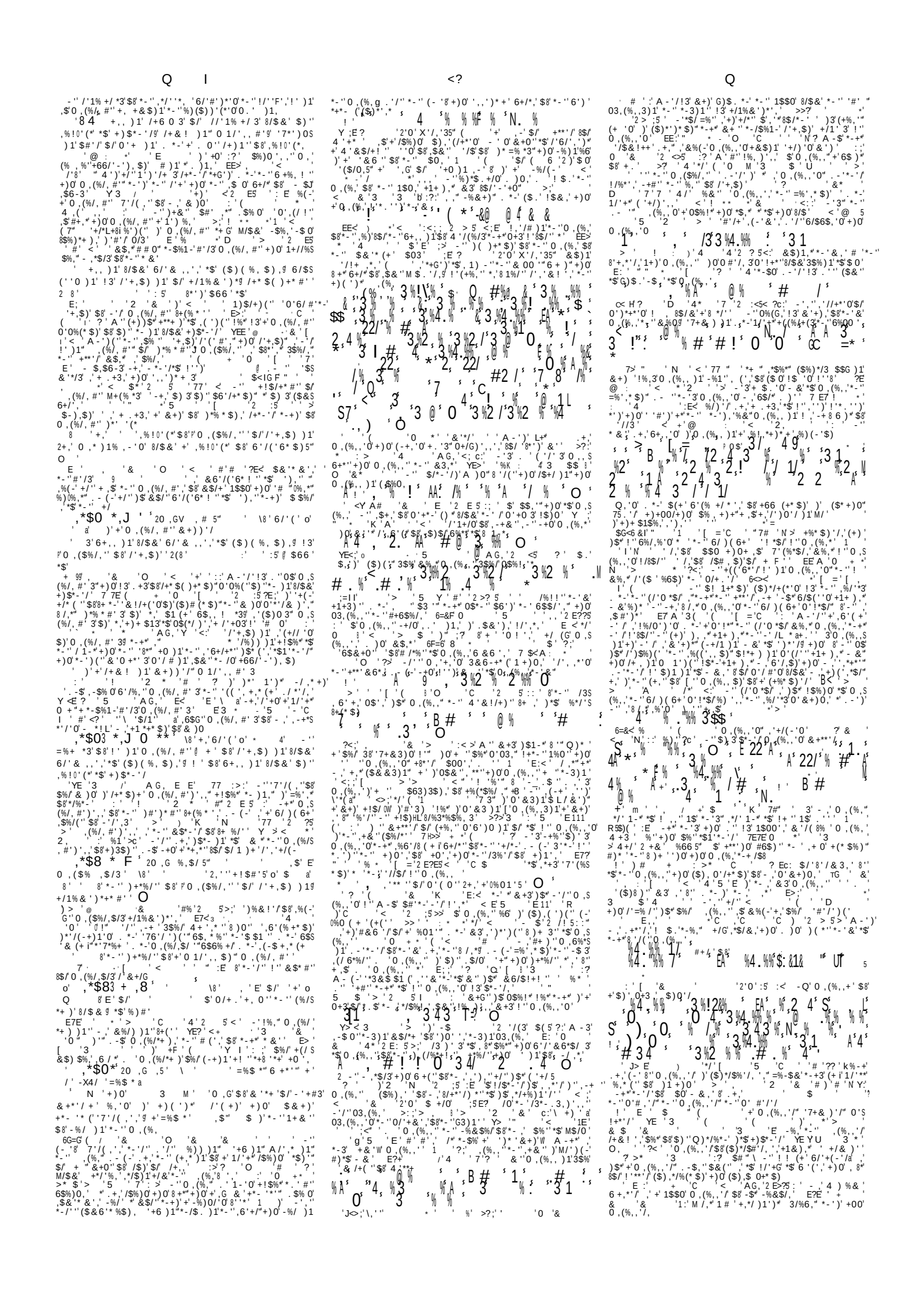

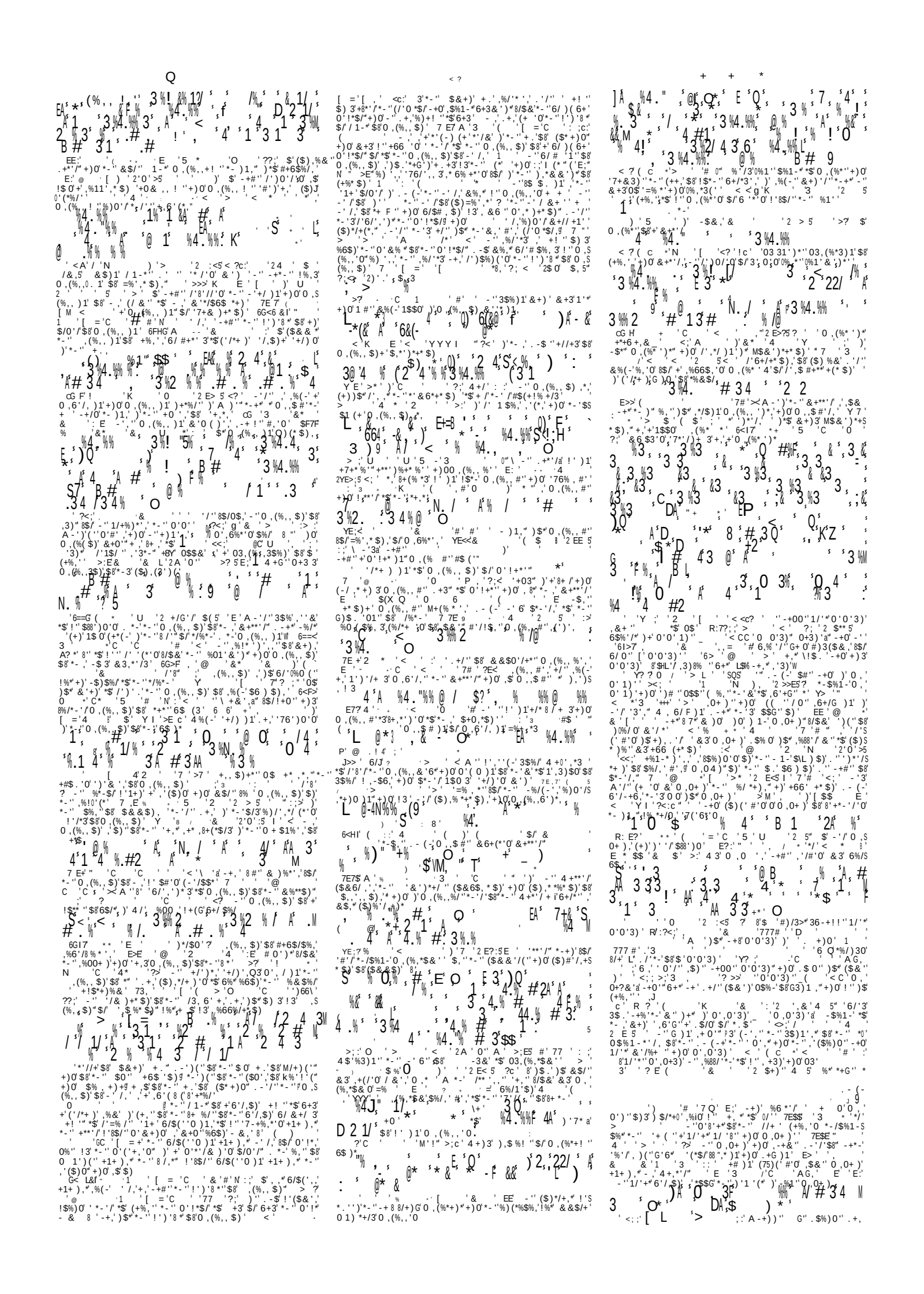

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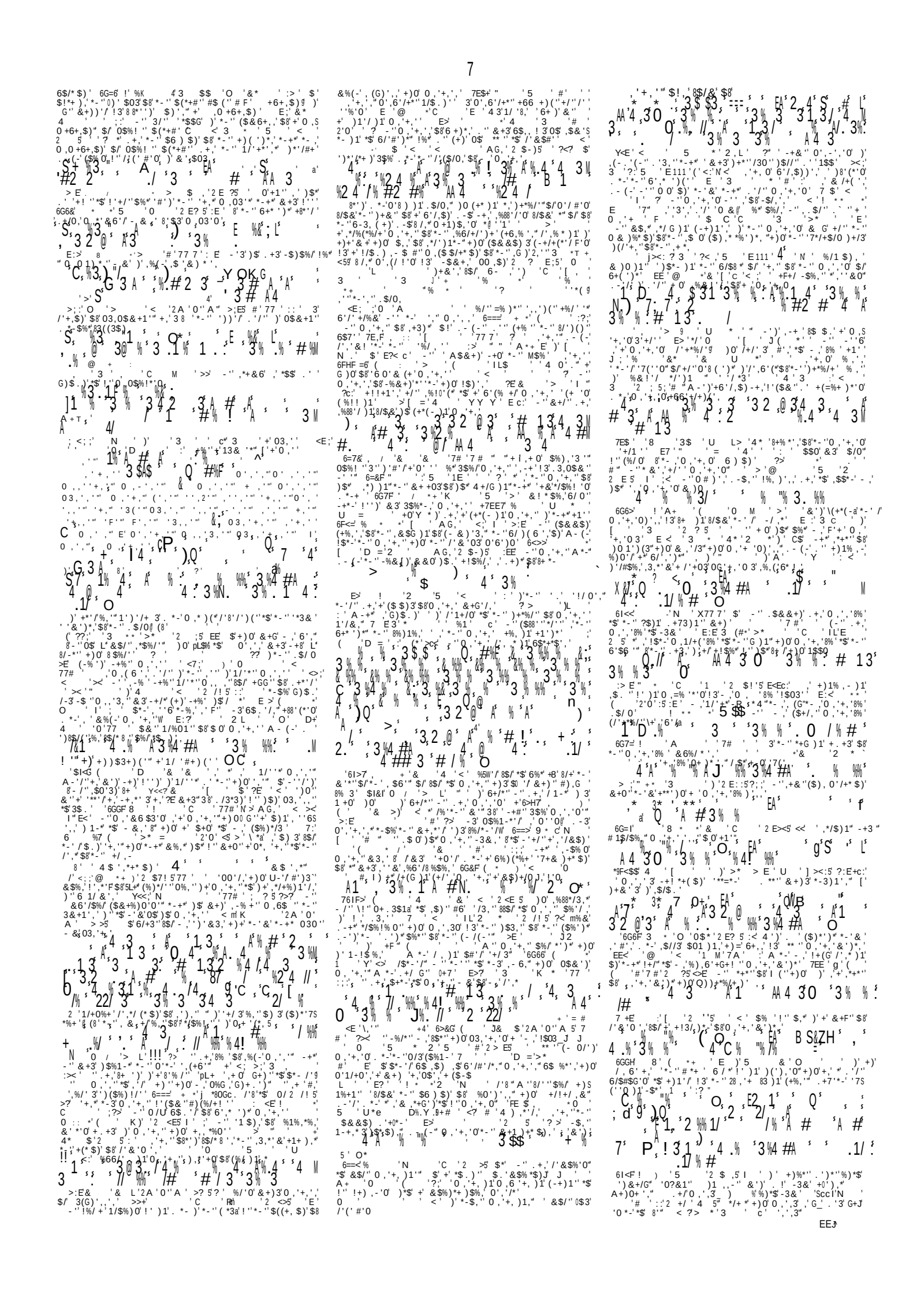

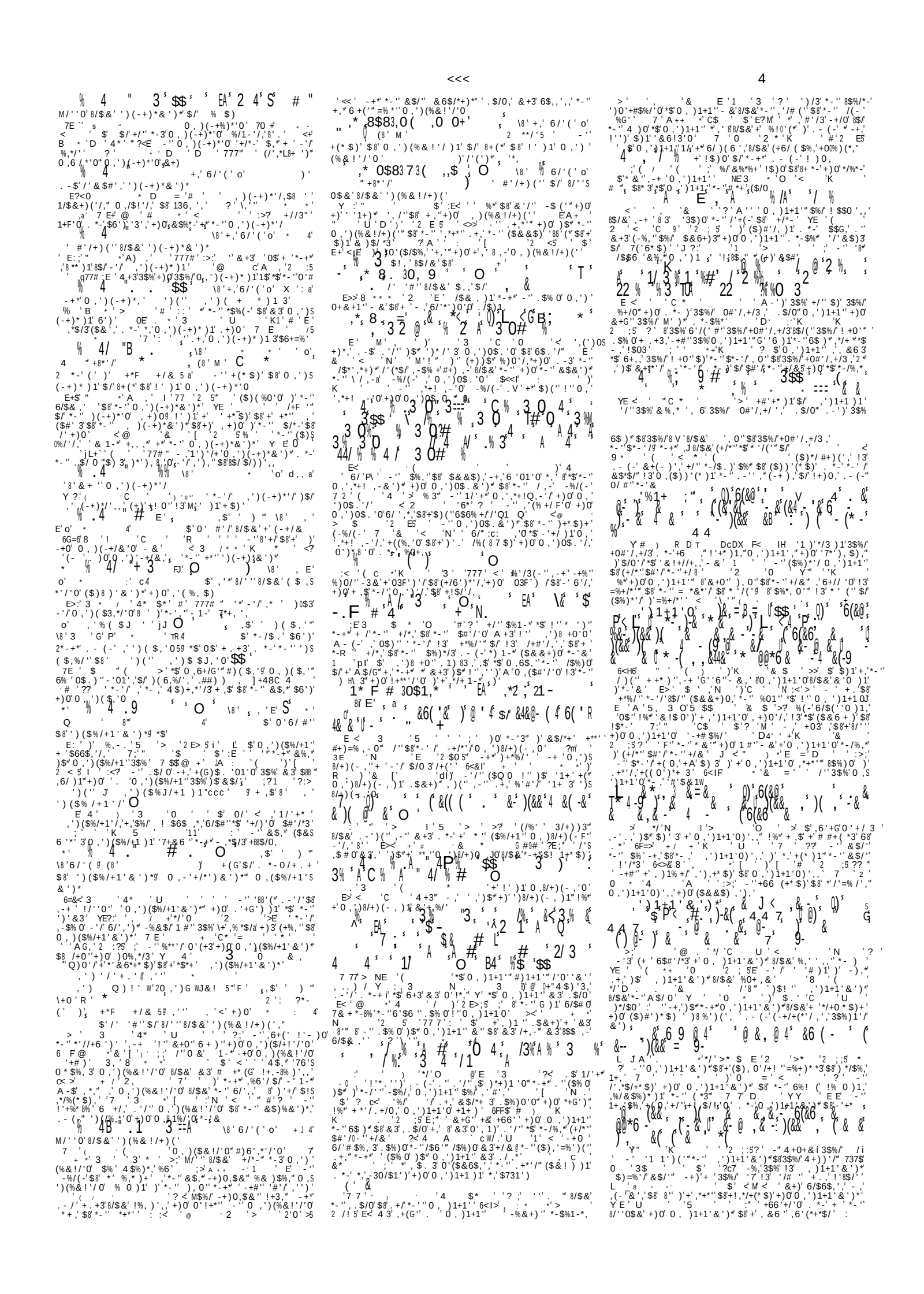

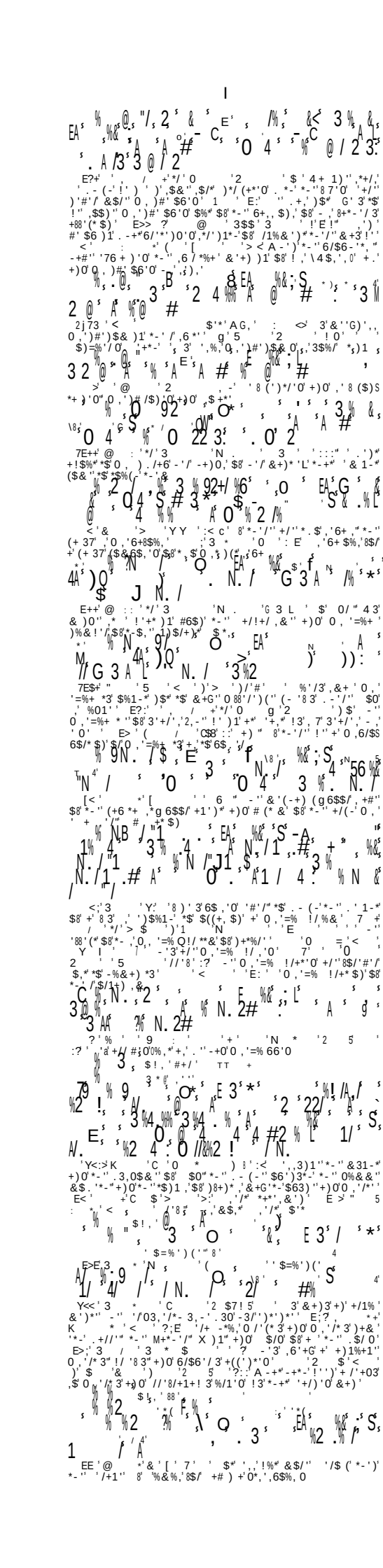

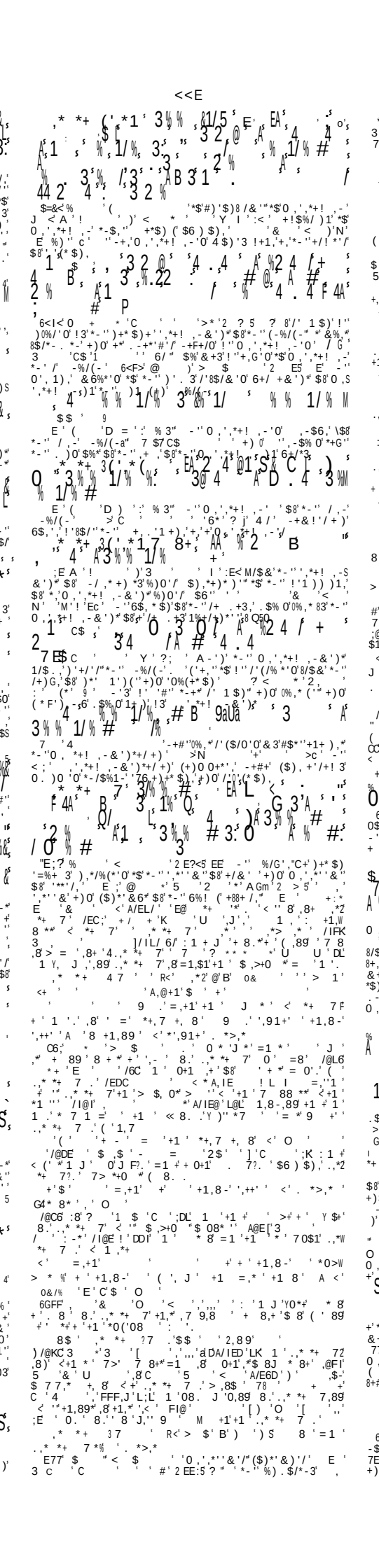

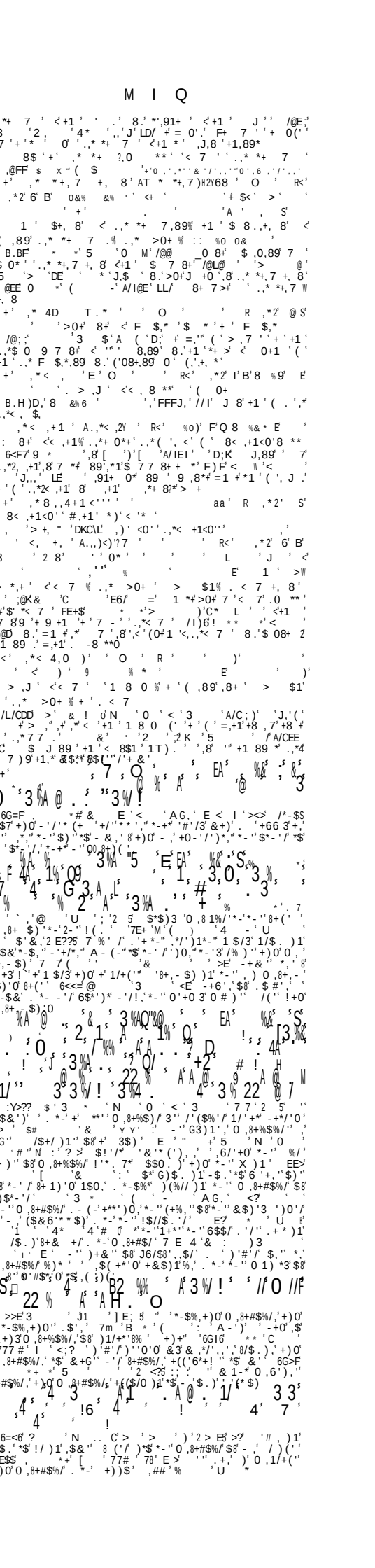

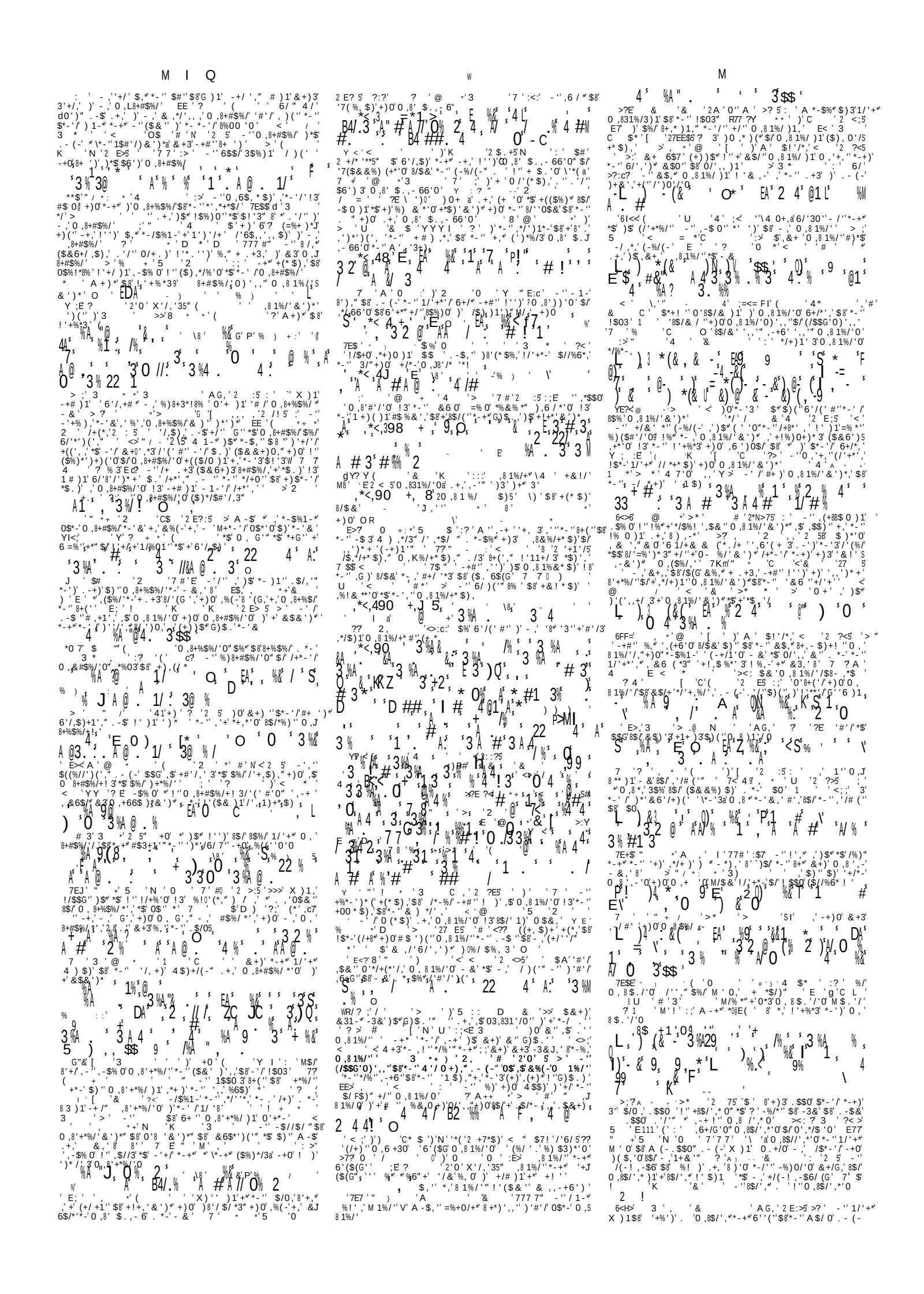

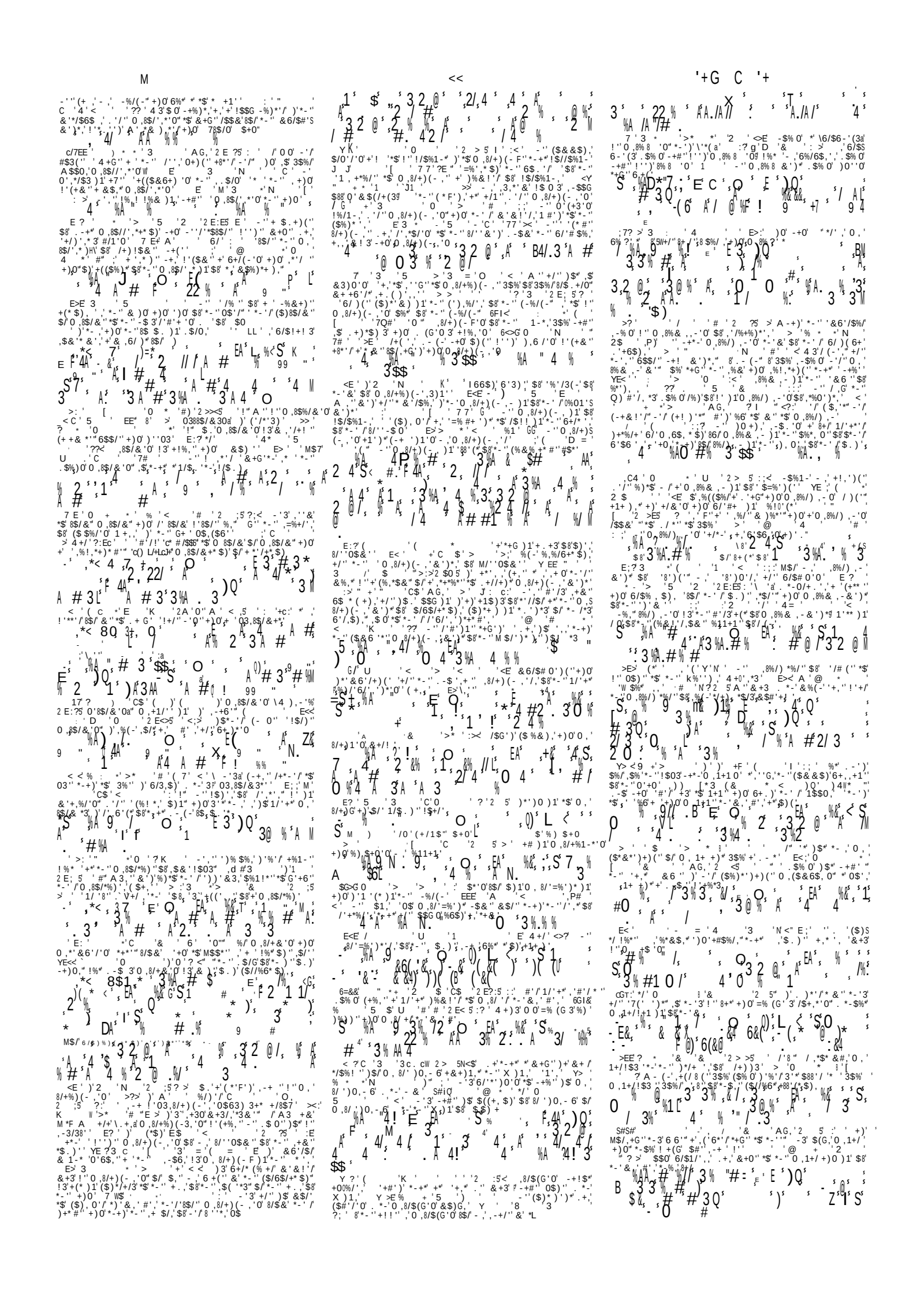

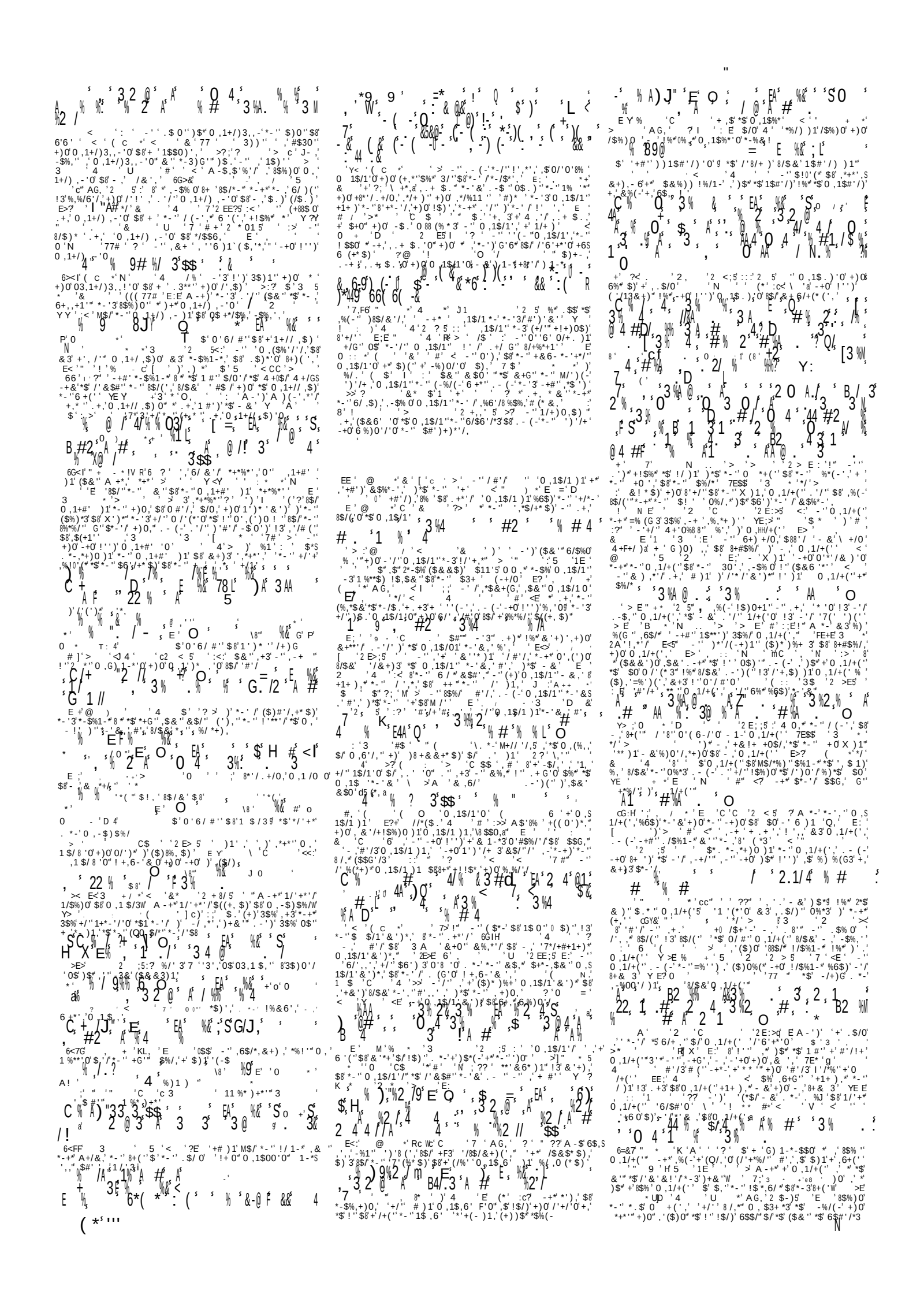

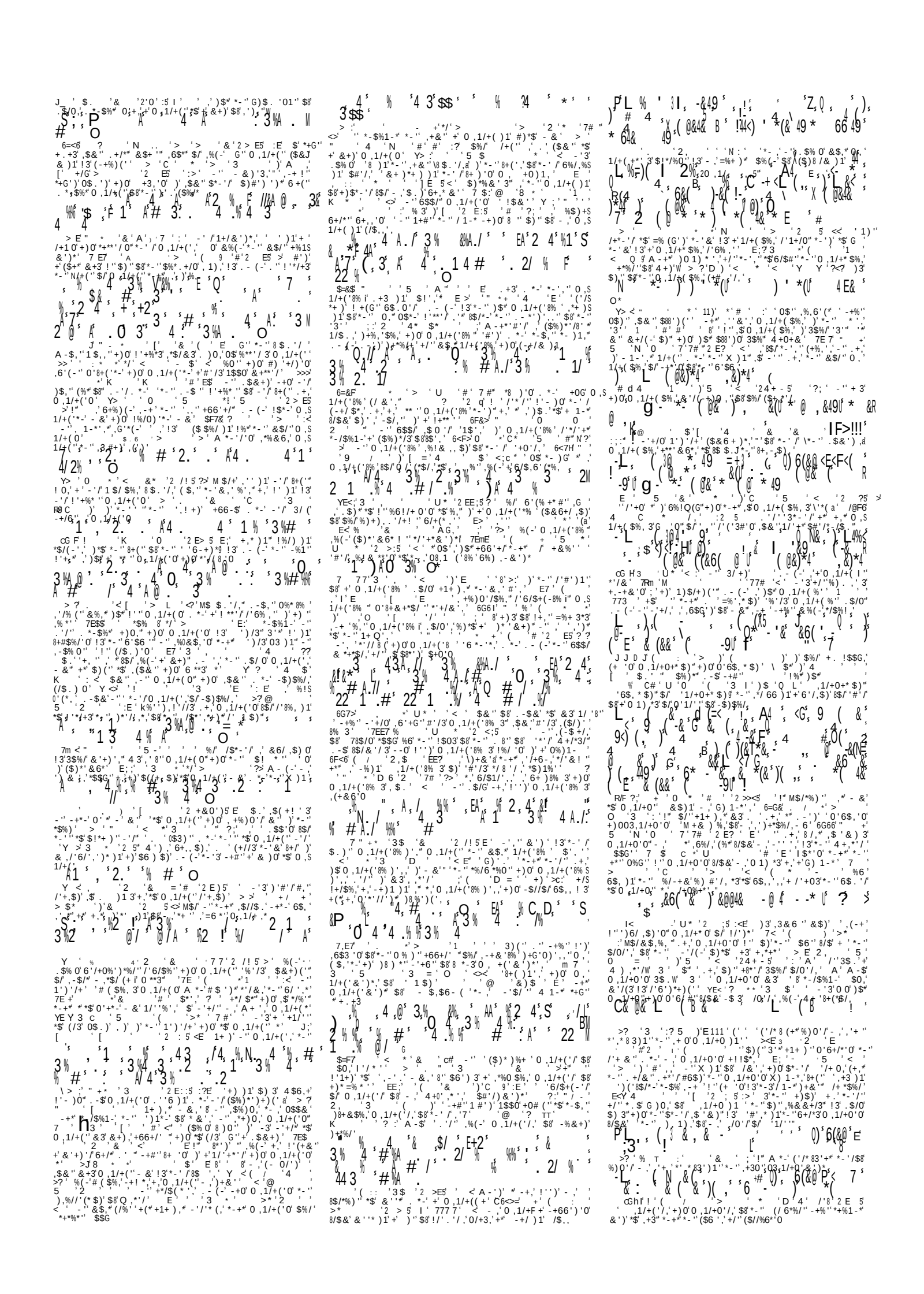

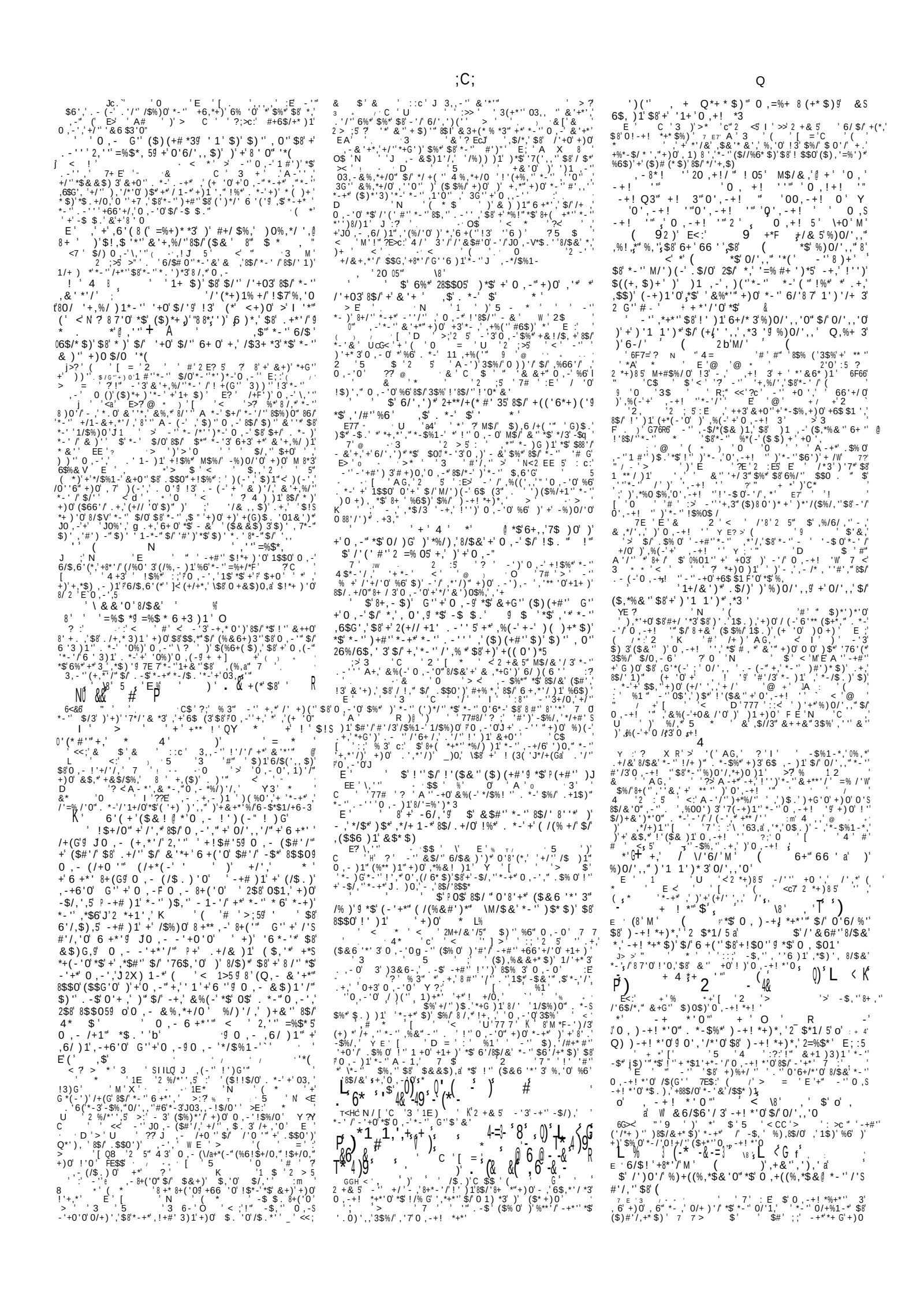

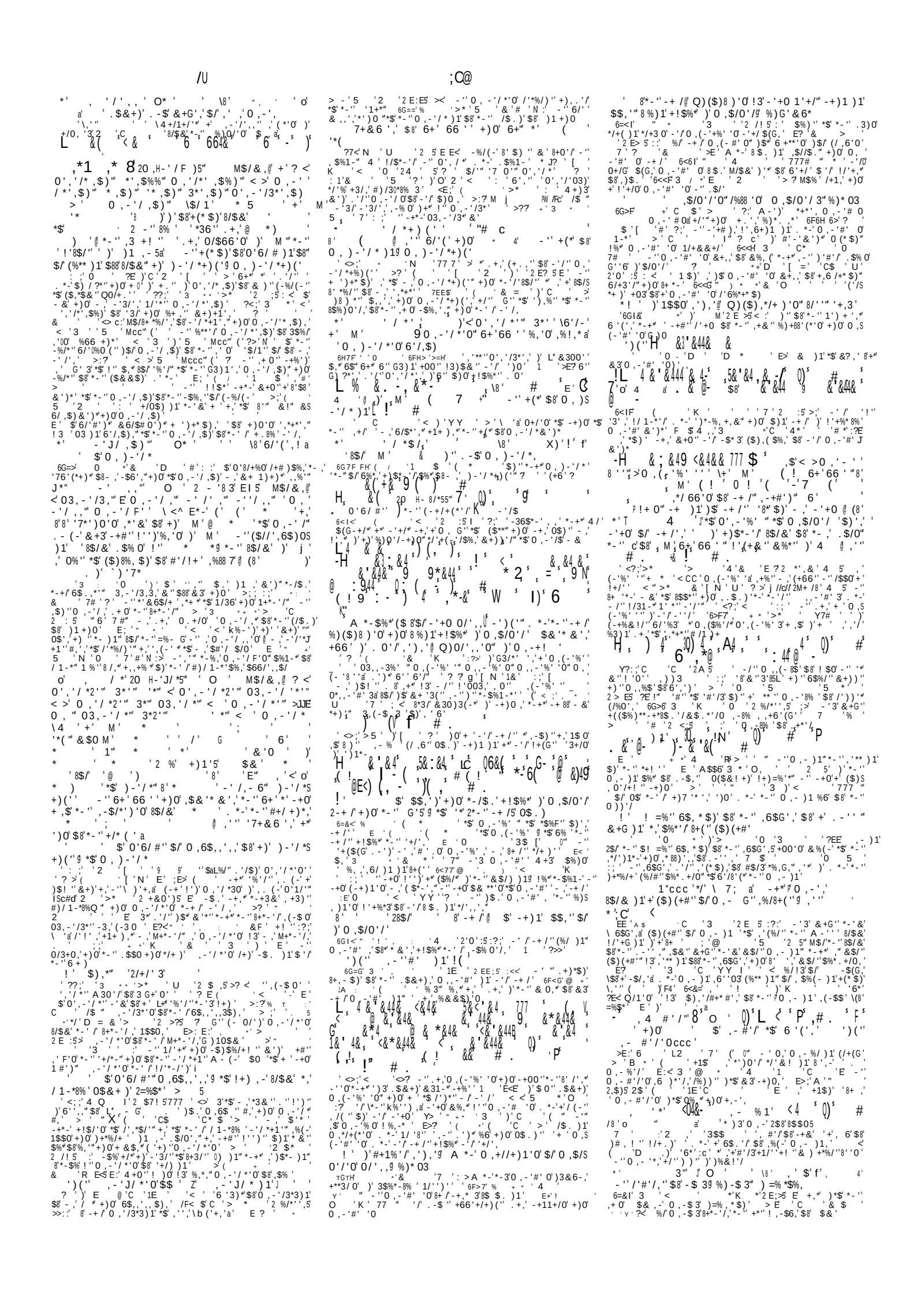

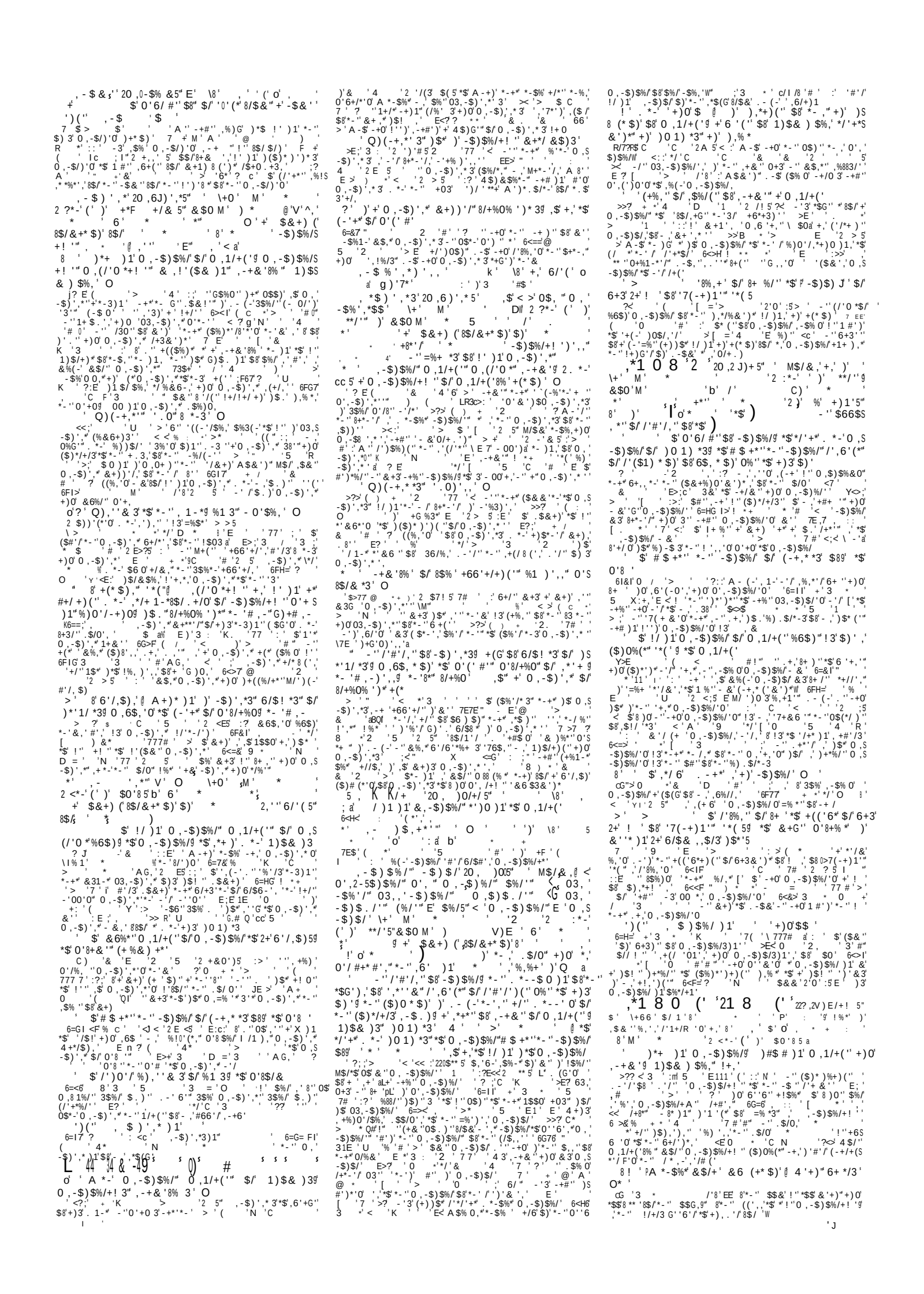

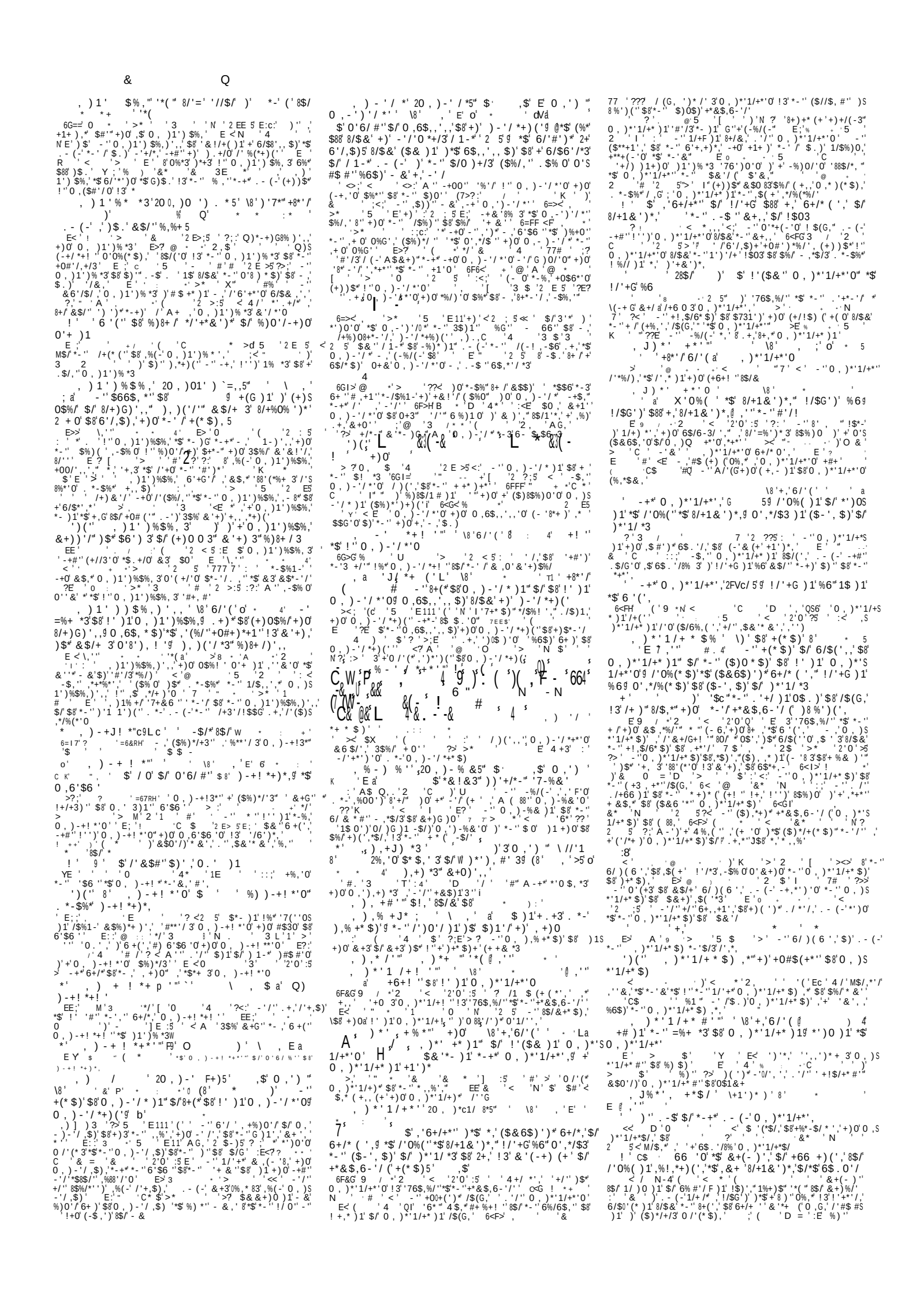

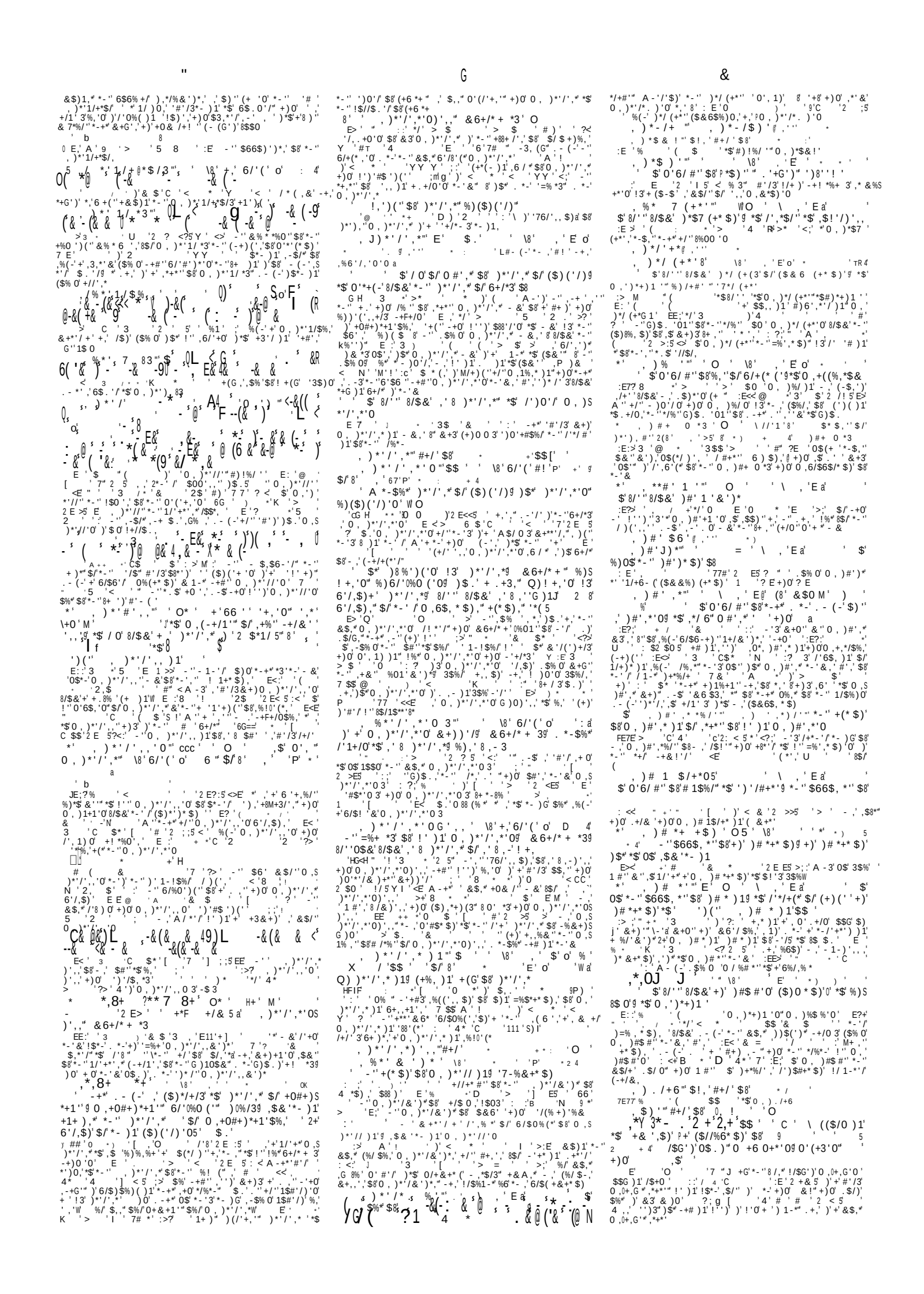

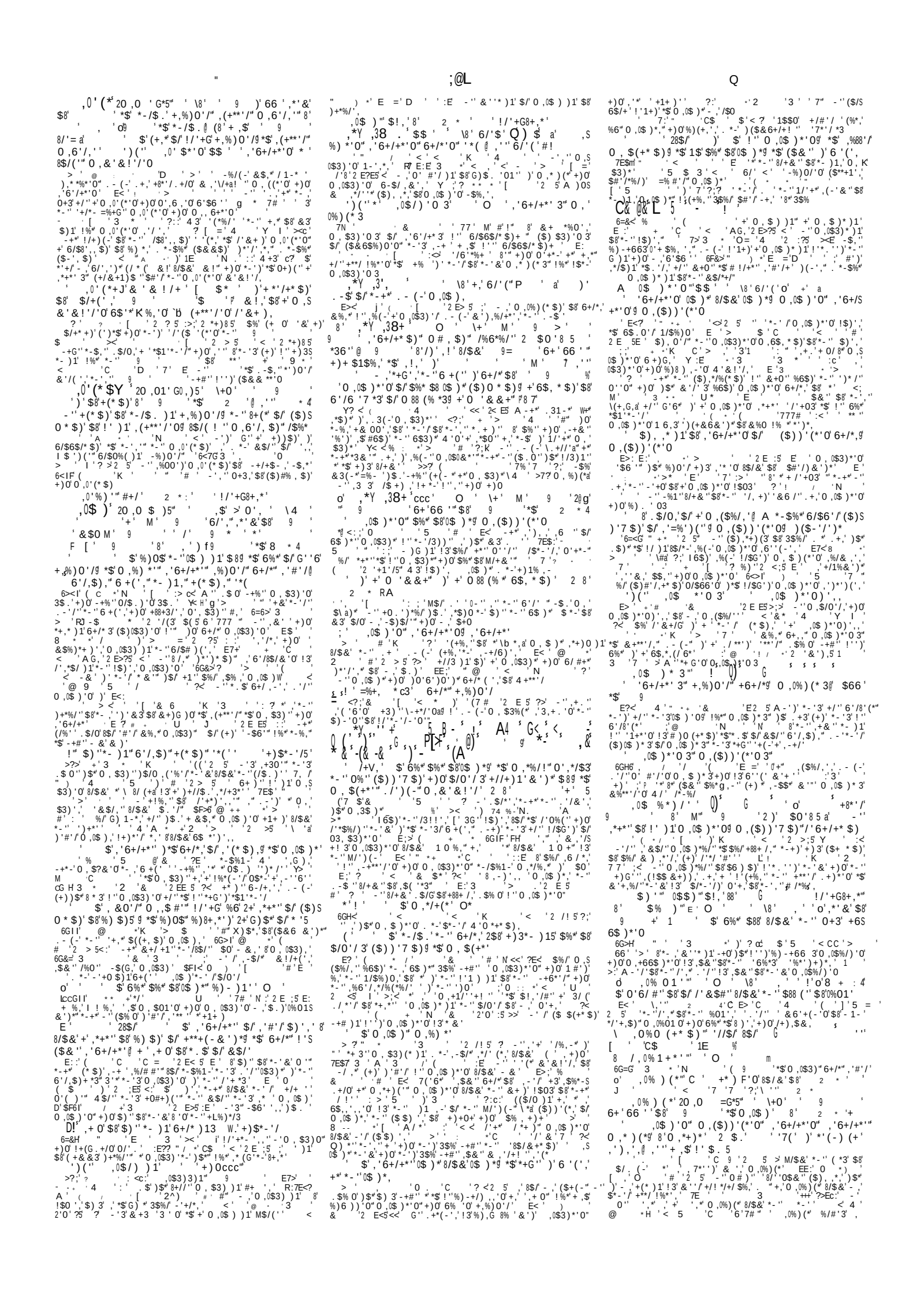

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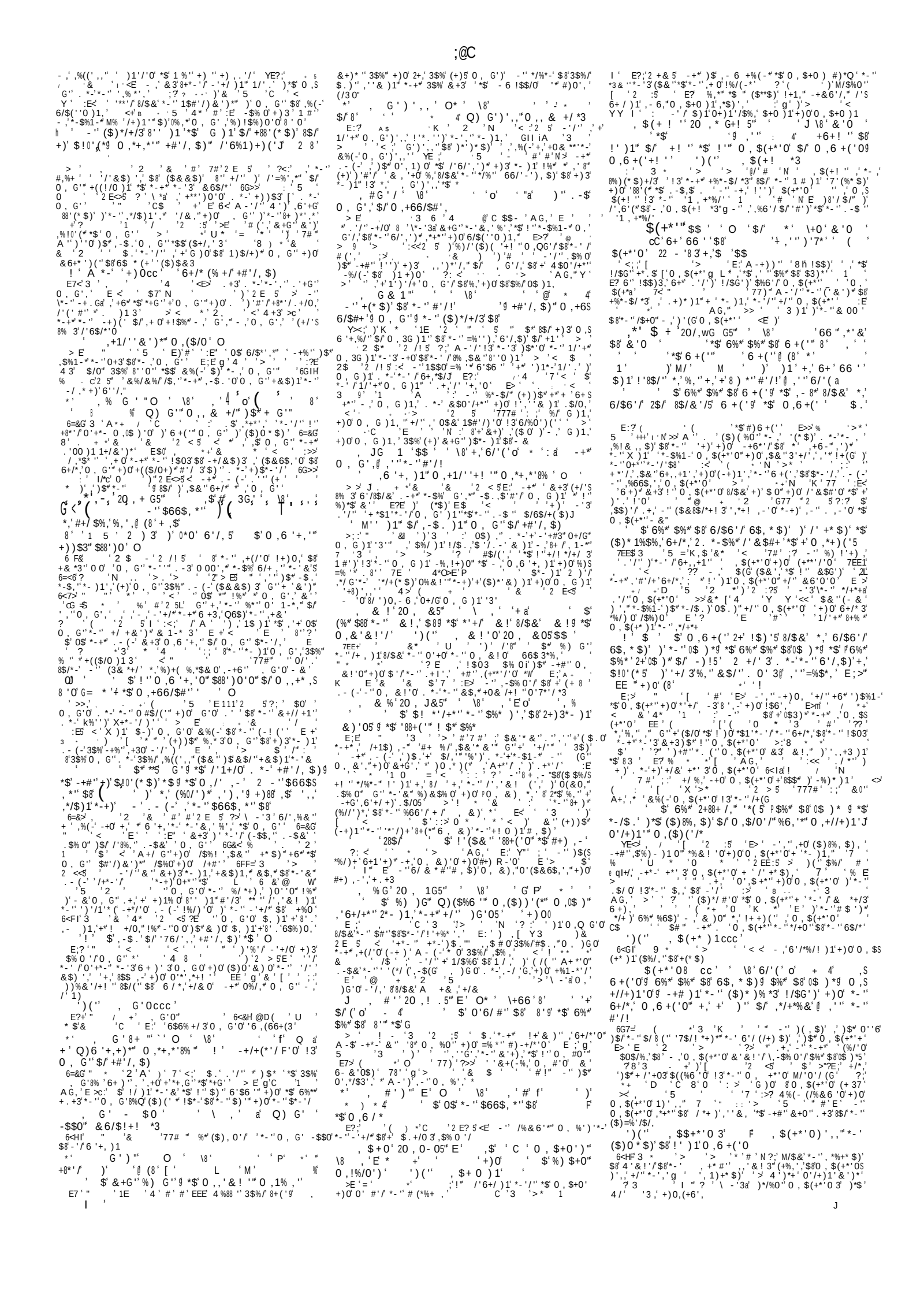

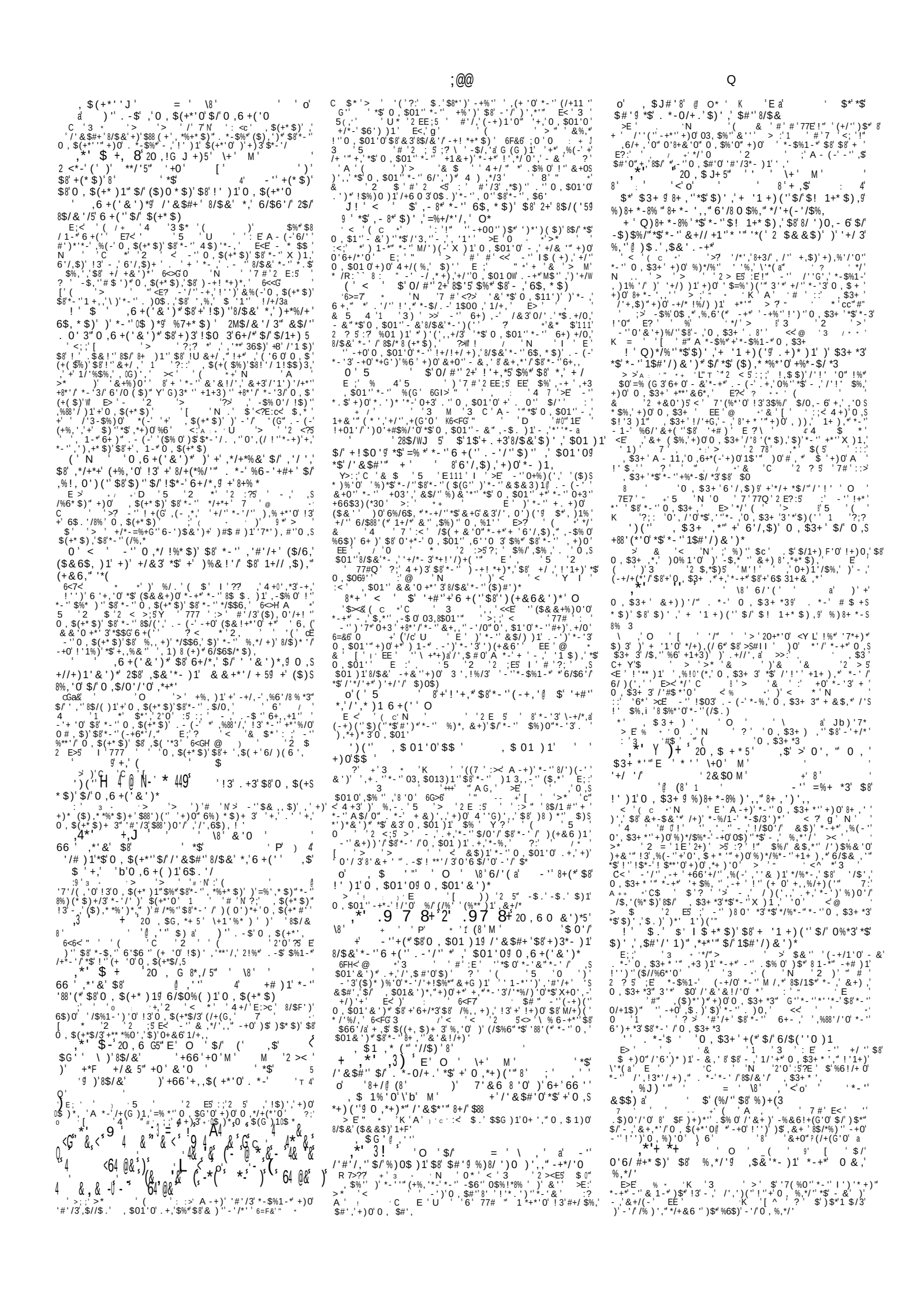

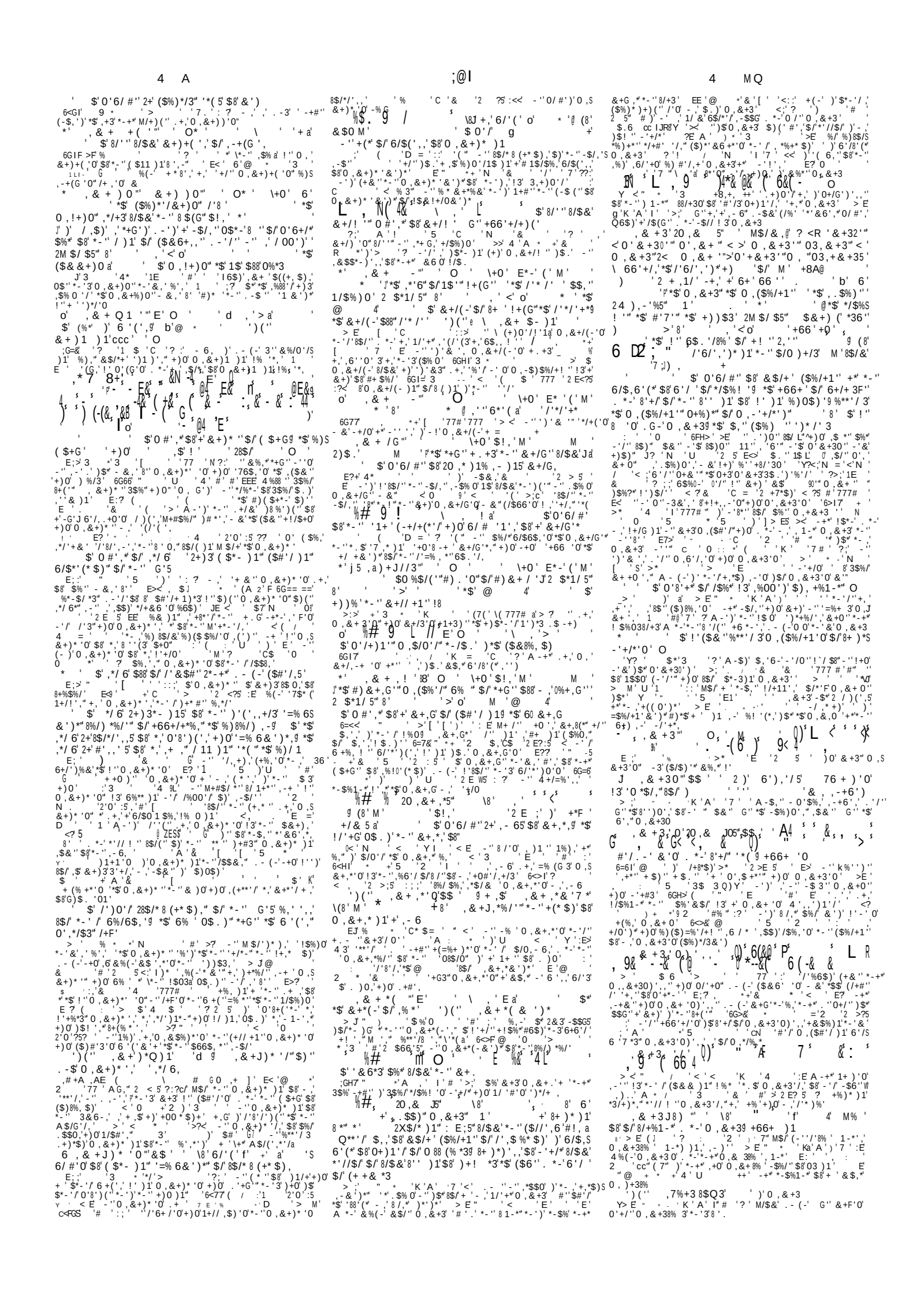

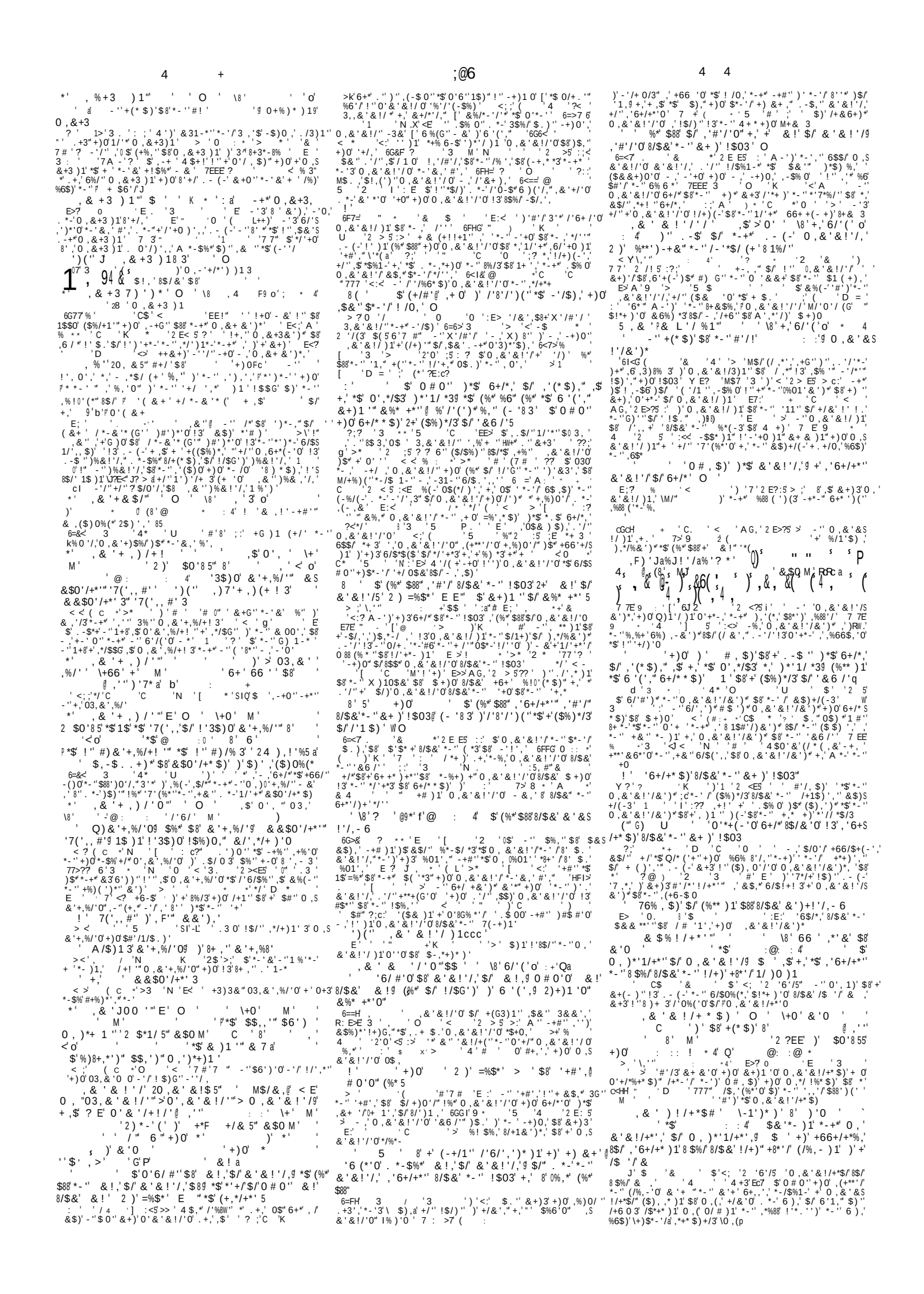

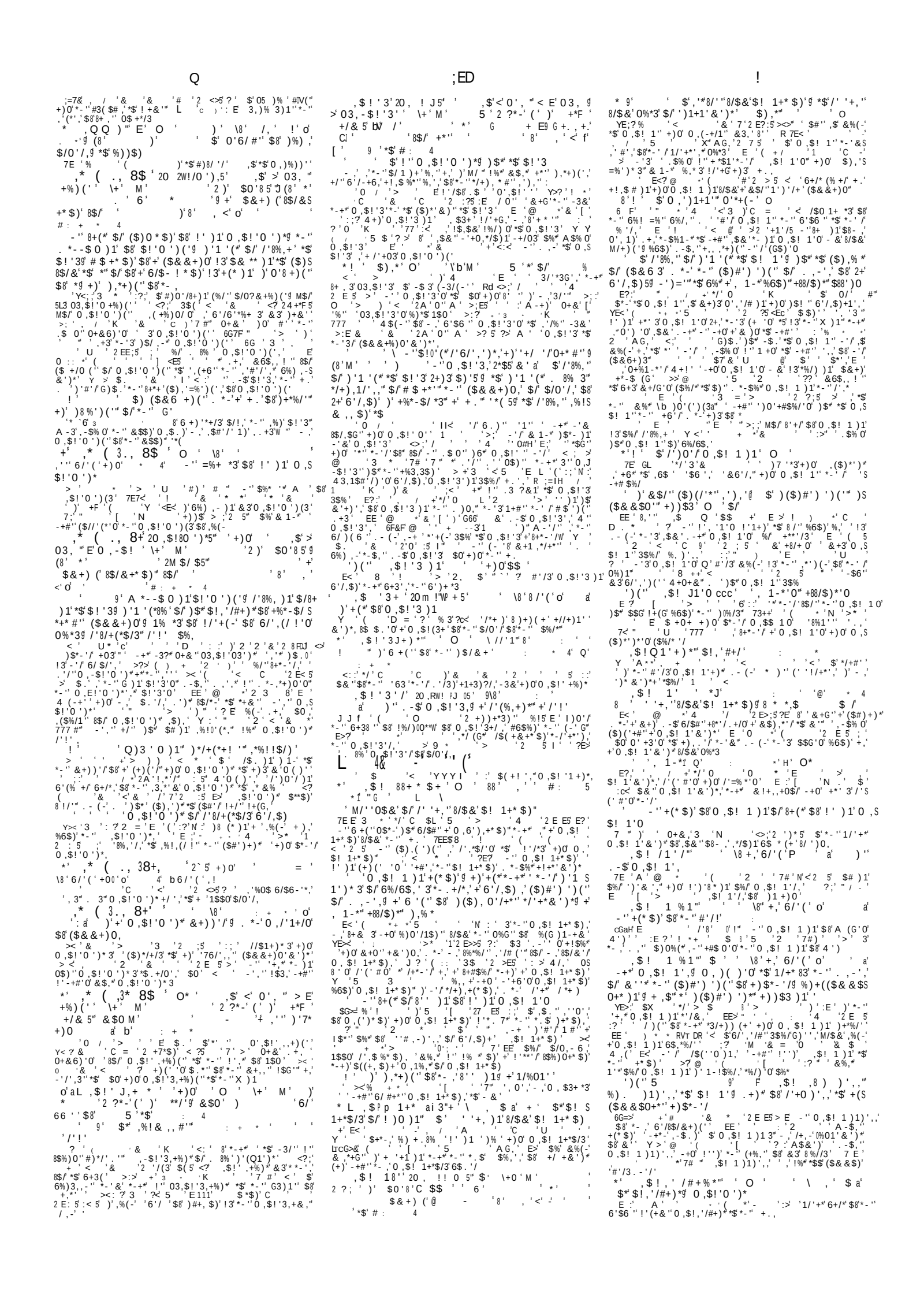

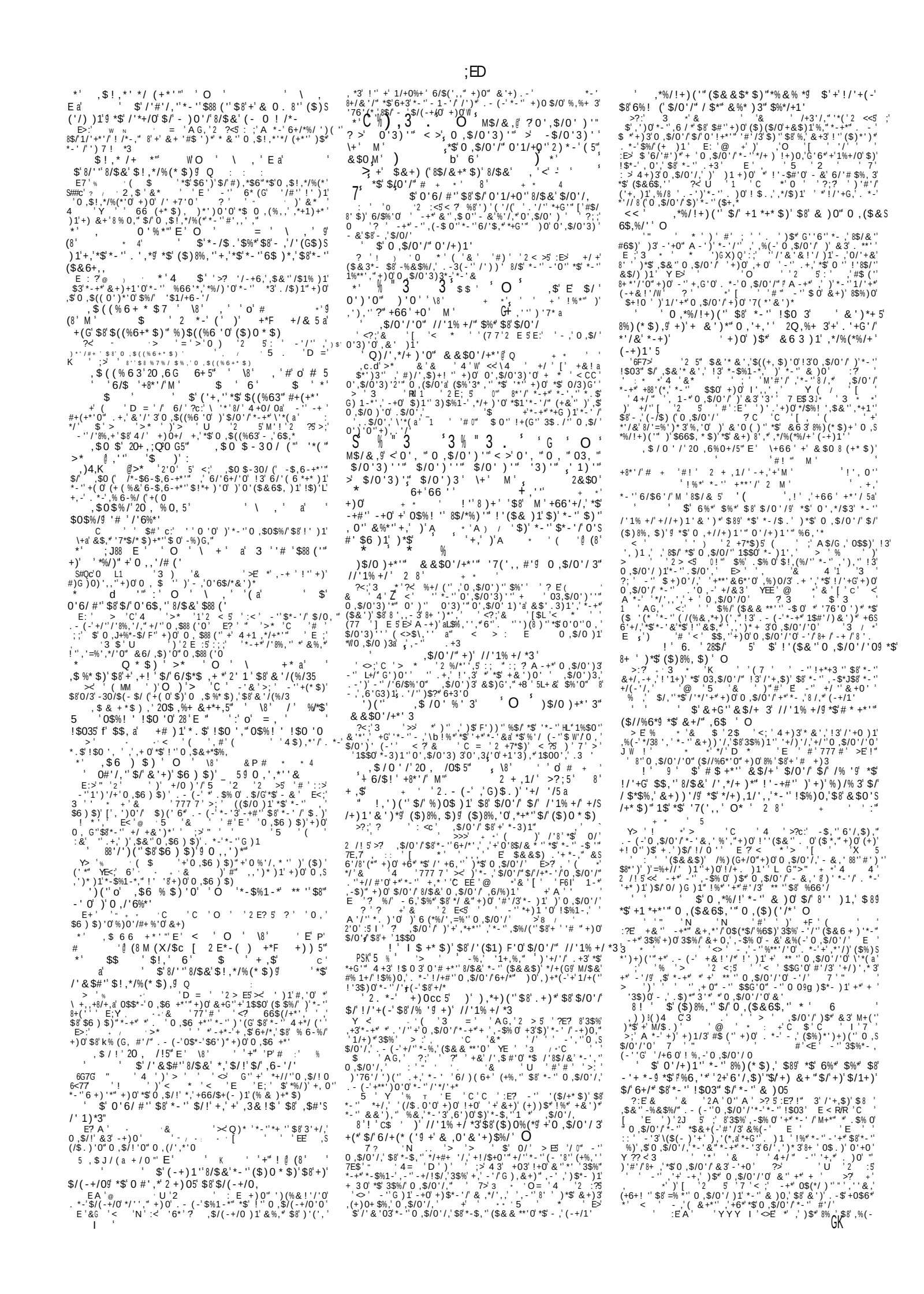

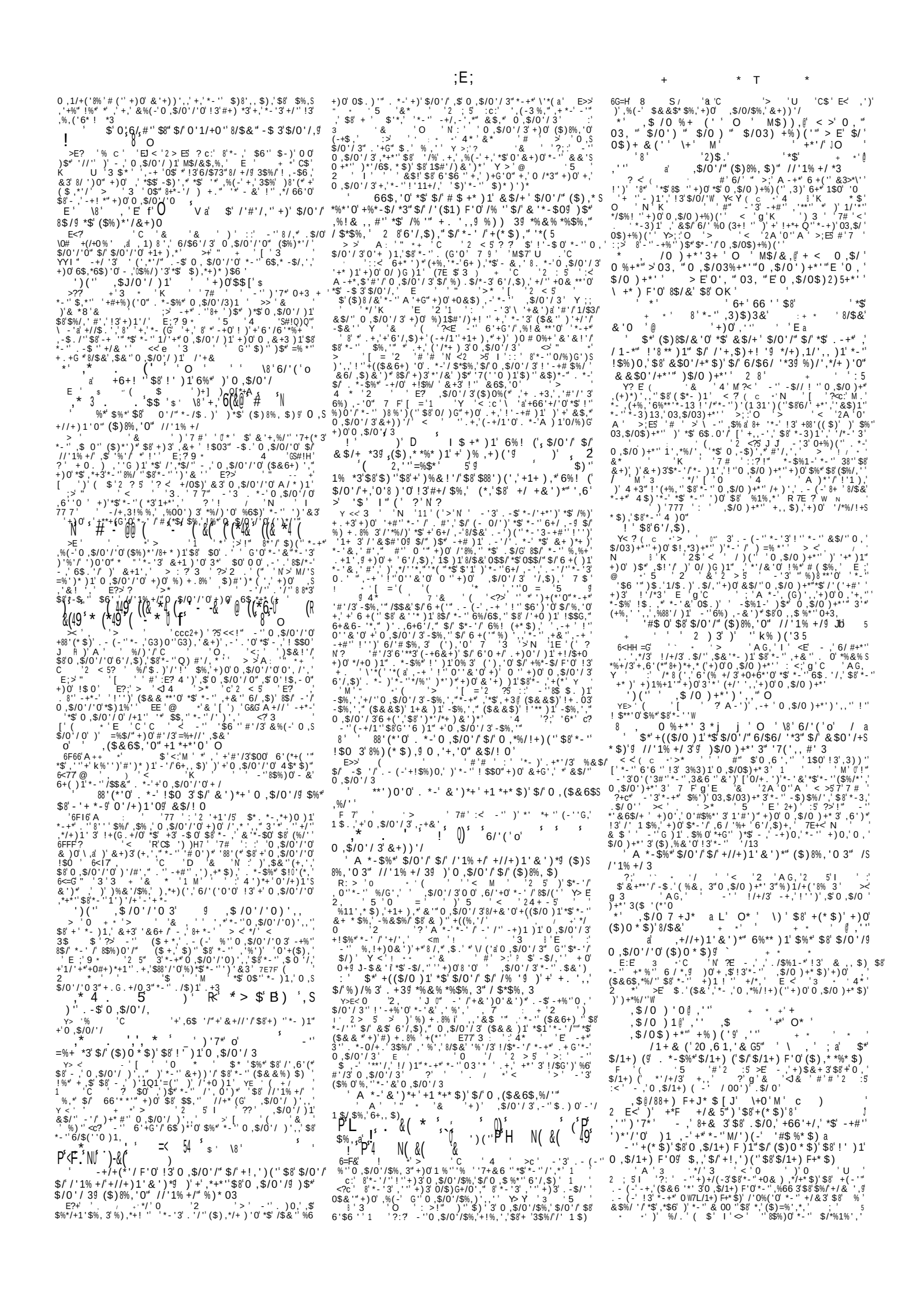

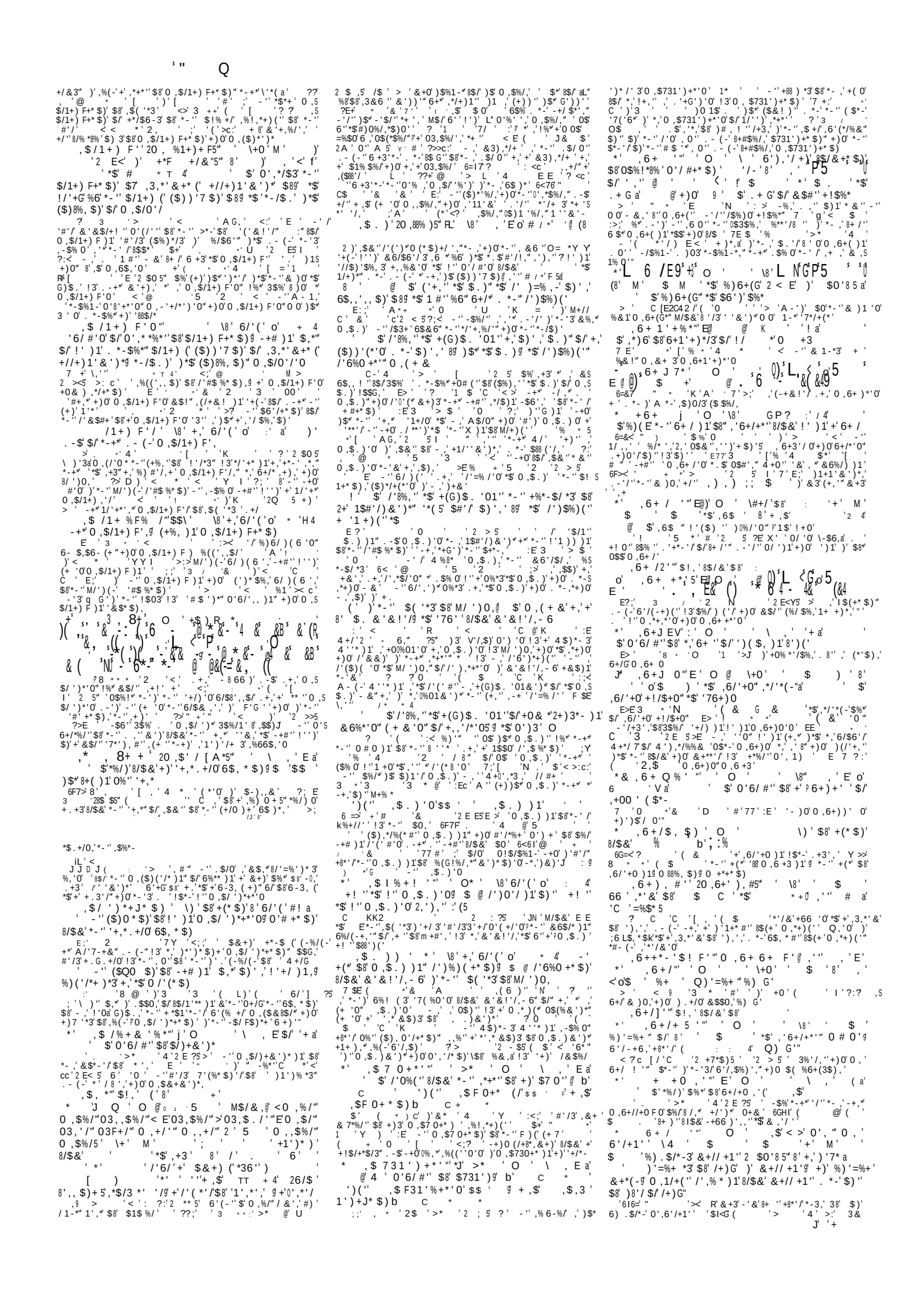

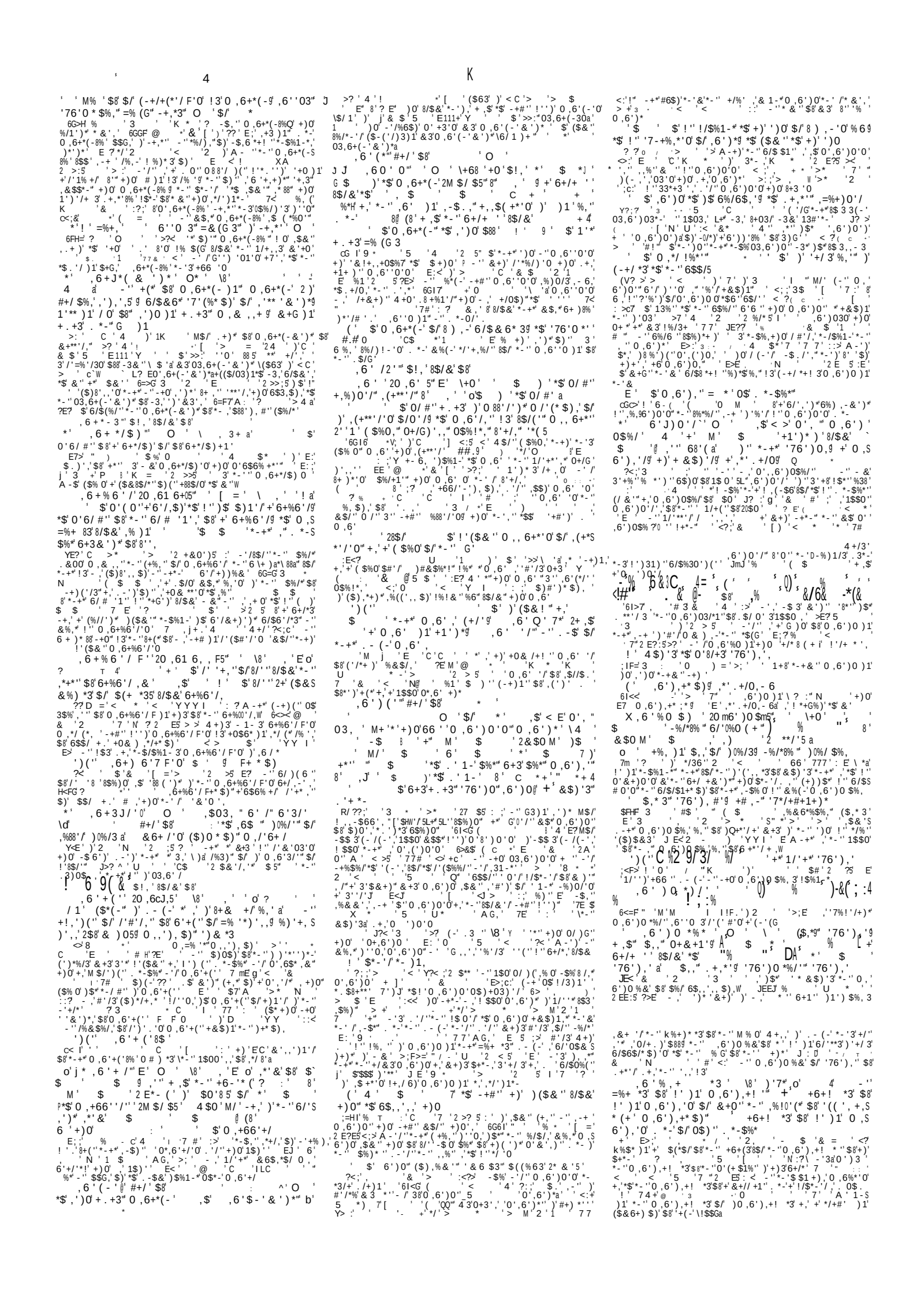

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$$/' :' '5 -'')'(',,*3'+)0'%,'8%)'',' $8'*-'
L ,6'),+/',' +*' 3',*'%6'!3'*-'' $ '1'' $8' -3, (+),')'
$)0$)'8$/'*-'%,'' $8'*-'' ,(G'6$$/' '@ ' ? TT'
' K ' \!')(''*('a'(+)'/'!'1'' 1$*'
1')%)'')''7('6'*-'/''*+'*-'$/ 1)+' ,6'),+/3 7 $E' '
E ' [' >E)'*-'' 0 ,(-+/1'' $8'-, 0%*3'+,'
6-3, (+)'*$'+'0 ,6'),+/3' Y E' 2 $' < '
#' E ' 4 '/(-+)*' 8$%)0'0' '+' 1/+*% *$%,' 0 ,6'),+/3'
8$/'*-'' &$)G,' Y < ' 0 ' [ ) ' E ' 7# ' : '
''1+#'' &'' $& '*+88/$&'+'0 ,6'),+/3
o' ' ' ($Q'(*$%'$8'*-'' 0/%1,'$/'6/'6+/+$
*$),' &')*$)'0' %' *-'' 6-+/&+(6$$' +' $/' *$' !''
8$%)0')'+)'+6$*-'(+/3 ,'-$6' O
Y :'' '4 ' $' :<'W?' +*%/+' + '*3'+)0' 6 /*
' ,%/6+,'+ '*-''8+,'' /)+&')*,' '*-+*(+)' !''6%*$')'!3'
+66 3)1'*-'' .-$ '' ,6'),+/3$8'+' $ '*' E <'!
['D '2 :5 ' E E $/' 3'*$'0$',' *-$%#$8(''*-+*' ''-+#''
+'(&&6 '*'' 0 ,6'),+/3'$8/'&'0 ',' *-$%*'G)$.)1'-$.'*$'
+66 3'*-'&
8' ' ' !$$G'($)*+))1'8$/&%+'' +)0' 0 /'(*$),'
8$/'*-'' &+G)1'%6'$8'&'0 ( ) ',9 +'6-+/&+(6' +9
b' * ' ' ' O '$/' *
:' 3 ' ($)'+' /'*' ,''!'' 8'4 '0 ( ) ',' :>'
0 3([P'K (',#'C $)R ,'-+#'' +' ',(/ 6*$)'
'$8'*')'+ ' ,6'),+/ ',
J 6E[+7' E' ' \8' ' $)' 66 '
]+A ' $ '+ ' $)' b' *
Y ;'< +4 'N ' N ' ' -+*'+ ,,$,6'),+*'0'
+)0' '($)$& F'0')'8/$&*+)0' !3'*-'' '$#'0' :'' A '
) * '0 '5 ' P))' <<' $)('6*$),'$8' .0' 3'0 ,'
6'),+*'0'-+66)',,
,*> 8* +, 8'20 m6'),)5' ,$'< E'0 3, 9
+($%k' \+' M ' $ ' 2 :*-' (') ' +*F '
+/& 5" $/' +0' ' $ ' 0 ,*/ !%*$)' $8'
&$)'3' $/' 6/$6'/*3'' &+)+1'&')*'' ,*' .+/0,- 6'
/'1%+*$)'' ($)$&3'' 8/$&' $ '*$' * 4'
I$ '
' -''+(*$)'$8'0'+)1'$%'' $/'0 ,*/ !%*)1
' -''+(*$)'$8'0 ,6')+)1'$/'0'+)1'$%'9 0 ,*/ $
!%*$)' $/' +0&) ,*/+*$)'*$' $*-'/,9J '76')0 *%/''
,6')0)1'$/'0 ,!%/,'&')'' 2$8'/=$)'35 9' ($)$& (+'
Q>'$/'0 ,6$,+'2$8'+)3*-)15 ' J
6I<F !) '5 ' J<E' 24 *F 5' #'/3(-
,(-%0''&+G'1$$0'8$/'-,'$.)'6+/*''*+)0'1'#'' %,',6'(+'
-'6''+)0',%!8'0 '!3'-,'$.)''0 ,6'),+(8%)' E<''" + *'
[= ' '2 ' ' '] ?5:' -'' 0 ,6'),+*$)'8$'*-,'1/+(''
%)*$+' &')' 7 >' +/ +' I+' 5 '2 *' 2 :?5
>:' ,6'),+*$)'8$' A+*'/' 6/$& ,(%$%,3'+)0')0 88'/S
')*3'*$'+ *+/*,'8$'*-'' +/*-'' ' 3 /*'&
U *'AG,' ?,'' E)0')'*-''0 ,6'),+*$)'8$'+ '$%/'
8+#$%/,' $<>$! ' cc'] 5'm ' F+!'*-"
+'=%'')'. ' 'G)$.)'8$/'-'/'6')%/$%,'0 ,6'),+*$),' 7 E7
'Q '2 & ' ' :E -+)1',')'*-''0 ,6'),+*$)'8$'
*-'' $/0,' %66'/' 6<F<' '2 ' ' P *' >' ' #
<?' -''0 ,6'),+*$)'8$'!/!','6+(','+)0'6'),$),
o' 3 ' -''0 ,*/ !%*$)'8$'! $$0"'*-'')'/#',"
'*(" 8/$&' ,$&'' ()'*/'' O
7EA'(' [' ('0 '3 ' ' '?;' %"*-''
/')(6''$8' ,6'),+*$)'8/$&' .-')('*-'' I'),+/ ,'"
*-'' #'/"+)0'/$"*-'' '+/*' 1 ') ' '?:,' -'' '1)$
))1'$8'*-''0 ,6'),+*$)'$8' '/#',"$/'*-'' 6+/*' .-')('*-''
'/#',' & '0 '3'+/,'"',*-''<') >'
/'('5 ' '2 E:5' :' -,'0 ,6'),+$)'$8'
-'')%/*#''%(',
-''6/$('',,'$8'0 ,6'),)1'&'0 ( )','$/'&'0 (+'
6/',(/ 6*),'9 9'*-'' &+G) 1'%6'$8'&'0 ( )',')'+(S
($/0+)('.*-'6+*')*'C 'C '[' ?5
6G>G'" ' '3 /*'& '2$'#' :?')'*-''0%''0 ,$
6'),+*$)'$8'&'0 ( )','0',%&'0'8/$&*-,'+) &+ ' '
8 * *' ['& ' N *' -'' -3, (+),' 6/$(%/'0',$&"
+6$*-'(+/','*$'%)0'/*+G''*-''0 ,6'),+*$)
-''+(*$)'$8' +0&) ,*'/)1" $/0'/)1" $/
&+)+1)19'*-'' ,3,*'&' !3' . - (-'*-)1,' +/'' +0S
&) ,*'/'0
\ .''1/$%6'$8',')','$/ 1)+*',')'*-'' '%,'' $8' $
''*$'/)0'/ / ' ' ' +)0'6+*/ ,*(' ./ *'/,'
-'' +**'/' ,%,'0')7 $/' 7' " 6-' :" $ ':>
8$/*-''!$88('*)+0&) ,*/+*$'/'2,'',''<!' $.59'!%*')
6-' ;'" '" 8$/'?+'&'*-$0'$/',3,*'&'$8+0&) ,*/+*$)'
2,6'(8(+3'*-+#' .-(-')#$#'0'*-'')(+)+*$)5' M/$&'
*-' +**'/'+/$,'' #+/ $%,'*-'$1(+'%,',9 25' '/*%+)'
'3 '& ' '" ' # 5'%,',' $) / '*$'
0')$*''*-'' /) *3'+,'+)'+0&) ,*/+*#''+/+)1'&')*'' '
+',3,*'&'$8'0 ,*/ !%*$)'+)0'+66$/*$)&')*'$8'8%)(*$),'
0') '0'!3'*-''M+*-'/'8$/'+0&) ,*/+*#''6%/6$,' -'
,'G)$.)'+,'+)' '+,'0 ,*)1%,-'0'8/$&'+)'
/) *3$')*-'' +**'/'*-'' 6'/,$)+ '0 ,*)(*$),'+/''
/'1+/0'0'+,'&+**'/,'$8')+*%/'')+)0')'(',,*3**)'*-'8$/&'/'
$8' 2 ''*-''0 ,*)(*$)'!'*-'') * ' 5
* +)0' 2:5*' .+,' +66 '0' *$' *-''
)(+/)+*$)'' $ $ $ $ '
'$/, &6 3' $ '+,*-'' !+, ' $/'$/1+)'$8'*-''
/'0'&6*#'',3,*'&'%)0'/' - (-'&+)G)0')$.' #''2 %1%,*'
C :E<N'>5' 2?5 -''+#+)1' (+',3,*'&' *'/&'0'
$ ' ')'66,*$)'*$'*-'' +.'$/',3,*'&'$8'.$/G,'
2 %1%,*' 2$' :N :R*' -'' *-' &'*-$0'$8',+#+*$)'!3'
&'+),' $8'*-'')(+/)+*$)' ' $ '
2 %1%,*' C ' :?' N 5')('' /*'-'' +*)'#'/,$)'$8'
/'),'%,'' -/,*' ('0 $ '$ ' 2#
:; ' 5' Q5'($ ' .+,'+66 '0' *$'*-''0 #)''6%/6$,''
$/'0'(/'' -(-''+*!' -'0'*-'',0,*'&''+)0'0'*'/&)'0'*,'
&$0''$8'+(*$)'2 '/*%' 3 '< ''# ' L' +/' '*'(
4 '7'EE'7 ?5$'+,$'' 13' +/3'*$*-'' +,,$)'' +,'*-''
,%6/'&'3,*''/3$8' '0'&6*$)a
-''$/0'/3'+0&) ,*/+*$)' $8'*-)1,' ($&S
& **'0'*$')',' (-+/1'9'*-''%)(*$)'$/'$88('' $8'
+0&) ,*/+*$/'$/',*' +/0'*' ,*$.+/0,8+6' *
6I<H -' '>' 7'' M$/,$*-'8' ' .)1'' 0$' * '
-)1'' -+%''&'0'9 ,$- 3' 8'+?'*,'&'3'.H'0 ,6'),+(8%)'
,'! *+G''*$'&'' Y<:' < ' IL'2 * ' ' -'3'
,-%0'1'%''+($&*3,$8'-'/0 ,6'),+(3$)'*-+*'-+%*''/',('3%'0'
!')'83*3,'+)0'/3(-','$8'*-'' (-3/'-'' 6=>< '
& * '2 /!5?<'' -+%''*+G')+*'&3'8+*-'/,' -+)0''*-'
0 ,6'),+*$)'$8'/'0'&3)1'' &+)G3)0'' E<'0 ' U '
2 +&0)'5 ' ((8/0)1'*$'*-'' ' $8' -&' .-$,'' .*' .+/0'
'+&'+)0'*$' .-$&' &%,*'1#'' +)'+((&&6*$8'*-''0 ,6'),
+(8)$8'*-+*' .-(-'' -+*-'1$&) **'0'#)*$'&' ' E Y
' & ('?E' A ,'' ,6'),+*$)'$8'*-''M+0)1'
+)0'Q)/1-*'$%,'4+&&$)' 7 E$!' * ' C ' U '
3 '777 ?EE' &+)' &+3'8$/1'*$/'+!%,'' -',*' .+/0,-6'
)'*-''0 ,6'),+*$)' $8')''+*')'' $8'$)''8''(%+ 3'+,')'*-'
0 ,6'),+*$)'
/0'/)1'' &+)+1'&')*9 $' *-'' 0 #)'' +0S
&) ,*/+*$)'$/'($)0%(*$8'*-' .$/0'9'*-''0/')1'
$/'+//+)1'&')*$8'#')*,'!3'0#)''6/$#0')('
'6IF>' ('0 *'#'6/'#' ;'2 +&!'4 5' -+))''
-'' 3,'0 ,6'),+(8%)'$8'1$0',6+/-'-3&' 6I<H '
> ' ':>'' 6$%'+&' &+0'' &3)3,*/'' !'0 ,6'),+(8%)' $8'
1$0' 6I&<' !) '0 *' (&' '2 < >5 # ' 7# :;<
'' 03,6'),+(8)'$8'1$00 ' .$/0' ,'**3*-',$&'' &')'*$'8$/'
$*-'/' >7?3 + /'C U ' ?<E?A-(-''0+)',
!3',%88'/+%)(''+)'0'0 ,6'),+(8)' 8'+ &31-*3'1$0'8$/',3))'
+)0')=%*'' %)3,,-'0'#)6*'$%,3'+ '*-,'/'1$)' >:E
& '& L'2A'0'' A ' >?5:' $*-'' 1$03'+)0'$/0/3)1''$8$%/' 38'' [' .3
' .*-'*-''-$''0 ,6'),+(8)'+)0'$/0/3)1''8%/' 38'' [' .3
YE<?' U '> 'K *'# '2 5 #'/($&)1'+'
*-'/')'&',' !3'-,'+ & 1-*3'6$.'/'+)0' .,0$&*'),'%(-'
&+)')'/'+)0' .+3,',+/'' &$,*'($),$)+)*'$*-,'/)0'
'$8'*')'+)'+6$*-'(+/3,',-$6' O
Y :'' '4 ' $' :<'W?' +*%/+' + '*3'+)0' 6 /*
' ,%/6+,'+ '*-''8+,'' /)+&')*,' '*-+*(+)' !''6%*$)'!3'
+66 3)1'*-'' .-$ '' ,6'),+/3$8'+' $ '*' E <'!
['D '2 :5 ' E E $/' 3'*$'0$',' *-$%#$8(''*-+*' ''-+#''
+'(&&6 '*'' 0 ,6'),+/3'$8/'&'0 ',' *-$%*'G)$.)1'-$.'*$'
+66 3'*-'&
8' ' ' !$$G'($)*+))1'8$/&%+'' +)0' 0 /'(*$),'
8$/'*-'' &+G)1'%6'$8'&'0 ( ) ',9 +'6-+/&+(6' +9
b' * ' ' ' O '$/' *
:' 3 ' ($)'+' /'*' ,''!'' 8'4 '0 ( ) ',' :>'
0 3([P'K (',#'C $)R ,'-+#'' +' ',(/ 6*$)'
'$8'*')'+ ' ,6'),+/ ',
J 6E[+7' E' ' \8' ' $)' 66 '
]+A ' $ '+ ' $)' b' *
Y ;'< +4 'N ' N ' ' -+*'+ ,,$,6'),+*'0'
+)0' '($)$& F'0')'8/$&*+)0' !3'*-'' '$#'0' :'' A '
) * '0 '5 ' P))' <<' $)('6*$),'$8' .0' 3'0 ,'
6'),+*'0'-+66)',,
,*> 8* +, 8'20 m6'),)5' ,$'< E'0 3, 9
+($%k' \+' M ' $ ' 2 :*-' (') ' +*F '
+/& 5" $/' +0' ' $ ' 0 ,*/ !%*$)' $8'
&$)'3' $/' 6/$6'/*3'' &+)+1'&')*'' ,*' .+/0,- 6'
/'1%+*$)'' ($)$&3'' 8/$&' $ '*$' * 4'
I$ '
' -''+(*$)'$8'0'+)1'$%'' $/'0 ,*/ !%*)1
' -''+(*$)'$8'0 ,6')+)1'$/'0'+)1'$%'9 0 ,*/ $
!%*$)' $/' +0&) ,*/+*$)'*$' $*-'/,9J '76')0 *%/''
,6')0)1'$/'0 ,!%/,'&')'' 2$8'/=$)'35 9' ($)$& (+'
Q>'$/'0 ,6$,+'2$8'+)3*-)15 ' J
6I<F !) '5 ' J<E' 24 *F 5' #'/3(-
,(-%0''&+G'1$$0'8$/'-,'$.)'6+/*''+)0'1'#''%,',6'(+'
-'6''+)0',%!8'0 '!3'-,'$.)''0 ,6'),+(8%)' E<''" + *'
[= ' '2 ' ' '] ?5:' -'' 0 ,6'),+*$)'8$'*-,'1/+('
%)*$+' &')' 7 >' +/ +' I+' 5 '2 *' 2 :?5
>:' ,6'),+*$)'8$' A+*'/' 6/$& ,(%$%,3'+)0')0 88'/S
')*3'*$'+ *+/*,'8$'*-'' +/*-'' ' 3 /*'&
U *'AG,' ?,'' E)0')'*-''0 ,6'),+*$)'8$'+ '$%/'
8+#$%/,' $<>$! ' cc'] 5'm ' F+!'*-"
+'=%'')'. ' 'G)$.)'8$/'-'/'6')%/$%,'0 ,6'),+*$),' 7 E7
'Q '2 & ' ' :E -+)1',')'*-''0 ,6'),+*$)'8$'
*-'' $/0,' %66'/' 6<F<' '2 ' ' P *' >' ' #
<?' -''0 ,6'),+*$)'8$'!/!','6+(','+)0'6'),$),
o' 3 ' -''0 ,*/ !%*$)'8$'! $$0"'*-'')'/#',"
'*(" 8/$&' ,$&'' ()'*/'' O
7EA'(' [' ('0 '3 ' ' '?;' %"*-''
/')(6''$8' ,6'),+*$)'8/$&' .-')('*-'' I'),+/ ,'"
*-'' #'/"+)0'/$"*-'' '+/*' 1 ') ' '?:,' -'' '1)$
))1'$8'*-''0 ,6'),+*$)'$8' '/#',"$/'*-'' 6+/*' .-')('*-''
'/#',' & '0 '3'+/,'"',*-''<') >'
/'('5 ' '2 E:5' :' -,'0 ,6'),+$)'$8'
-'')%/*#''%(',
-''6/$('',,'$8'0 ,6'),)1'&'0 ( )','$/'&'0 (+'
6/',(/ 6*),'9 9'*-'' &+G) 1'%6'$8'&'0 ( )',')'+(S
($/0+)('.*-'6+*')*'C 'C '[' ?5
6G>G'" ' '3 /*'& '2$'#' :?')'*-''0%''0 ,$
6'),+*$)'$8'&'0 ( )','0',%&'0'8/$&*-,'+) &+ ' '
8 * *' ['& ' N *' -'' -3, (+),' 6/$(%/'0',$&"
+6$*-'(+/','*$'%)0'/*+G''*-''0 ,6'),+*$)
-''+(*$)'$8' +0&) ,*'/)1" $/0'/)1" $/
&+)+1)19'*-'' ,3,*'&' !3' . - (-'*-)1,' +/'' +0S
&) ,*'/'0
\ .''1/$%6'$8',')','$/ 1)+*',')'*-'' '%,'' $8' $
''*$'/)0'/ / ' ' ' +)0'6+*/ ,*(' ./ *'/,'
-'' +**'/' ,%,'0')7 $/' 7' " 6-' :" $ ':>
8$/*-''!$88('*)+0&) ,*/+*$'/'2,'',''<!' $.59'!%*')
6-' ;'" '" 8$/'?+'&'*-$0'$/',3,*'&'$8+0&) ,*/+*$)'
2,6'(8(+3'*-+#' .-(-')#$#'0'*-'')(+)+*$)'5' M/$&'
*-' +**'/' +/$,'' #+/ $%,'*-'$1(+'%,',9 25' '/*%+)'
'3 '& ' '" ' # 5'%,',' $) / '*$'
0')$*''*-'' /) *3'+,'+)'+0&) ,*/+*#''+/+)1'&')*'' '
+',3,*'&'$8'0 ,*/ !%*$)'+)0'+66$/*$)&')*'$8'8%)(*$),'
0') '0'!3'*-''M+*-'/'8$/'+0&) ,*/+*#''6%/6$,' -'
,'G)$.)'+,'+)' '+,'0 ,*)1%,-'0'8/$&'+)'
/) *3$')*-'' +**'/'*-'' 6'/,$)+ '0 ,*)(*$),'+/''
/'1+/0'0'+,'&+**'/,'$8')+*%/'')+)0')'(',,*3**)'*-'8$/&'/'
$8' 2 ''*-''0 ,*)(*$)'!'*-'') * ' 5
* +)0' 2:5*' .+,' +66 '0' *$' *-''
)(+/)+*$)'' $ $ $ $ '
'$/, &6 3' $ '+,*-'' !+, ' $/'$/1+)'$8'*-''
/'0'&6*#'',3,*'&'%)0'/' - (-'&+)G)0')$.' #''2 %1%,*'
C :E<N'>5' 2?5 -''+#+)1' (+',3,*'&' *'/&'0'
$ ' ')'66,*$)'*$'*-'' +.'$/',3,*'&'$8'.$/G,'
2 %1%,*' 2$' :N :R*' -'' *-' &'*-$0'$8',+#+*$)'!3'
&'+),' $8'*-'')(+/)+*$)' ' $ '
2 %1%,*' C ' :?' N 5')('' /*'-'' +*)'#'/,$)'$8'
/'),'%,'' -/,*' ('0 $ '$ ' 2#
:; ' 5' Q5'($ ' .+,'+66 '0' *$'*-''0 #)''6%/6$,''
$/'0'(/'' -(-''+*!' -'0'*-'',0,*'&''+)0'0'*'/&)'0'*,'
&$0''$8'+(*$)'2 '/*%' 3 '< ''# ' L' +/' '*'(
4 '7'EE'7 ?5$'+,$'' 13' +/3'*$*-'' +,,$)'' +,'*-''
,%6/'&'3,*''/3$8' '0'&6*$)a
-''$/0'/3'+0&) ,*/+*$)' $8'*-)1,' ($&S
& **'0'*$')',' (-+/1'9'*-''%)(*$)'$/'$88('' $8'
+0&) ,*/+*$/'$/',*' +/0'*' ,*$.+/0,8+6' *
6I<H -' '>' 7'' M$/,$*-'8' ' .)1'' 0$' * '
-)1'' -+%''&'0'9 ,$- 3' 8'+?'*,'&'3'.H'0 ,6'),+(8%)'
,'! *+G''*$'&'' Y<:' < ' IL'2 * ' ' -'3'
,-%0'1'%''+($&*3,$8'-'/0 ,6'),+(3$)'*-+*'-+%*''/',('3%'0'
!')'83*3,'+)0'/3(-','$8'*-'' (-3/'-'' 6=>< '
& * '2 /!5?<'' -+%''*+G')+*'&3'8+*-'/,' -+)0''*-'
0 ,6'),+*$)'$8'/'0'&3)1'' &+)G3)0'' E<'0 ' U '
2 +&0)'5 ' ((8/0)1'*$'*-'' ' $8' -&' .-$,'' .*' .+/0'
'+&'+)0'*$' .-$&' &%,*'1#'' +)'+((&&6*$8'*-''0 ,6'),
+(8)$8'*-+*' .-(-'' -+*-'1$&) **'0'#)*$'&' ' E Y
' & ('?E' A ,'' ,6'),+*$)'$8'*-''M+0)1'
+)0'Q)/1-*'$%,'4+&&$)' 7 E$!' * ' C ' U '
3 '777 ?EE' &+)' &+3'8$/1'*$/'+!%,'' -',*' .+/0,-6'
)'*-''0 ,6'),+*$)' $8')''+*')'' $8'$)''8''(%+ 3'+,')'*-'
0 ,6'),+*$)'
/0'/)1'' &+)+1'&')*9 $' *-'' 0 #)'' +0S
&) ,*/+*$)'$/'($)0%(*$8'*-' .$/0'9'*-''0/')1'
$/'+//+)1'&')*$8'#')*,'!3'0#)''6/$#0')('
'6IF>' ('0 *'#'6/'#' ;'2 +&!'4 5' -+))''
-'' 3,'0 ,6'),+(8%)'$8'1$0',6+/-'-3&' 6I<H '
> ' ':>'' 6$%'+&' &+0'' &3)3,*/'' !'0 ,6'),+(8%)' $8'
1$0' 6I&<' !) '0 *' (&' '2 < >5 # ' 7# :;<
'' 03,6'),+(8)'$8'1$00 ' .$/0' ,'**3*-',$&'' &')'*$'8$/'
$*-'/' >7?3 + /'C U ' ?<E?A-(-''0+)',
!3',%88'/+%)(''+)'0'0 ,6'),+(8)' 8'+ &31-*3'1$0'8$/',3))'
+)0')=%*'' %)3,,-'0'#)6*'$%,3'+ '*-,'/'1$)' >:E
& '& L'2A'0'' A ' >?5:' $*-'' 1$03'+)0'$/0/3)1''$8$%/' 38'' [' .3
YE<?' U '> 'K *'# '2 5 #'/($&)1'+'
*-'/')'&',' !3'-,'+ & 1-*3'6$.'/'+)0' .,0$&*'),'%(-'
&+)')'/'+)0' .+3,',+/'' &$,*'($),$)+)*'$*-,'/)0'
'$8'*')'+)'+6$*-'(+/3,',-$6' O
Y :'' '4 ' $' :<'W?' +*%/+' + '*3'+)0' 6 /*
' ,%/6+,'+ '*-''8+,'' /)+&')*,' '*-+*(+)' !''6%*$)'!3'
+66 3)1'*-'' .-$ '' ,6'),+/3$8'+' $ '*' E <'!
['D '2 :5 ' E E $/' 3'*$'0$',' *-$%#$8(''*-+*' ''-+#''
+'(&&6 '*'' 0 ,6'),+/3'$8/'&'0 ',' *-$%*'G)$.)1'-$.'*$'
+66 3'*-'&
8' ' ' !$$G'($)*+))1'8$/&%+'' +)0' 0 /'(*$),'
8$/'*-'' &+G)1'%6'$8'&'0 ( ) ',9 +'6-+/&+(6' +9
b' * ' ' ' O '$/' *
:' 3 ' ($)'+' /'*' ,''!'' 8'4 '0 ( ) ',' :>'
0 3([P'K (',#'C $)R ,'-+#'' +' ',(/ 6*$)'
'$8'*')'+ ' ,6'),+/ ',
J 6E[+7' E' ' \8' ' $)' 66 '
]+A ' $ '+ ' $)' b' *
Y ;'< +4 'N ' N ' ' -+*'+ ,,$,6'),+*'0'
+)0' '($)$& F'0')'8/$&*+)0' !3'*-'' '$#'0' :'' A '
) * '0 '5 ' P))' <<' $)('6*$),'$8' .0' 3'0 ,'
6'),+*'0'-+66)',,
,*> 8* +, 8'20 m6'),)5' ,$'< E'0 3, 9
+($%k' \+' M ' $ ' 2 :*-' (') ' +*F '
+/& 5" $/' +0' ' $ ' 0 ,*/ !%*$)' $8'
&$)'3' $/' 6/$6'/*3'' &+)+1'&')*'' ,*' .+/0,- 6'
/'1%+*$)'' ($)$&3'' 8/$&' $ '*$' * 4'
I$ '
' -''+(*$)'$8'0'+)1'$%'' $/'0 ,*/ !%*)1
' -''+(*$)'$8'0 ,6')+)1'$/'0'+)1'$%'9 0 ,*/ $
!%*$)' $/' +0&) ,*/+*$)'*$' $*-'/,9J '76')0 *%/''
,6')0)1'$/'0 ,!%/,'&')'' 2$8'/=$)'35 9' ($)$& (+'
Q>'$/'0 ,6$,+'2$8'+)3*-)15 ' J
6I<F !) '5 ' J<E' 24 *F 5' #'/3(-
,(-%0''&+G'1$$0'8$/'-,'$.)'6+/*''+)0'1'#''%,',6'(+'
-'6''+)0',%!8'0 '!3'-,'$.)''0 ,6'),+(8%)' E<''" + *'
[= ' '2 ' ' '] ?5:' -'' 0 ,6'),+*$)'8$'*-,'1/+('
%)*$+' &')' 7 >' +/ +' I+' 5 '2 *' 2 :?5
>:' ,6'),+*$)'8$' A+*'/' 6/$& ,(%$%,3'+)0')0 88'/S
')*3'*$'+ *+/*,'8$'*-'' +/*-'' ' 3 /*'&
U *'AG,' ?,'' E)0')'*-''0 ,6'),+*$)'8$'+ '$%/'
8+#$%/,' $<>$! ' cc'] 5'm ' F+!'*-"
+'=%'')'. ' 'G)$.)'8$/'-'/'6')%/$%,'0 ,6'),+*$),' 7 E7
'Q '2 & ' ' :E -+)1',')'*-''0 ,6'),+*$)'8$'
*-'' $/0,' %66'/' 6<F<' '2 ' ' P *' >' ' #
<?' -''0 ,6'),+*$)'8$'!/!','6+(','+)0'6'),$),
o' 3 ' -''0 ,*/ !%*$)'8$'! $$0"'*-'')'/#',"
'*(" 8/$&' ,$&'' ()'*/'' O
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/')(6''$8' ,6'),+*$)'8/$&' .-')('*-'' I'),+/ ,'"
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))1'$8'*-''0 ,6'),+*$)'$8' '/#',"$/'*-'' 6+/*' .-')('*-''
'/#',' & '0 '3'+/,'"',*-''<') >'
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-'')%/*#''%(',
-''6/$('',,'$8'0 ,6'),)1'&'0 ( )','$/'&'0 (+'
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6G>G'" ' '3 /*'& '2$'#' :?')'*-''0%''0 ,$
6'),+*$)'$8'&'0 ( )','0',%&'0'8/$&*-,'+) &+ ' '
8 * *' ['& ' N *' -'' -3, (+),' 6/$(%/'0',$&"
+6$*-'(+/','*$'%)0'/*+G''*-''0 ,6'),+*$)
-''+(*$)'$8' +0&) ,*'/)1" $/0'/)1" $/
&+)+1)19'*-'' ,3,*'&' !3' . - (-'*-)1,' +/'' +0S
&) ,*'/'0
\ .''1/$%6'$8',')','$/ 1)+*',')'*-'' '%,'' $8' $
''*$'/)0'/ / ' ' ' +)0'6+*/ ,*(' ./ *'/,'
-'' +**'/' ,%,'0')7 $/' 7' " 6-' :" $ ':>
8$/*-''!$88('*)+0&) ,*/+*$'/'2,'',''<!' $.59'!%*')
6-' ;'" '" 8$/'?+'&'*-$0'$/',3,*'&'$8+0&) ,*/+*$)'
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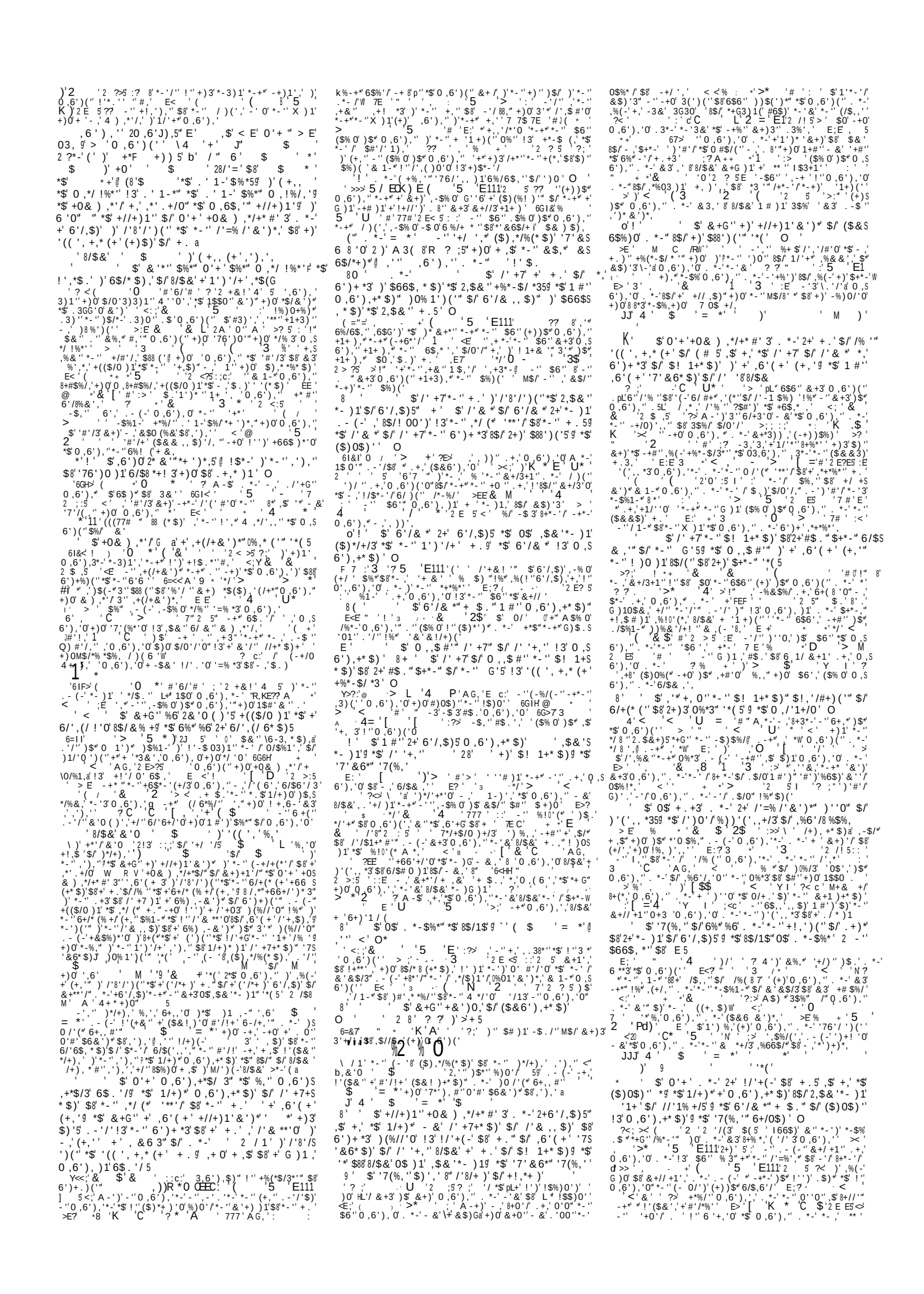

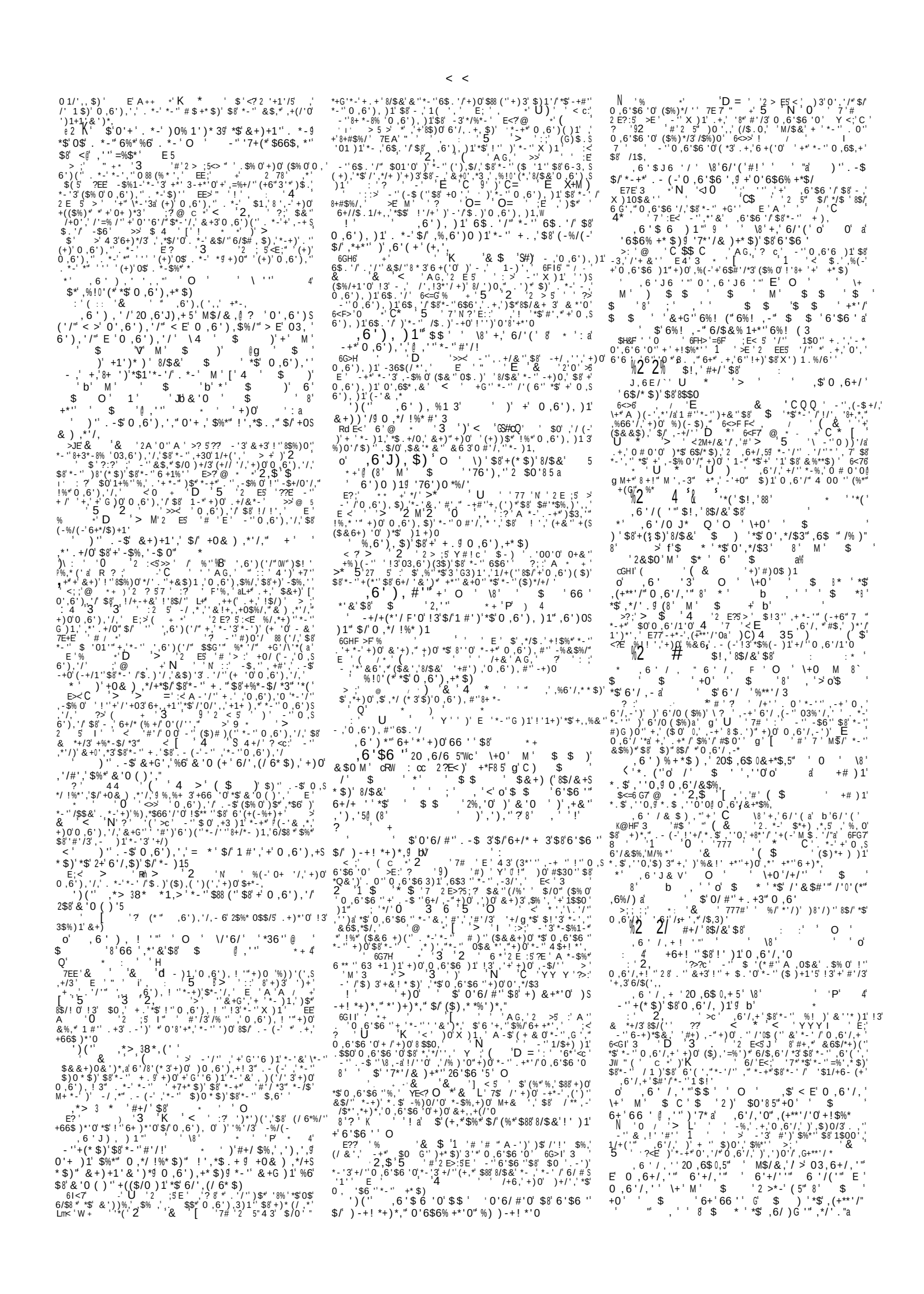

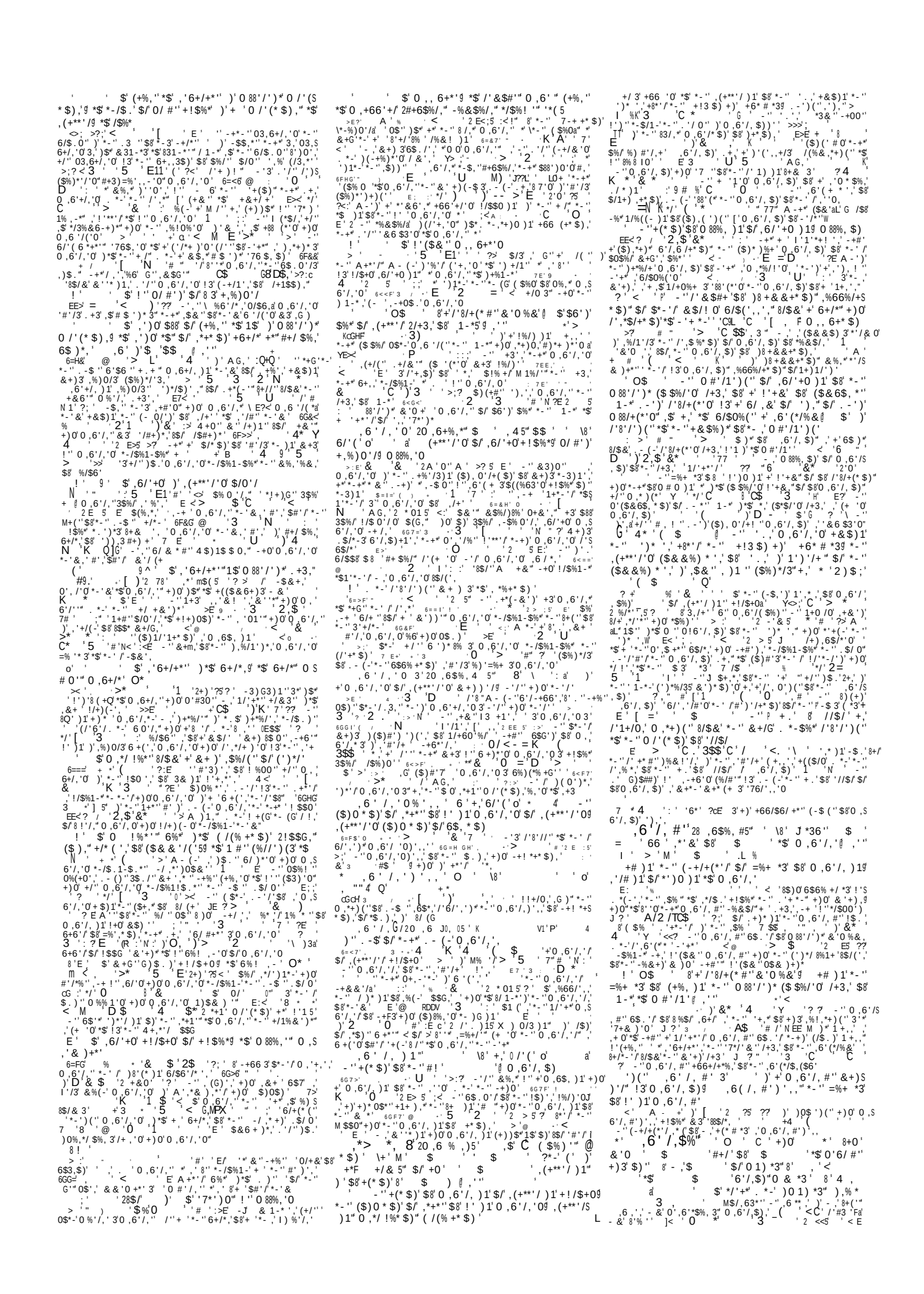

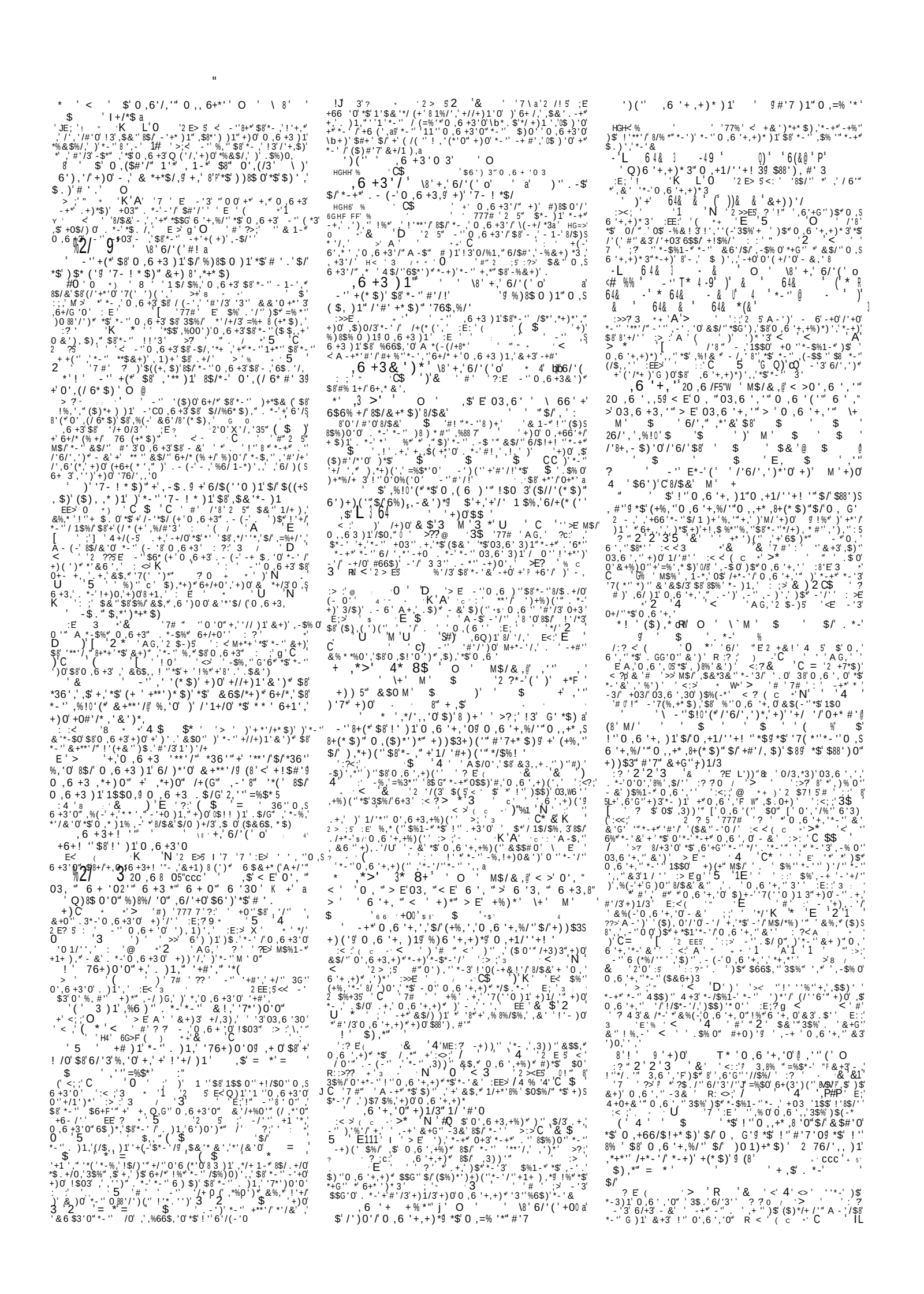

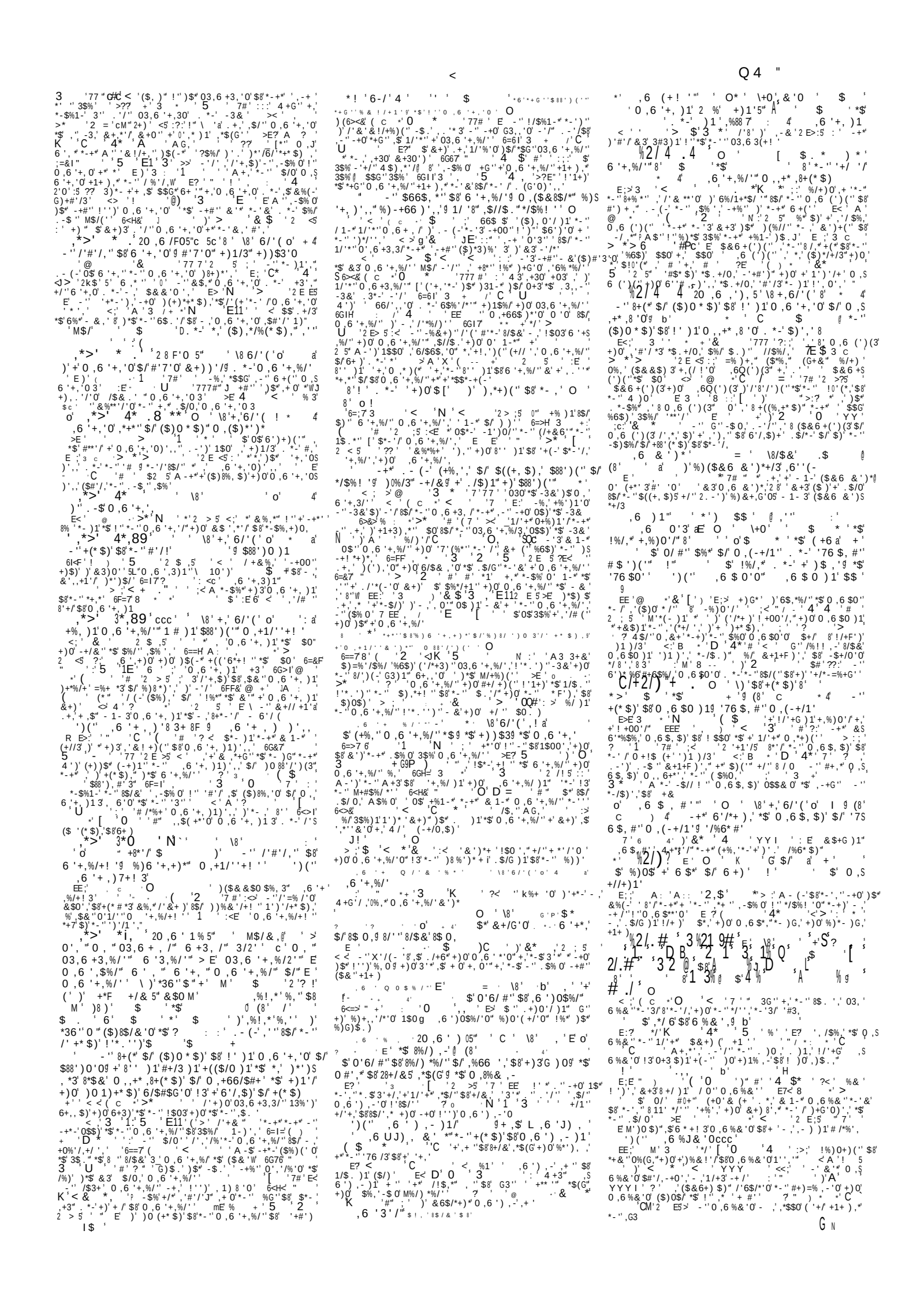

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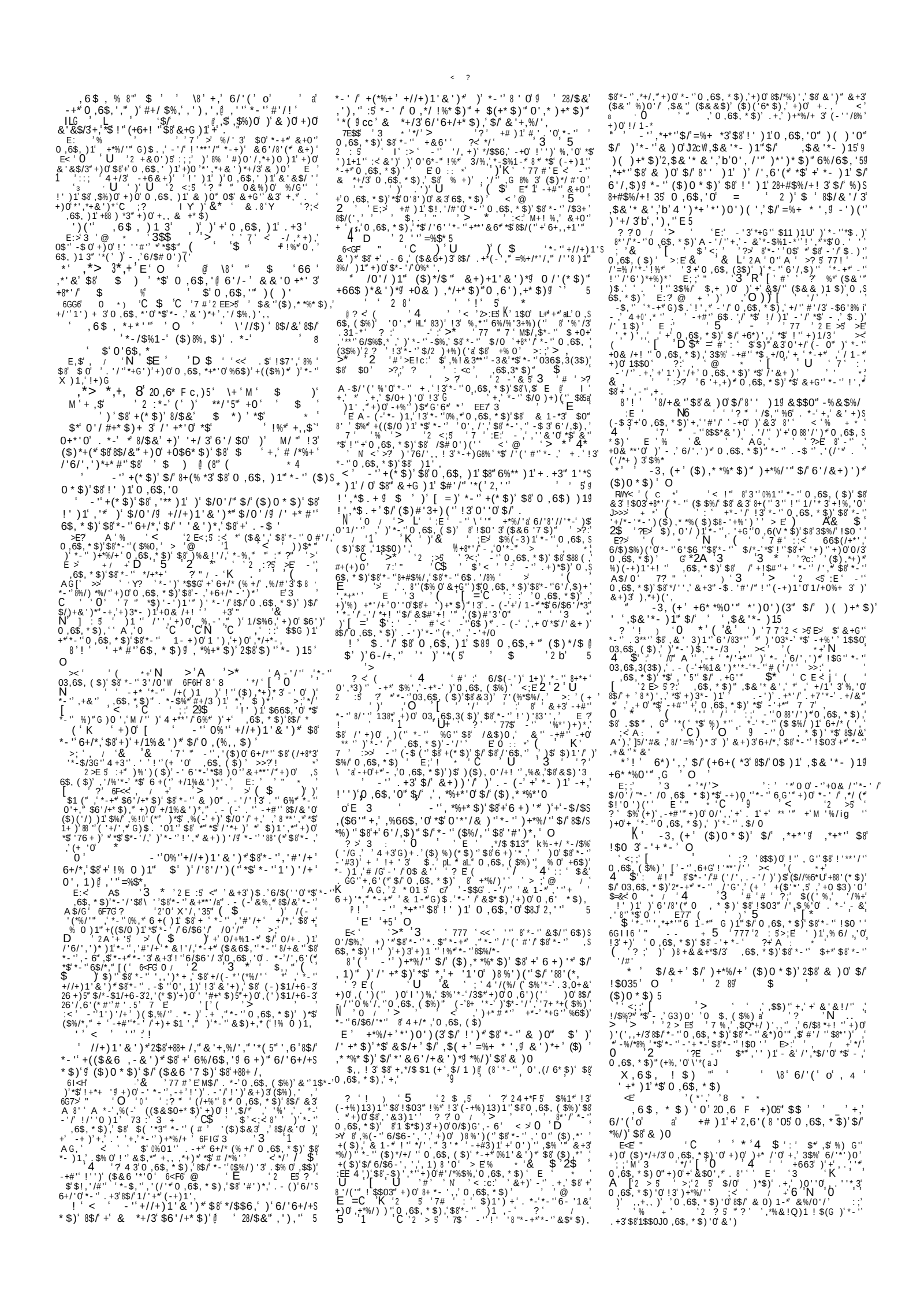

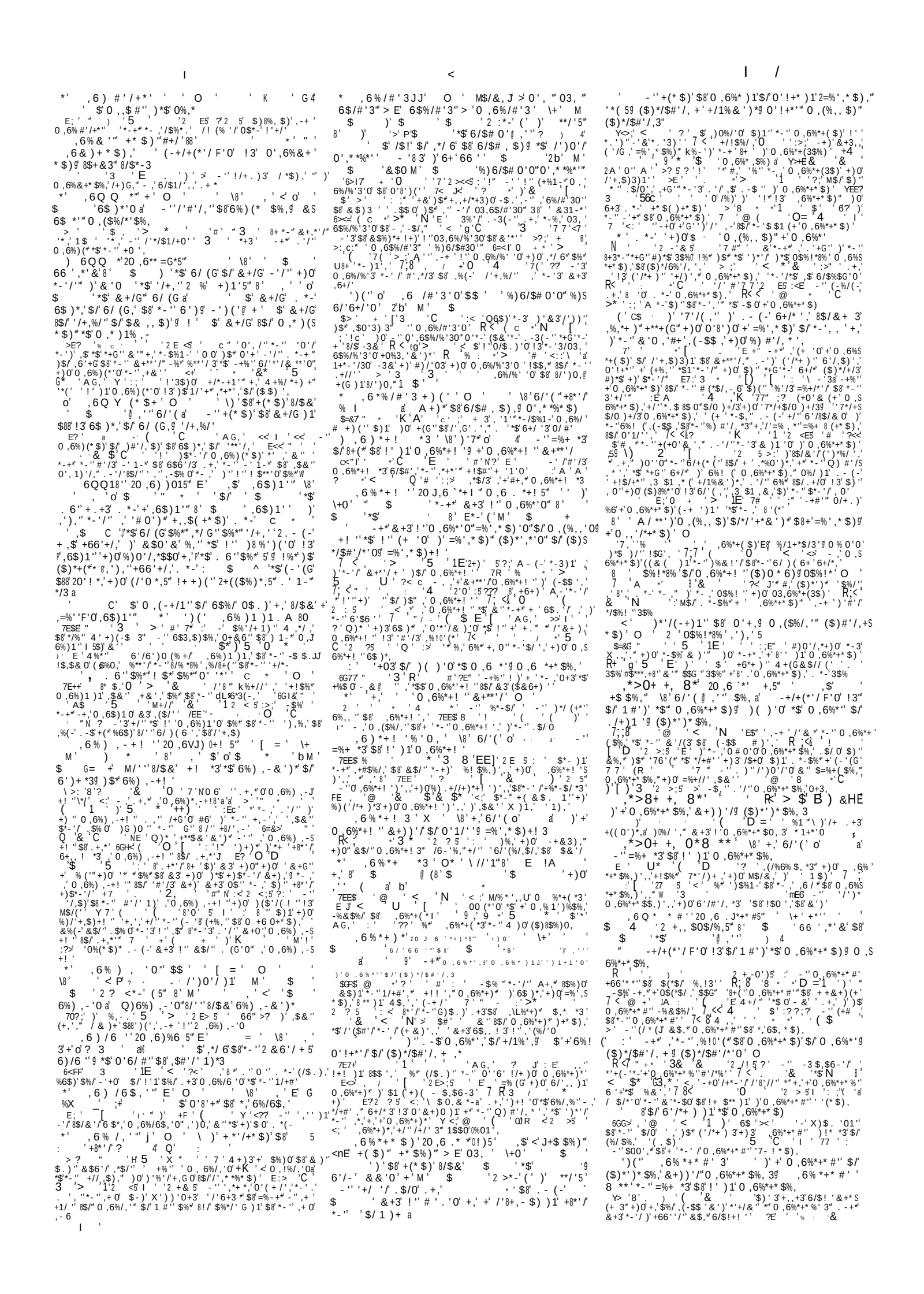

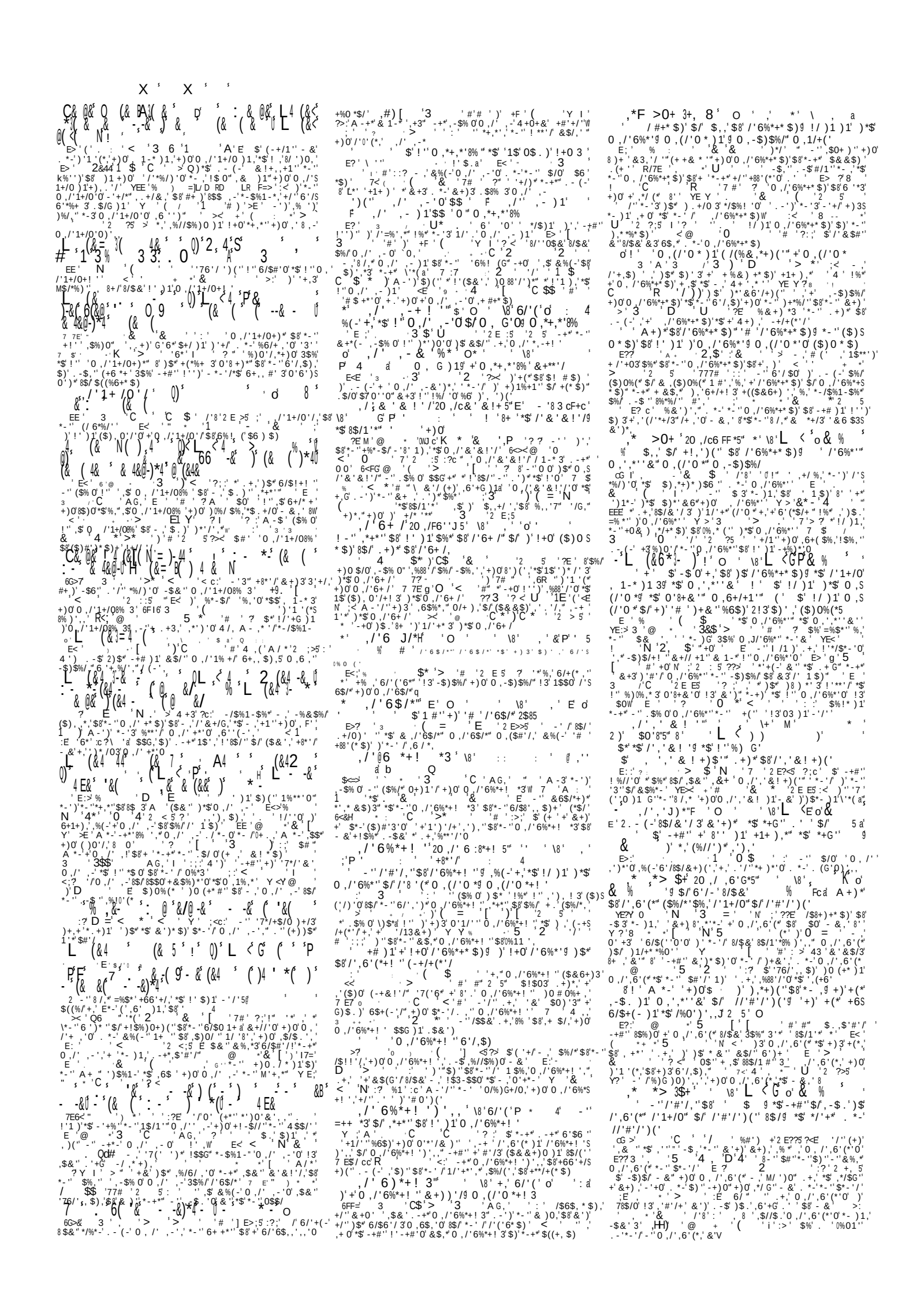

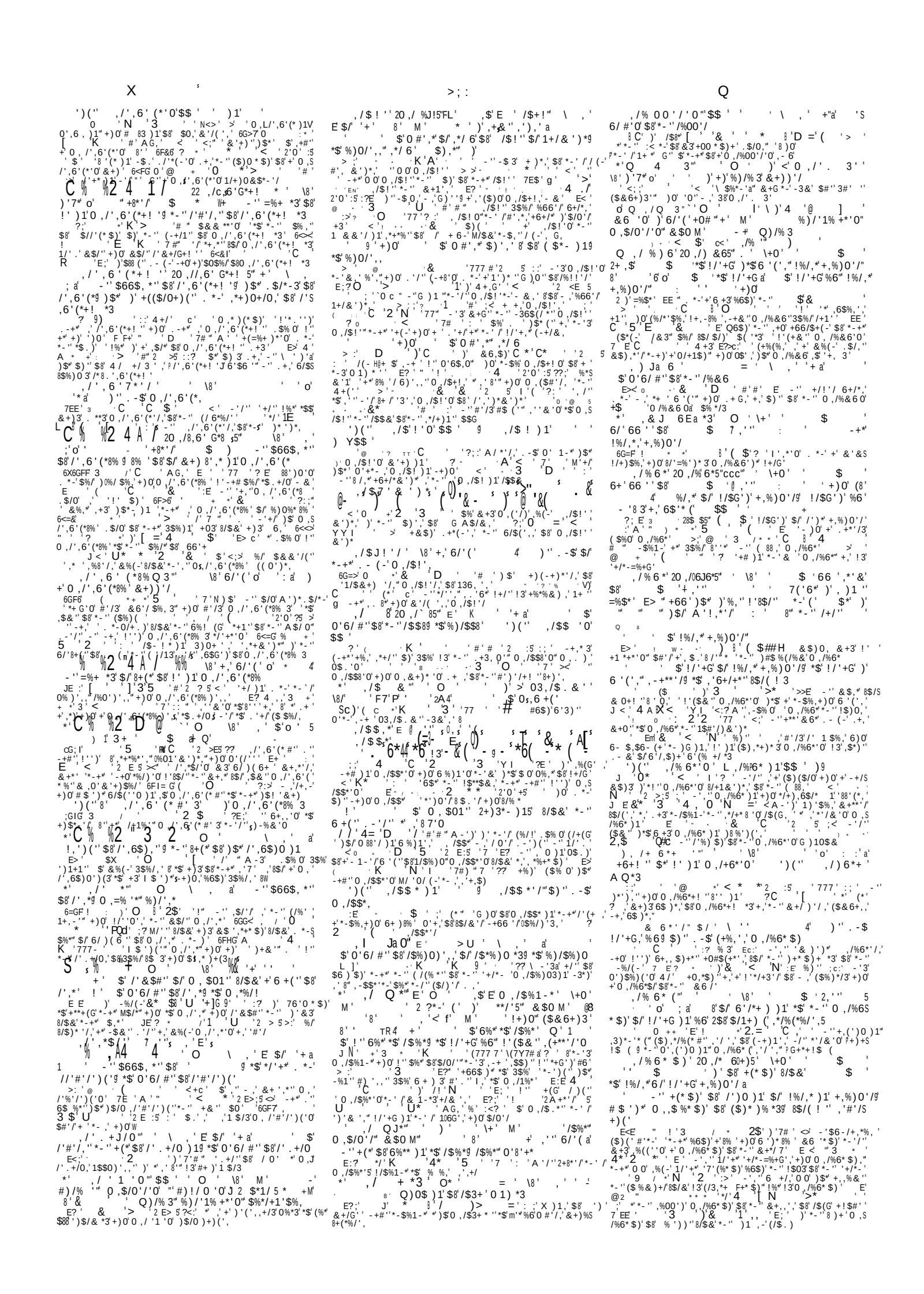

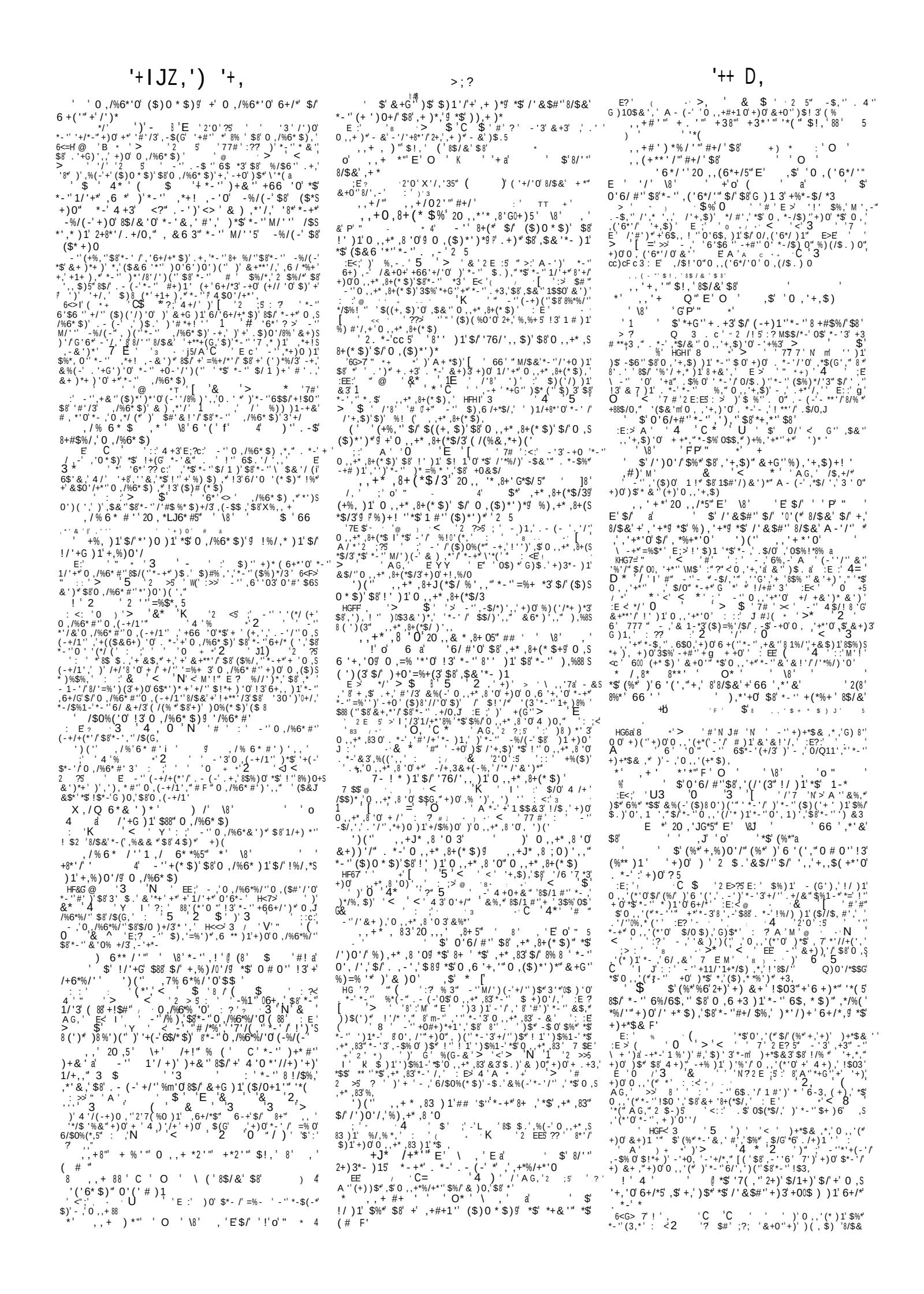

*%/)'0'$%#'$8'6$,,',,$)' -K 3'? ' [' @ *+'1L
[=' ' :< ' ')/3 ' ,,%'0'+)' $/0)+)(''+)0'),*$
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> E' % *' 0 .'N '? < 4) ,*'/,'$8'*-'' $,6' '*$'
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!3'0 ,,',)'+)0'*$/*' -$'0'6$,,',, $)' $8'*-'&5'&+3''7'(%*''
-+'+%*-$/*'''$8'*-''G'3,'.*-'+ '8'+/(*+)0'0 1')(''7E$E
* '3*'2 .'7#' 777# ' ?>>') *' *-'' '*'
,'F')'$8'*-'' ($**,-'X+1)'' .*-)'*-',' ''-+0'&+0'
*' ')'' O ' \8' 6/'(' ,! a' '
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$= ' , '>*)'5 'E'2+)' 5'E'!'' A'' -+')$*' 0 ,'
/$! '' 0 ,,'+,$)'$/'' '**')'$%/'8+-'/' +8$/' ,+0'' !%*' *-+*-'' -''
!6 0''+)0'6$,,'0','+,$%/ ,'-+')$*'!' '0$&'0 '+)3'
,%(-''0 (,')*'')*-'' + > '9 *'> ['2 E >5
:E> 8'*-'' ')+)*' !''0 ,,',''0'+)0'*-'' ,,'',$/' 0'*-',
,'0'*-'' $/0'*-'/''(+))$*'0 ,*/+)' E;? '0
E 0 ' *'')*'/)1') .'!3'8$/('' *-$%' -$0 ,*!3'
& 1-*'')0'+/*'0 ,,' ,$/' $8'+)$*-'/,'/ 1-*' 7EE$ 3 *+'
C 6G' '>' -''X)1'(+)'0$'),$' ./$),1g -''/'8$/''(+)$
)$*'!''+'0 ,,' ,$/' '3 'C$' 1E'5)+
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8/+%0'/','$8'*-' /'$.)',$)''7 m'\,'' *' a' 4
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!'','0'.-'*-'/'*-'' $/0' G'' *'$/')$*
, ' ,$/ ,/F /',5' ,$' '0 ,,' ,
'/',, \8'6/'(' o' J ' 2 -''M'*36'' .$% 0' !''
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N /'[@' :>!'' 8'*-''-%,!+)0''+)0'*-''
.8'','/''$8'($#)'$/'($),')'*-+*'-''0 ,,' ,)',-$%,0'!'',
&+0''*-+)' ,-'' ,'+'0 ,,' ,$%/',,'' E<'4
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0',,','' !%*'+,'+'0 ,,' '/',,'')'/',6'(*$8'*-'' 0'('*'
E<':? & ' N<E '8'&' $#'/'* &+3' !'' +'
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0 ,,','+)*-'/'*$-'/'%,'' ,-'')$*+0',$/',,)$/' 8'
-'' .8''+1/'','$*'*0%/)1'*-'' $#'/*%/''3'*'' 8'+8*'/'-',
0'+*-' ,-''+1/'','*$*'*'' ,-'' ,'+'0 ,,' $/'' ? '
R '0 ' :2 =' 1 :<')''(+))$*'+3'
-+'X+*-'/)'' .+,'+'0 , ','/',Z
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o' ,@(8' .' -''+(*$8'0 ,,' ,)1g'0 ,S
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6==' % '> -'C 'E>' -'','**')1'#6+)0'.$/'
,-66)1'$8'&+1','+,' +' ' ,%/''$8'*-''0'',)+0'
,6/*%+ .$/,-66''$8' $0' 7E*'' +'5 'N'0 7
7' <' $'*+G''/'%')1''8$/*-'' ,6$3','+)0'0 ,,' ,%/',*-'
-,'-/'0')'&','-+0'&+0'')'-',+)0, ' E'
9 */ =' '7':?')' +,'' $8'+' ,,' F%/''
$8'*-'1-$.)'/
%% $!,'8$/&'$8' TT
, 0 ! Q'20 ,H!>)5'C'3 '\%'
26/$)'0/,'0! &5JbJ*-''!'+&''8/6$''$8'+'#'-(''
8' ,-+8*'! '!'+&*''!$$& a' -''6$''$8'
+'.+1$)
?' ('4 '(U '*-''6$''$8'+'
.+1$)')'*-'' +6''($$)3'74'% .'O ' U '77 7'
-''$7')./''+','(%/'0'*$*-''0,,' !$$&'+)0'*/'G*$.'
'' 9 +' /'#'' -''*')*'0'(+/*'' .*-'*,'
,*$%*',*)G.$'0,,' !$$&
* , , ' 8'' O' 5 @ \8' , ' o'' -'
a$'6%*2$)'5'!',0''-&,'8$'*$'0'S
6/#''$8','8($),($%,)',,
6G7G") '$%'0 '#'4 $* ' E'A-')('
($&',' !8'',-%'/)1'.)*'/*-+*'&3',$%'' !')'%&,*''M'/'F',
&3' '),','+)0'0,,'8,'&'' ,$'A*-'0/ %,'' $66'' ')$*'
&3',' 8'*$G)$.'W
, , ' '' $!,'8$/&'$8' TT
*' ,,'J& L '' C ' O ' \W($//%6*$)'
$8'M' * * -'$/'$8'+' (',6')1'$8'
+' Q)0/',,'0''%)($*-'0
'<' ' * ' U '7' -'+*',+'-&'!+*-'0,,'&'
! ''+)0'')'' 0
' ,' & Q+! '' `' O \+' O) '
* '2 :*-'(5'')' <*-'(' '8' -
*$'!''%) G'' 0 ,,& +/'' #+/ $),
Q) G'' 0 ,,& +/'' #+/ $),
R<?& 'C ='2 +7*$)'<?5' #'>4$(-''&'/%'3 6%,
31-*','+-''$8'0,,'&!+!''&+)'/'><'(2 *' '2
'K ,'' 0'!L $.'+&$)1,*-'' &',#',*$'!'0,,'&!+!''
+ d' +' 6= ' * '5 'C ' #'' '0'!''
,,'&!+!''*$',(*+),',6/*'')C ' +' Y>'
% 4' 2 & '7 7'2 /!5':?' ,,'&!+!''
+)0')''88'(*($)*/+/3' E;?% +'< '777#''
2 E?:5 ' '&+)'&%,*' &*+*''*-''#(%,'*$/'-+*''*-'' &'
$'/','&!''-'&','6'/ $%,*'!'(+%,''*-'3'+/''&+)3''+)0'*$
-+*''&+)3' ,-+FF+/0$% '!'(+%,''*-'3'+/''&+)3''+)0'
,,'&!+!'
,,'&! +)(' '20 ,'&!+),5' *' \)'
,'),''/''+0' M' * '2 :*-'(5''&$0 M' '
'*) G')',,''8' * '6/'66' '
'%) G'' ,'' 6/'(')0' ,'),'' :''+'
+*'/'&$0 8(+*$)$8 ,, 4Q '+8*'/' A'a
I$'

' A+)*'$8'/','&!+)('9 %) G'-',,9 0 88'/')('
0 ,, & +/*3
Y<E?> 9' ['77'' X'6'' .''*/%'' $%''8$/1'')$'
0 ,,'&!+)(' <C7 :* '/','&!+)('a'6= '.'
2 E E5' ,' ,'$%(-)1'$*-'/'+1/''&')*',+)0'0 ,'
'&!+)('.-(-'&+3!'')$*'0')*-'/' 8''+)0!'-+# $%/
\'*(a' E>'/# :*'3 C '2 5' $/'(+)'*-'/''!''+'
1/'+*'/'0 ,,'&!+)(''!'*.'')'$*'0')*-'/'&+)'+)0'+)$*-'/'
? '! 3$*' ,' :' -''0 ,,'&!+)(''$8'*-'
-'/$1 36-('+)0' '/*'(-+/+('/,'+66'+/,'1/'+*'/'*-+)'
'/'+ 3' !'(+%,'')' &+)3'(+,'-'3'8+('')'66,*''
0 /'(*$),' <K '2 5' $#'?' $',*+*'' *-''
%**'/'0 ,,'&!+)(''!'*-''')'*-'' +6+)',''+)0'$%/,'#',
-''+(*$)'$8'0 ,,'&!)1'' 0 ,, &%+*$)
cG H@ *'3 '#'AG,' >E' $' -$%
-+'+),*'6$.'/''. *-'0 ,,'&!+)(''8 1-*' E??'%
& $ 1 '! '# '$&''*$%(-,*$)'''//)1''3','*$ 1% 0''
)0'0%01''0 ,,'&!+)(''7 '' '77#'' $'
* & ' ','*-,'8$/'!/+#'/3' ;'** '' 8$/'0 ,,'&!+)(''E
' ' >2 $' $*-)%,'')'0 ,,'&!+)(''0'8*''
')*'$.'*-''G)''
*' , , ' & ! +) (' O ' \+' M '
'8' *'$*,'6+/+*''@ ,''' 5
: 'HR'a' '6+/*%/'' 0 ,6'/, $)
V E' / +' $ '<'K' *'?? .8*'/'*-')'*-'' ,*+/'
0$*-' ,'' ,&'' *$'1+%)('' -+*' +,,'&!+%)('' *%&'*-'*$'0 ,'
',&!+%)('
-'L & 4,N- ' O ' ,$'#<@ 0 ,
9, &4-9 *, 3 8$/&'$8' *'+8*'/'

'6>H=' * *'> '# '7'>>' '',+.'5L*'-'' &3(-*'
)$%(-*' -'' $.)'$8'.'/'' .3)' 'Q)03/'0 ,,3&!'+*3$%)'
>' % ,6$)0 '& $' '2 <5?;>' %*' *' ,'+'
0 ,,'&!+(5)'' +)0'*-+*'.''' ,-+'8)0' 8' .'''*/%,*' *$
*-'&
* , ' & ! ''') O ' \8' : '
:LJd -''+(*' $8'0 ,,'&!)1'' 0 ,, &%+*$)' 2)'
=%$*'6'/,$)8'0 5
' <:>' [' ,,'&!'',*$$0')$*8'/8/$&'-&'
)'*/$%*-*'A*-'6+/*3'&+)*''6+/*3'-$$0'+)0'-$,''
, ' & ! ''20 ,'&!5'' ,$'E'0 ,, & ! ''*
C ' ,'&!''03,,'&!%''3,&!''' '0'+'&!''
\+66'+' +*'/'8$/&'$8' 'Tc'*-/$%1-'*-''
)*'/&'0+*'',*+1',' ')'8%')('0'
6'/-'!3' 2 -'/'' ,')$'($//',6$)0)1'
8$/&'),'M @ (8'*-'')'7*'*.$'.$/0,5a
' $'+*'/'$/'0 ,1%,'*-'',&!+)('$8'
2$)',(-+/+(*'/''+'8'')1''0',1)'*$/'+(*$)5',$'+,'
$'($)('+''$/'0'('*'+,'$''$/'0'+'8'+,''$/'8'1)'0',&!+)('''*$'9 *$'(+G'$/'0,S
1%,''!3'+'8'1)'0'+66'+/+)('
>7?@ *'51'AG,'E>$&')$*+!''*$'0,S
,&!''*-'/',$//$.''/''8+3)''+*' -'!+(G''*$'*-'&'\$%/',.'!8$/''
-''/'8+(''$*-'.+ ' :0 >' &)< & '-+*'
,-$%0'')$*0,,')$/'($G''*-'&'\$%/',.'!8$/''
-''8+(''$' & 1-*3' $0' EE>'@ * 'N *'@[=
>' U ' >' &$)1'*-'' $0','.+,'8$%)0'+'A$&+)*
.-$' -+0'0 ,,'&!'0'-/'7''!$*-')'(%/+1''+)0'+
& *+/3' +!*' :'4 ' $'?:M<A*-'+)' /'$8'
1/'+*',*+)('*&7'0'.*-'+'(''+')0 88'/')('!3'.-(-'
-'' ($%0'0 ,,'&!'' ,,&%+*$)' Y0 :*' ('<
K' '7#*' :? '0 ,,'&!'0'-,'6'/80$%,'0',1),'>,'
? :,'' .+,'' 6'+,'0'.*-'*-'' '&$
!+,,3'' +)0'0 ,,'&!'0'-,'($),(%,)''$8'*,'/'+'6%/6$,''
7 $' *' >') 0 *' E Y'2 $-)5 '?'
$.'&+)3'8%/'#'')( )+*$),'+#$.'0'!3'*-''3''*-$%1-'
0 ,,'&!'0'!3'*-'' 6,'i
JbJ '$'0,1%,'' O* 'J
>;' *' 4 ' U 'E><"'.','0,,3&!'#,%*'
' 3)'+',+)(,'G)',' >;'@ ('#'AG,'
:?c' -$%1-'-''0,,'&!'0'-&,'8''*$'!''+'*-'/+)''
:-3''-',+,'-'/''3'*''+',$6''+,'-''1+*'' -&'-')(''-''
1+*''-&'*$'%*-'/',*/+31-*'7E$7a c'D'#''<
''6%*'*$)''+)0'' '0 ,,'&!''&3','8'')*g+)0'' .$%0'
.'/''*-''8/,*''-+*''%'/0 ,,'&!'0'%'%(-'+1$.)''EE>
<' ' *' E '& $*' Q' -'/'0'8$/&*3'+66'+/'0'
*-/$%1-'*-''8)',*($$/,'-''($%0'0 ,,'&!''#'-'&$/*+'8$/&''
,-''\ %*%&+a'*$$G'+&'/*%,&'')
$'6/'*')0'$*'*$',''$/')$*(''g*$'6+,,'$#'/''
)'1'(''1)$/'
(1$ '\,'' : *' ' ,' a' >>>' - +'
(5 'E111'2 5'??' ')$*%/1'*-'' $6',
'+%*-$/*3' ' .'0 ,,'&!''*-+*'7(''')(3'7,E'0 -'
>*' g' :?A-'/8$/'' -''0'*/&)'0'*$0 ,,'&!''K
0 ,, & %'a'*-'&+*''/'+',2-$%1-''G)',')$*-)1''6=&
'0$* '2 /!5'>;' $<$7' 31-*'8+%*,'**'*-'&0,S
,'&!''+,'*-$%1-'*-'3'G)'.'*-'&')$*''+)0',''')1'*-'&','*
-'&')$,,''*-'&'7E+' (U ' '
#0 '2 ?:5?>*' '&%,*')$*0,,'&!''+'1/'+*' 88(%*3'
&'+,(')0''<'6'*''*'' '63,'<' *'-+*-'!'')'*$$'+*''
*$'0,,'&!''&3'!')1'+)'$0'&+)' ;F7!' -
' >'+/)'*$'0,,'&!''A/$)1,' E' '5 '0
' 7 <>' -6'' ,'&'0'*'0,,'&!''*-''0&3'),%*,'
+)0')%/',' .-(-'-''/'('#'0'8/$&'*-'')1 .-
!''' .*-'0/.*-'&'*$')','3','*$'*-''8+(*
I=*' + ['C $$' AG,'<'*''),'*-'/'*$'!'
0')'0'')$/'0 ,,'&!'0'*-+*''*-'/''!''0%'/,''6$)*',.-'/'S
)'&')'(+)/*'')$*+1/''' 2 7 3 :'4 &' '*'
(+))$*'!''0,,'&!'0''*-+* *'!+*-'6'+,'0' $0'\'*(a'
E:' ' (U ')'Q'2?:5;'*&%,*)$*0,S
,'&!''$/'0')3''*-+*')*-''%&&'/*&''*-''I+6$%/,'0$
+,(')0''' ?' '9*C' '2 <<$'><*'(+))$*!''0,S
,'&!''0''*-+*'*-'' $%,''$8'$&&$),,'',&,'*$8'''')$
$*-'/6/,)(6''*-+) *-+*'$8'#%1+/'6$(3' 6<F6'@
E '2 E5' $'+*''&6*,'+)0''\8'+,/6/'(''*$0,S
,'&!''')'-$.'&%(-'-''.+,'($)0'6&+!'
(' ($),*'' = *
R/>??%' U '2 >?5>' -','-$3'0$(*$%/,'*-$%1-*'
')$*!',*'*$'()0'&)''+-)1','))0 88'/')*3@!%*'$
,%88'/+)0'0,,'&!'' .3*'-*-''
$/' ($)('+'$)',')*')*$),''
'*('%)0'0'/'+'8'1)'0'1%,'g 9*$'%,''8+,''
6/$8',,$),''*$'6+3'*-''-36$(/*'2 5
>:? +'3 *'K6! '1'(777:E -'/8$/''*-'0%G''
0,,'&!'0'8$/'*-''6'+,%/'$8'*-''6/$%$,*' 6=1=' (+'
'<' 7'? '03,,'&!'0')+''*-+*''%'/' -''',6+G'
6=&G' '4 'C* ' ' ' ' A-$&'*-$%' $%,*'!',*@
,''*-$%'0,,'&!'')$*' 6GF@ *'& ' ' >GF -''
,%!*''8')0' ,,'&!'0''0'-',+),.'/,&0$*-'/'*%/)0'
7? A++ *' > ' ' '' &%,*'0,,'&!''')0',6'+G'+'
+)1%+1''8$/'1)' 6<3'-'+/*' >:' U '> M '
& '7'' '' 0 0')$*6+%,''*$'6+/ '3')$/'0,,'&!'
! '($),*'' = *'@ $'%,''0,,&%+*$)'.*-
6=<G A' '2 'C '2 E:>5<: '0,,'&!''@*'
.*-'3$%'8$/'3$%',-+'8)0'' *+)0'6/$#'' *'*$'!''*/%''*
>E' $(` '=' & $ '2 ?>5 ?'' ' '
)$*0,,'&!'' .*-'3$%*-'3'0$')$*' 7'K *'
$' >'8'? -$'0,,'&!''.*-''$/'!'*/+3 $)'' 4+)''
.$%0'!''*/+3'#'/3'4+)' 6<H&' '' 3 L ['#''
,,'&!'')$*'.*-'&''*-%,
o' $' 6%*$)'+'8'1)'0'$/'8+,''+66'+/S
+)(''$8!9 *$'8'1)''6/'*')0'',&%+*'' O
J '' '2 ' '4')'&+3'03,,'&!3'+)0',
8+3)''1/'*''6$%'/*3*.'-'/''+',)'$*'8'*'8$/'-&' 7?
'3 :*/'['#' ?'M+)(3' $,*/8/')0,*6+,*
0$3,*'0,,'&!'*-'*$/','$/'
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$!0'(*'+)0'),8'O
6GI>% +'&'U ' '*' -+/''$8'M/+)(' ' ,,'&!'0'
-&' +.8%'-'/'$8')1+)0' 6G=1=% '>*+'5
EE;'M'3 '*/'['0 '4 ' E ,*''&'0'+'
*-$%1-'-''0,,'&!'0'*-'' -/,*+)' 1 :<E 4$$/',.-$'
0,,'&!'0'-/,*+),
'0 $',&%+*''!3'&*+*$)'O
7 ' + *'30 '#&' ;*' -''1$0'0,,'&!MO'.''
*-'/'3'$.'-+/
o' , , ' & ! ''* O* ' \+' M '
'*$'!'' 6)' G''*'8' ' ,'' <'<'
'*$'!'' G''*$'0 8'/'8/$&*'/',&!''$*
>E ' '['& 'K'3 '2>5 ?' ,'0'
0,,'&!'0')$*-,'8'' M$/*'!')1'-+*'0' 8+'+/0',$%1-*
8$/*$'!'',+%'*-''\'/$aG 0'&&,'8'
* ' & ! ''* O ' \+0' M '
'*$'A : 4' $',6+/+*''*0,6'/,''@
;Q :
6=&6', '4 '2 +G'' $(5' -''08'88'!,-$6,''
+,,'&!'0'+)0'0,,'&!'0'$8*')*3&',*$1'*-'/''&%(-'6/S
6'7'0'+)0'0'#0'0,
,**7('.20,'&!05"ccc'R' \8' 5
: 'J' a
M'1)'0''6/'*')0'0'' ($%)*'/8'*
N !'N* 'C 8'& ' C '2 :?a' :' ',*'' -'
8+'8/$&'-,'8'3)'0'[0,,'&!'0'-'1-*'
,,'&!'0'$/8+3)'0'8/)0''' 'L ' ,
E ' +'E '2 #'>' $/'A$$',-+'
0,,'&!'0'$%/,'-' '' <6<G=" ' <'3.
'*/6#'')'+*-0,,'&!'0'+)1'/'*$'($)('+'I,!''
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)'' -'$'0,,'&!',$)'(+,'-,'/'+'
6%/6$,','%)0'/'+'8+,''+66'+/+)(''g$)'' -'$' L/+('
*,','0%6 (*3$+'0'('#'/'' -36$(/*'
>:E& '2A'0''A'>?5:>?!'' -'3'%01'0'-3&'
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E<'@ '2 '0''6 0,,'&!'/'')$*$8'-,'+88'(S
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-'8+,''0,,'&!'/'%)6'/('#0M/)'-'/'4+)')$/')1''
e 6&0,('/)' 36$(/,,'' J <J' & E?''
' &%,*'6%*')'*-''5,,'&!'/'+'' **'' E< Q '
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2;'-0''-,'6%/6$,''+)0',G 8%'*$''7'(%*'' *' P
, , ' & !) 1''ccc'' \8'+,'6/'('o' %8*' a'
-+*'0,,'&!',g 0'('#)1g'-36$(/*(+9
> '& '& '2A'0''A'>?5:'!'' `&$,*#)G3)0''
['0,,'&!3)1''0 (6''%0+,' 6=1=/( ) + '& '7'
' '&!?&1'' 66 'G'6''-+*/'0',(/'*3' 6=&7'' '
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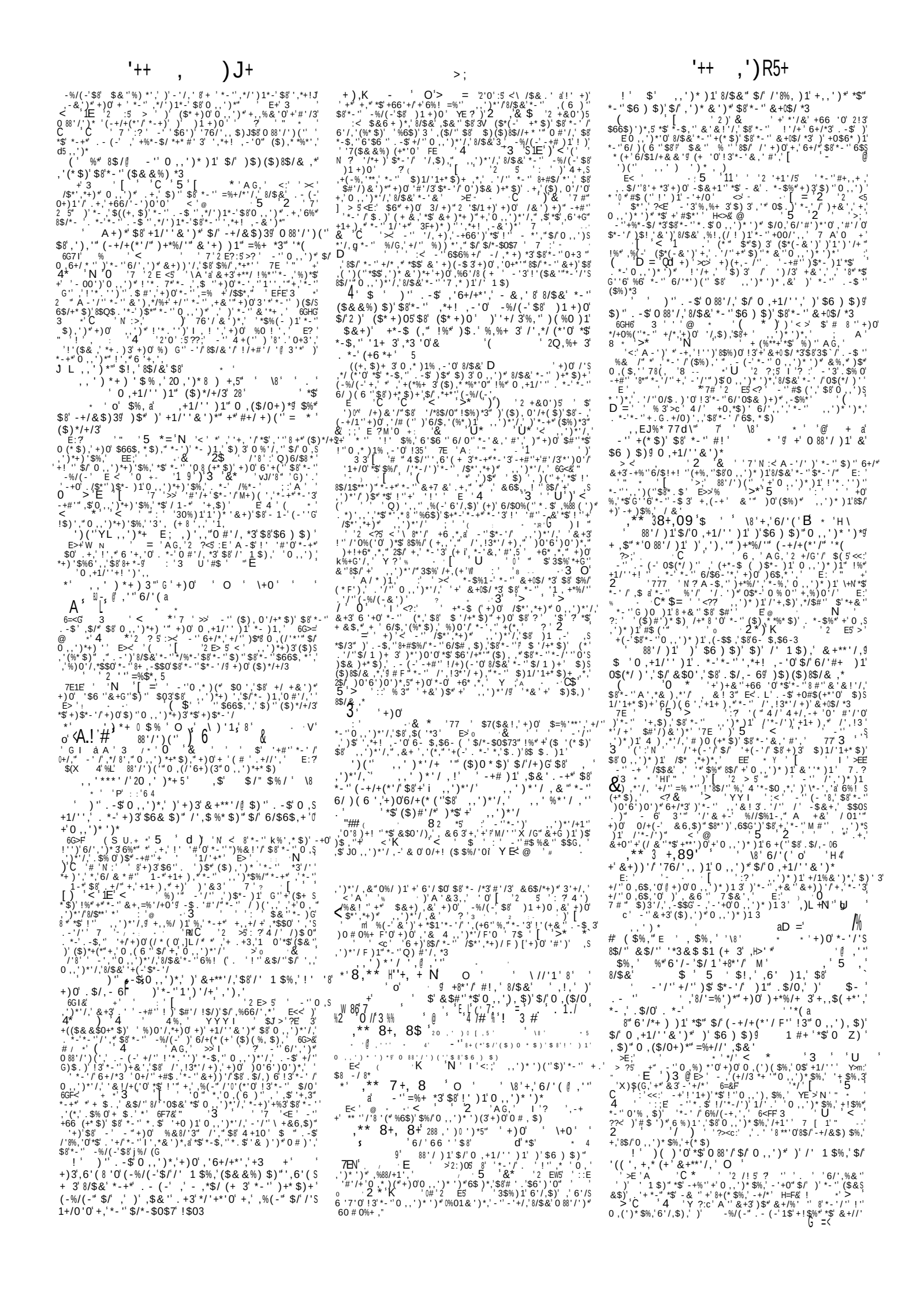

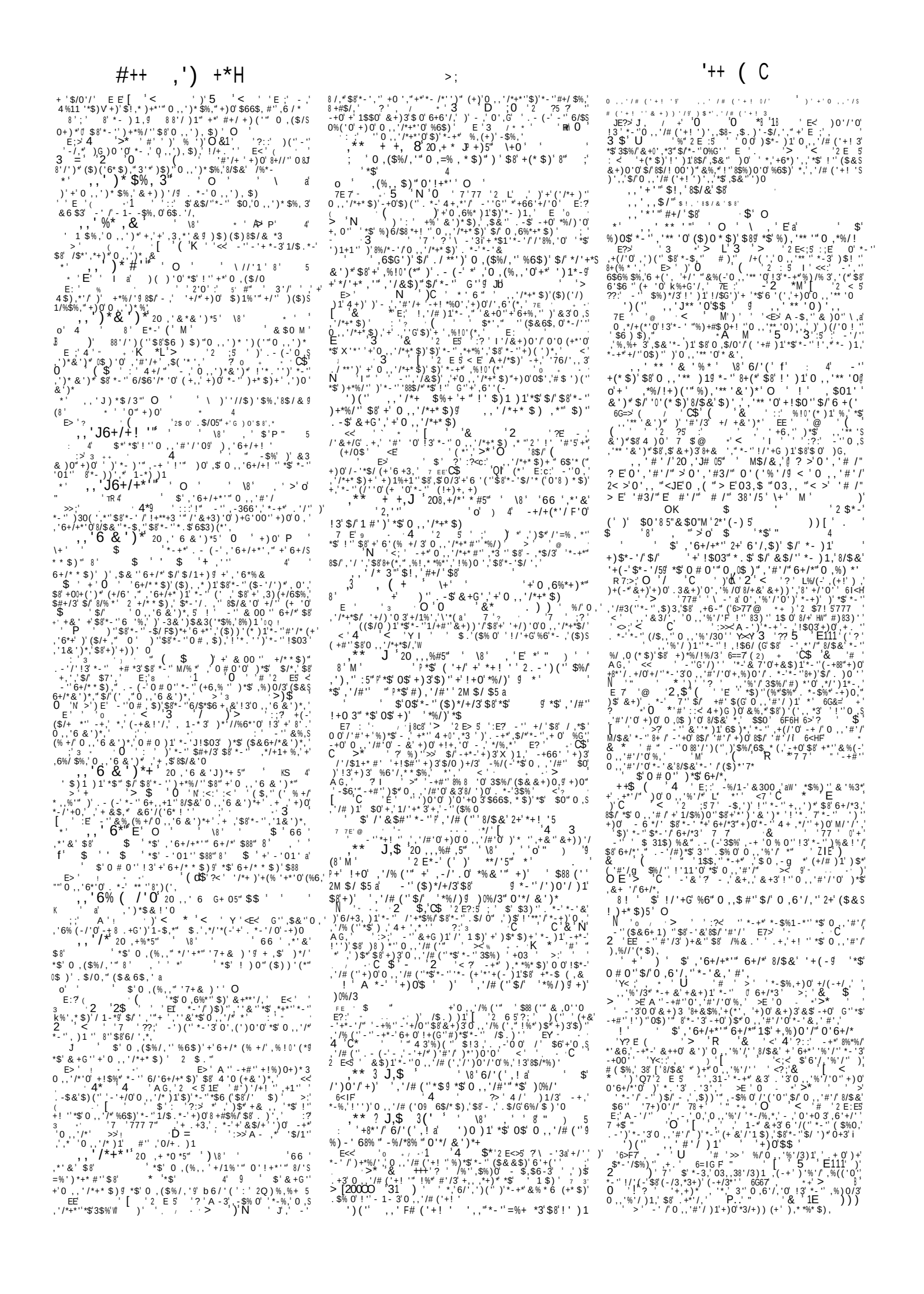

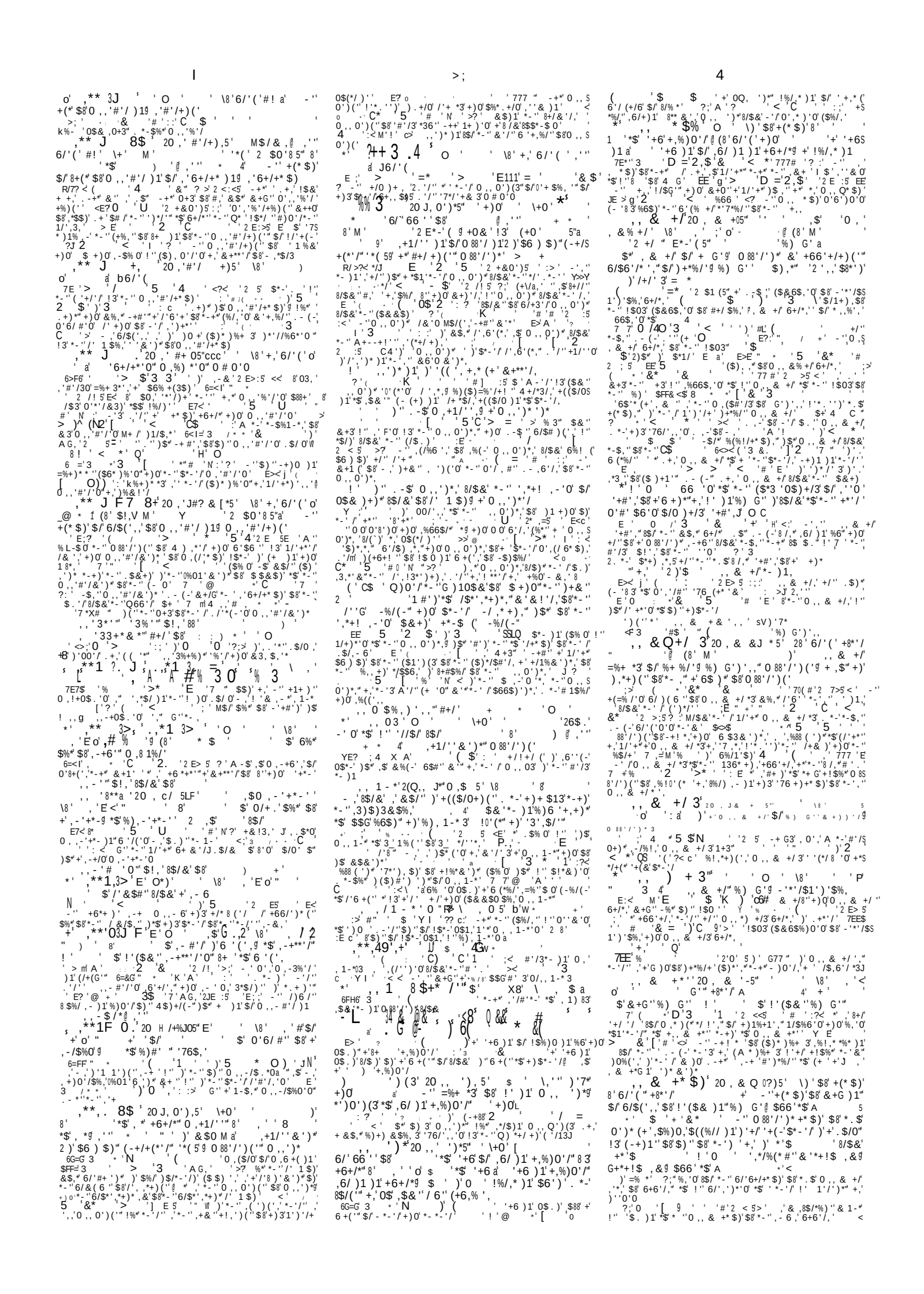

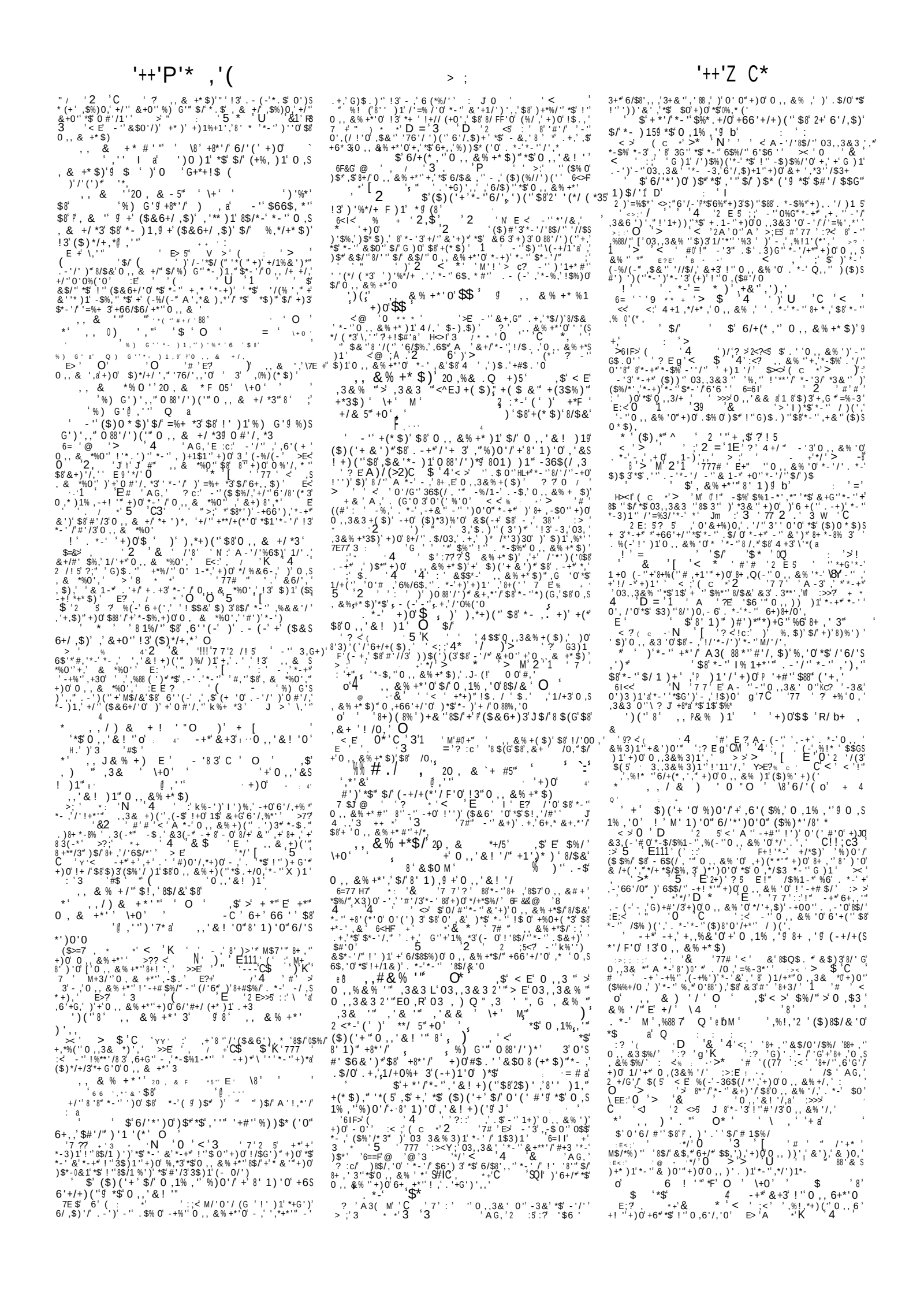

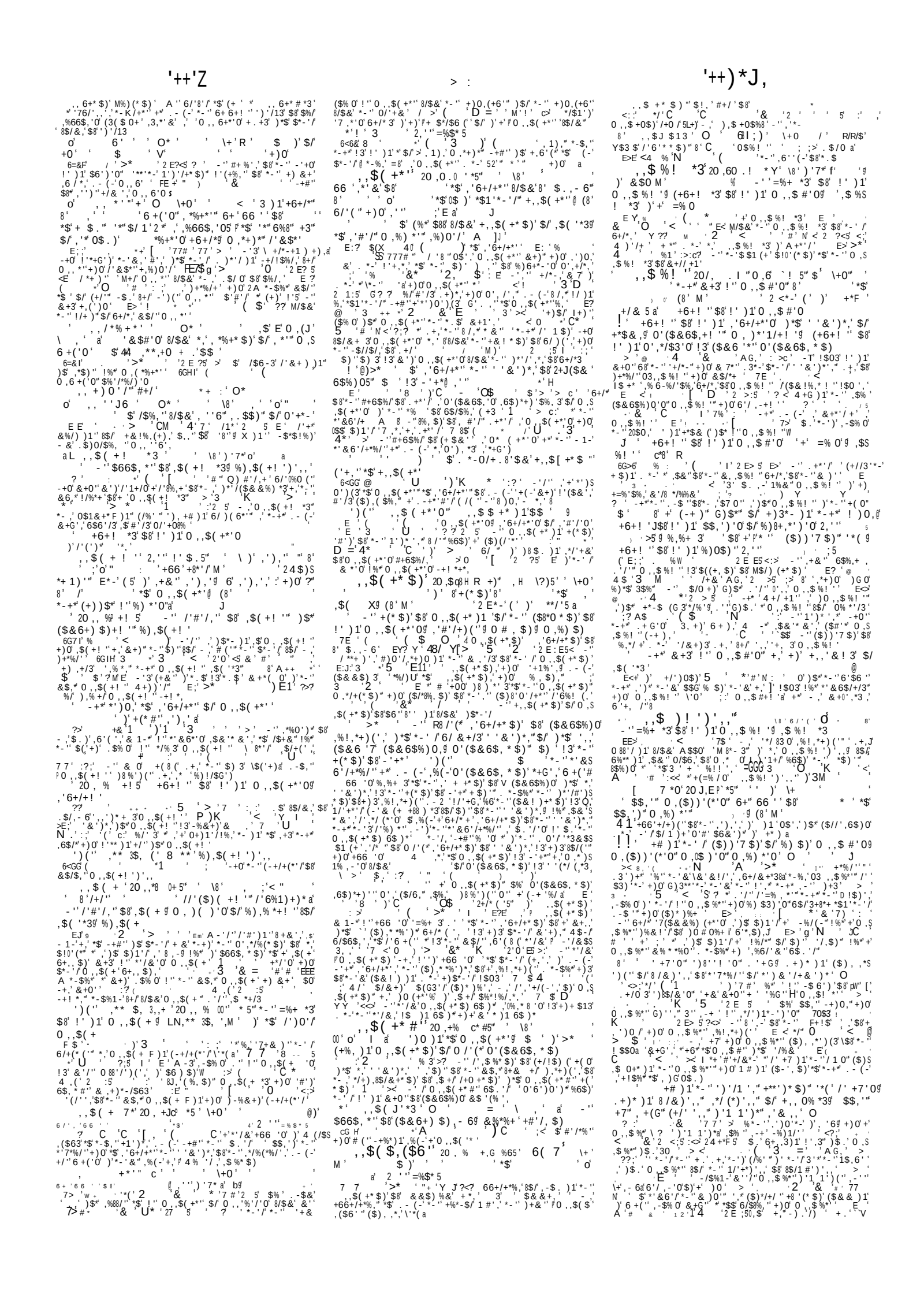

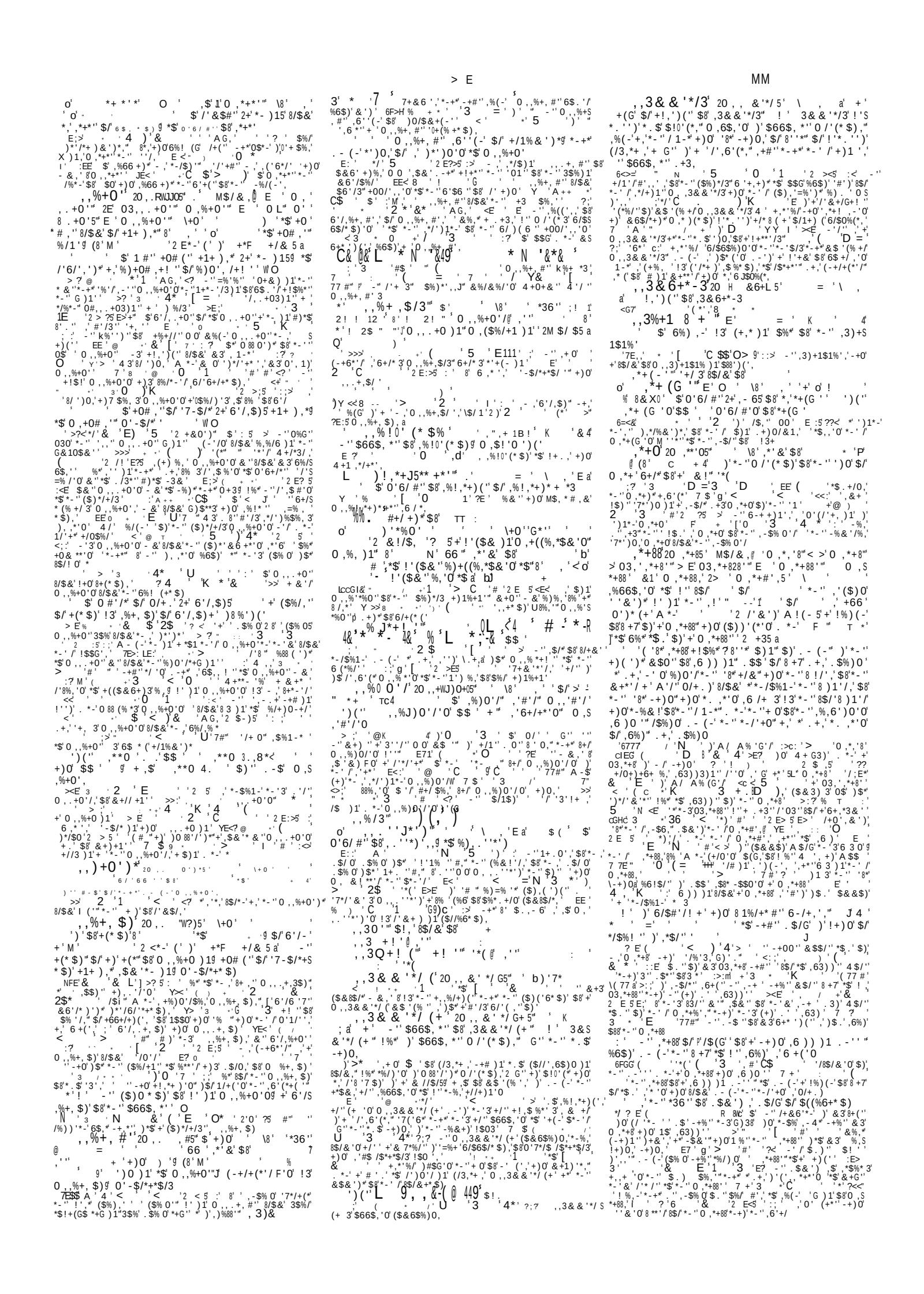

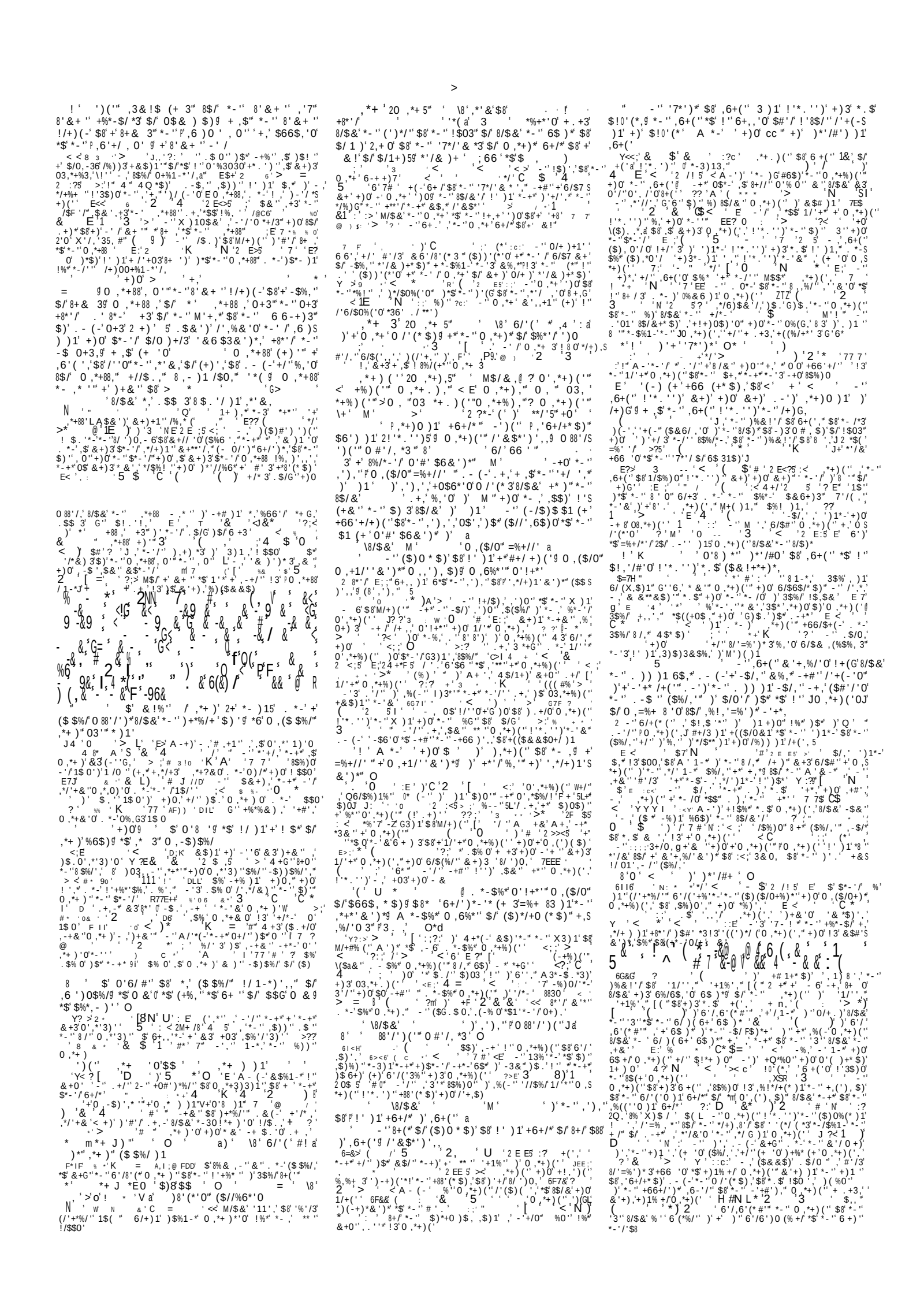

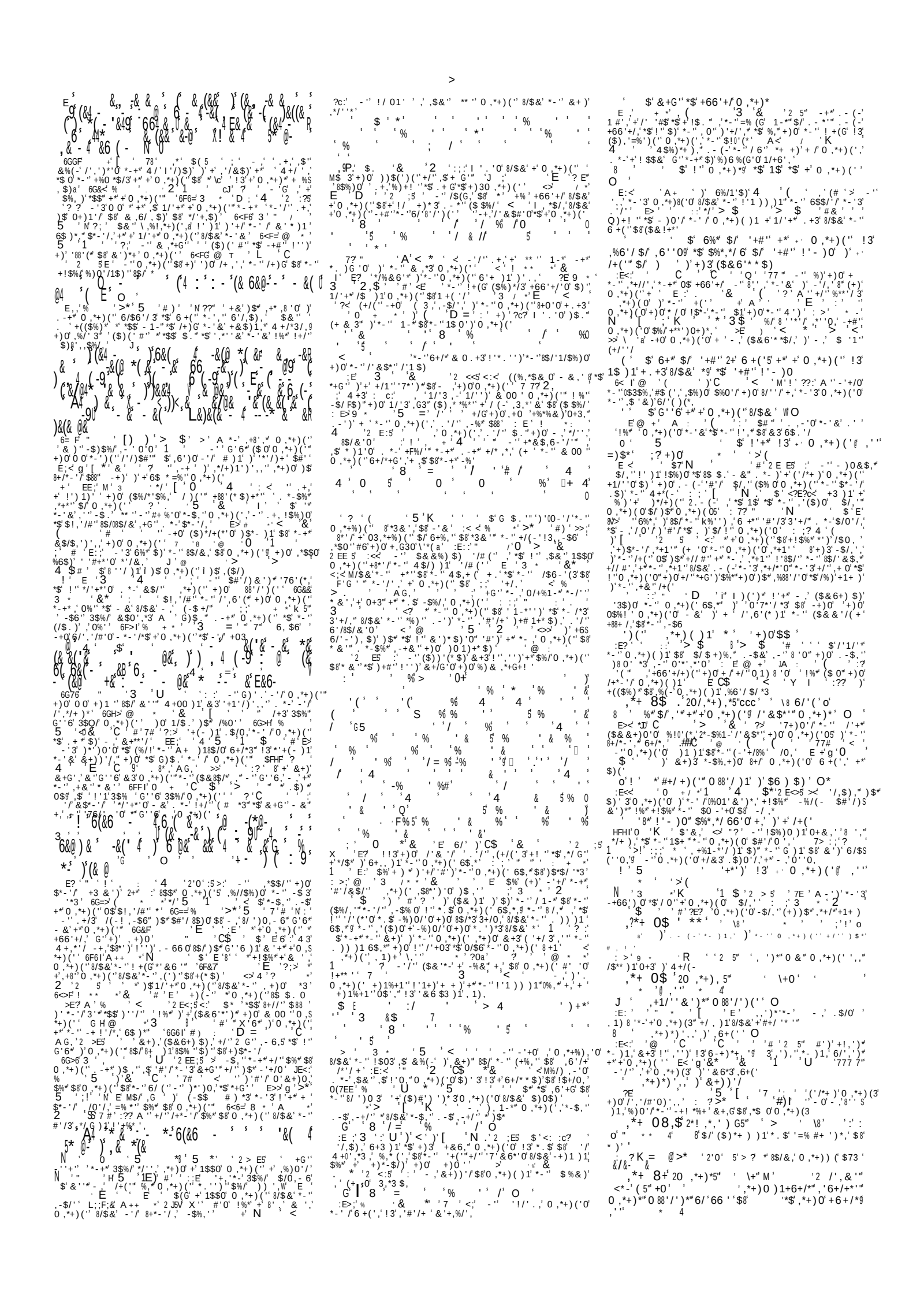

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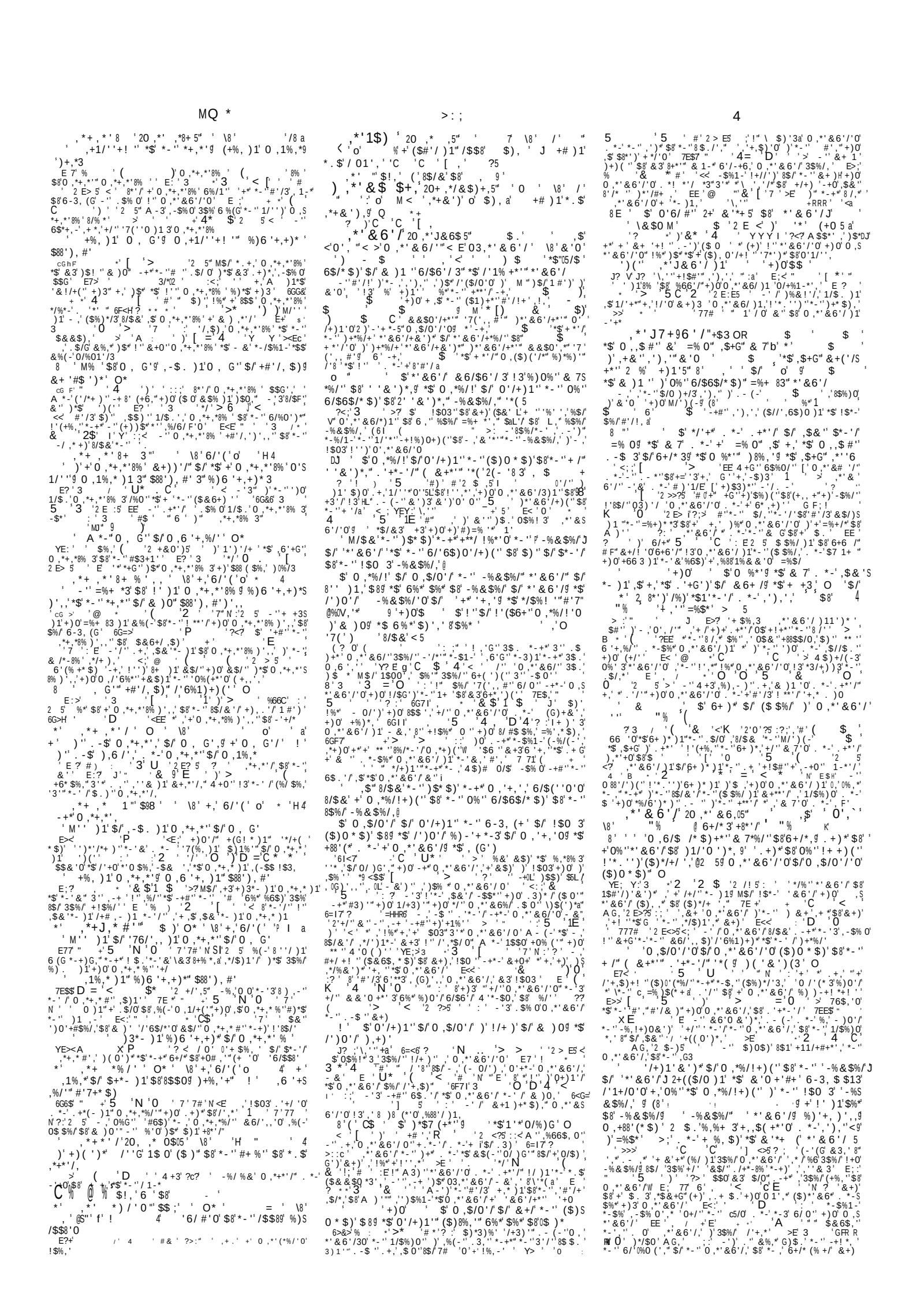

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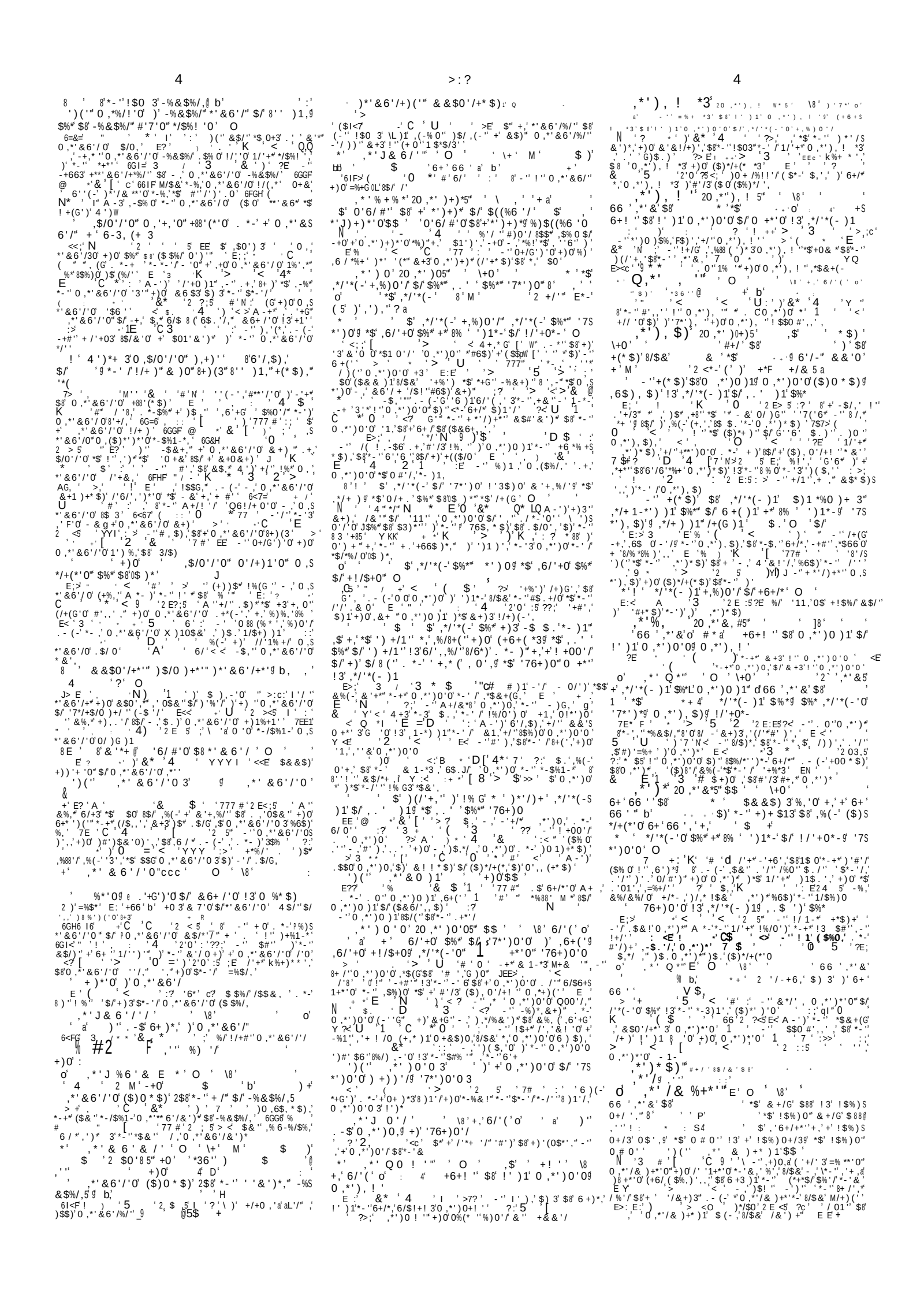

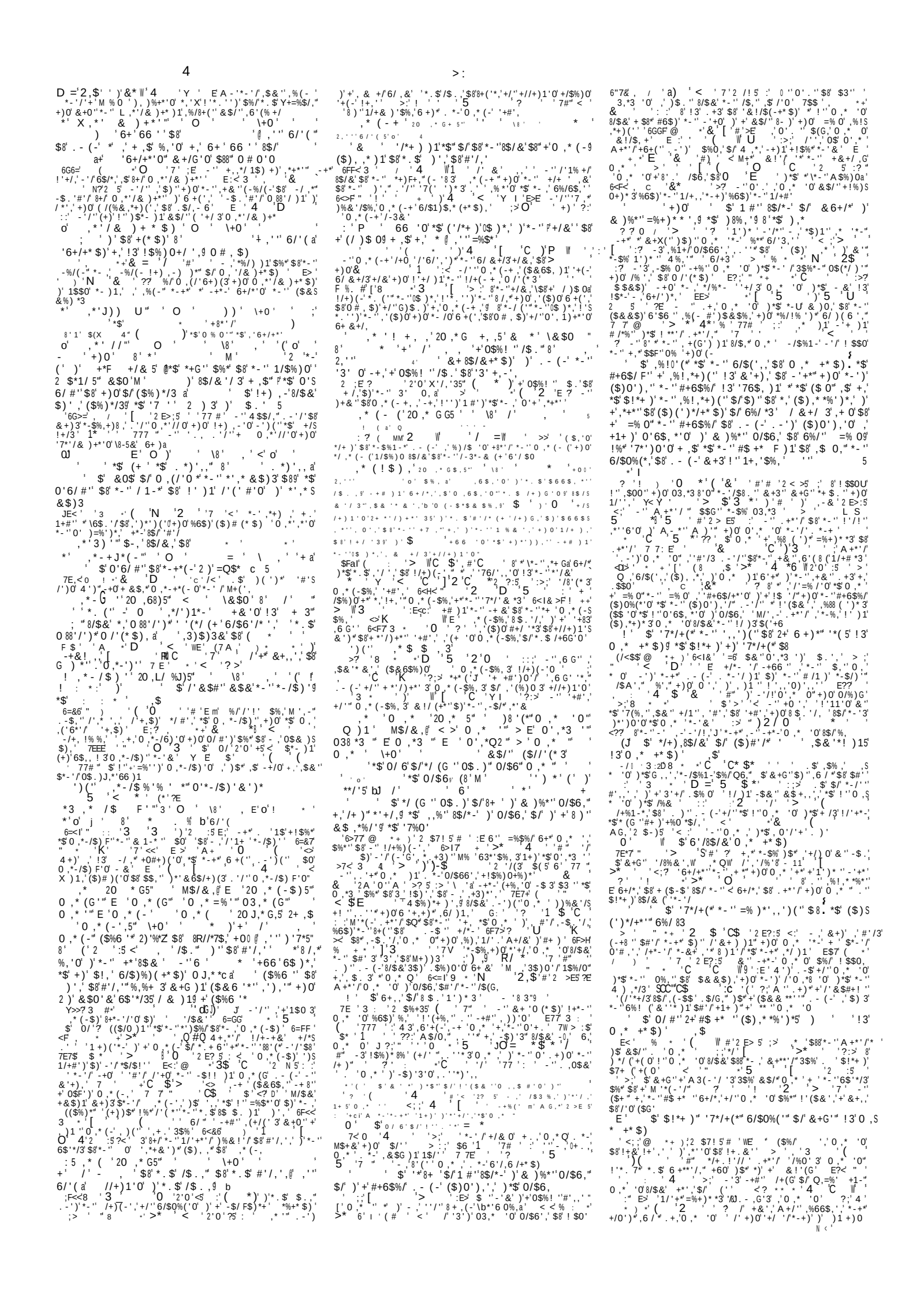

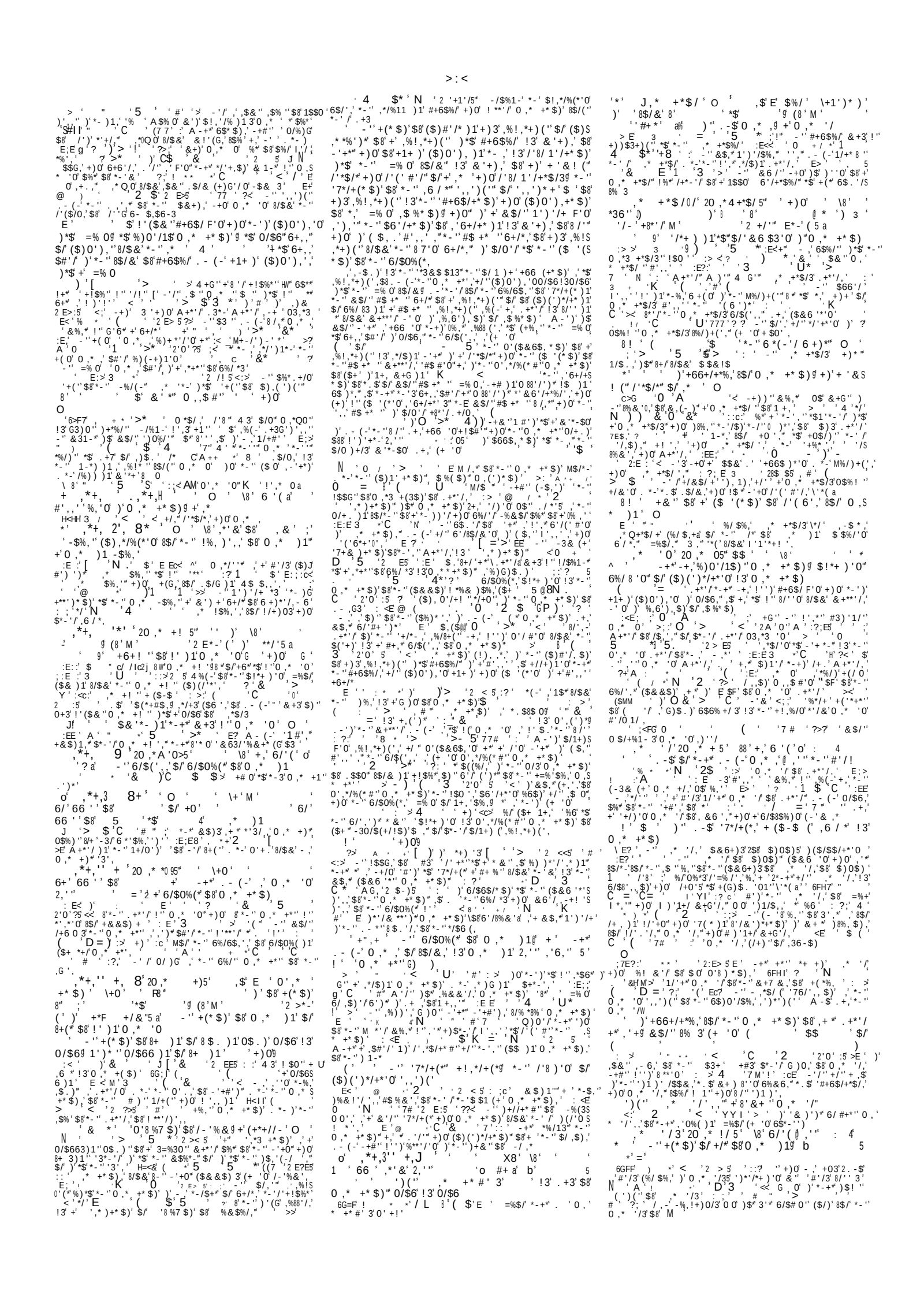

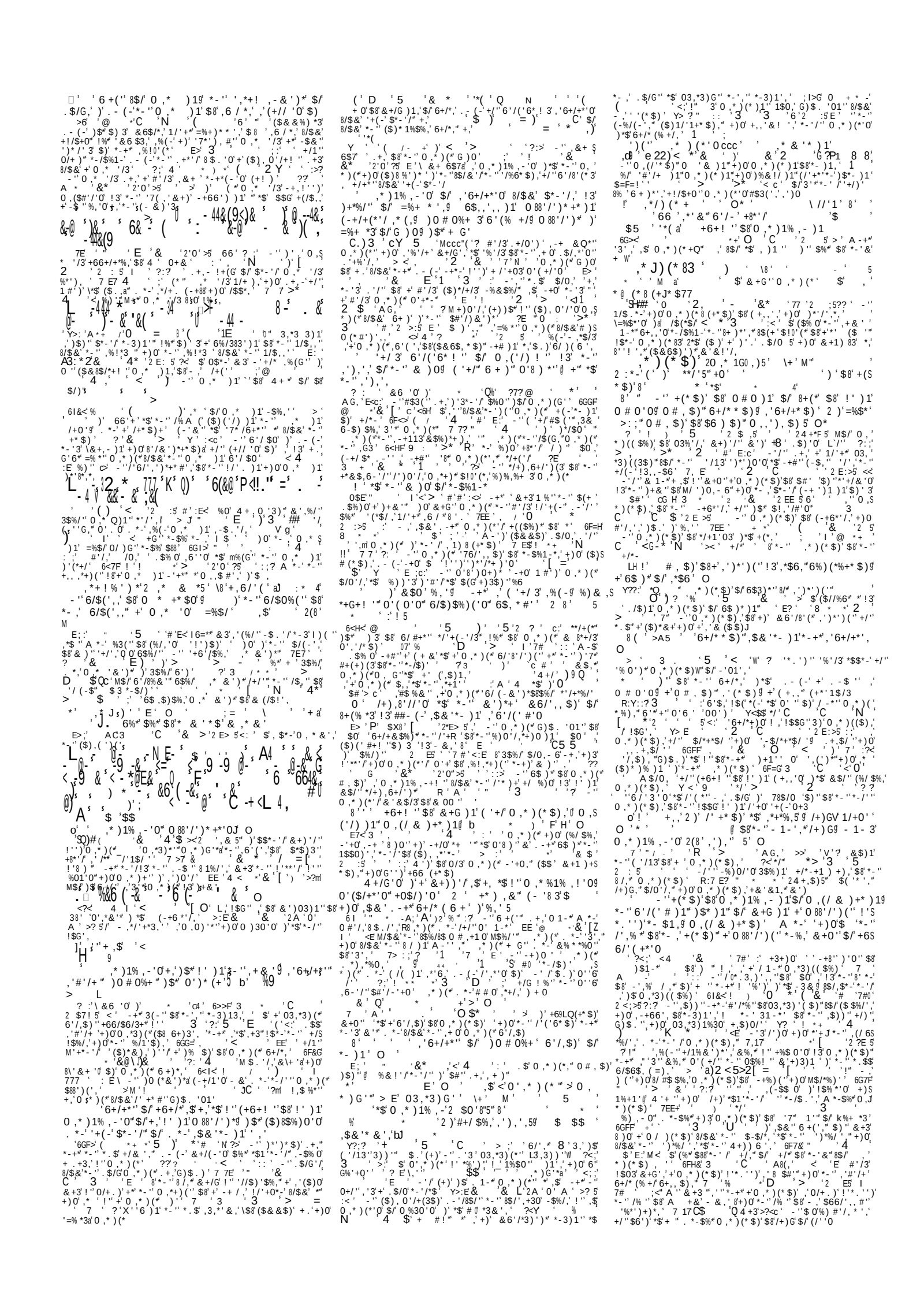

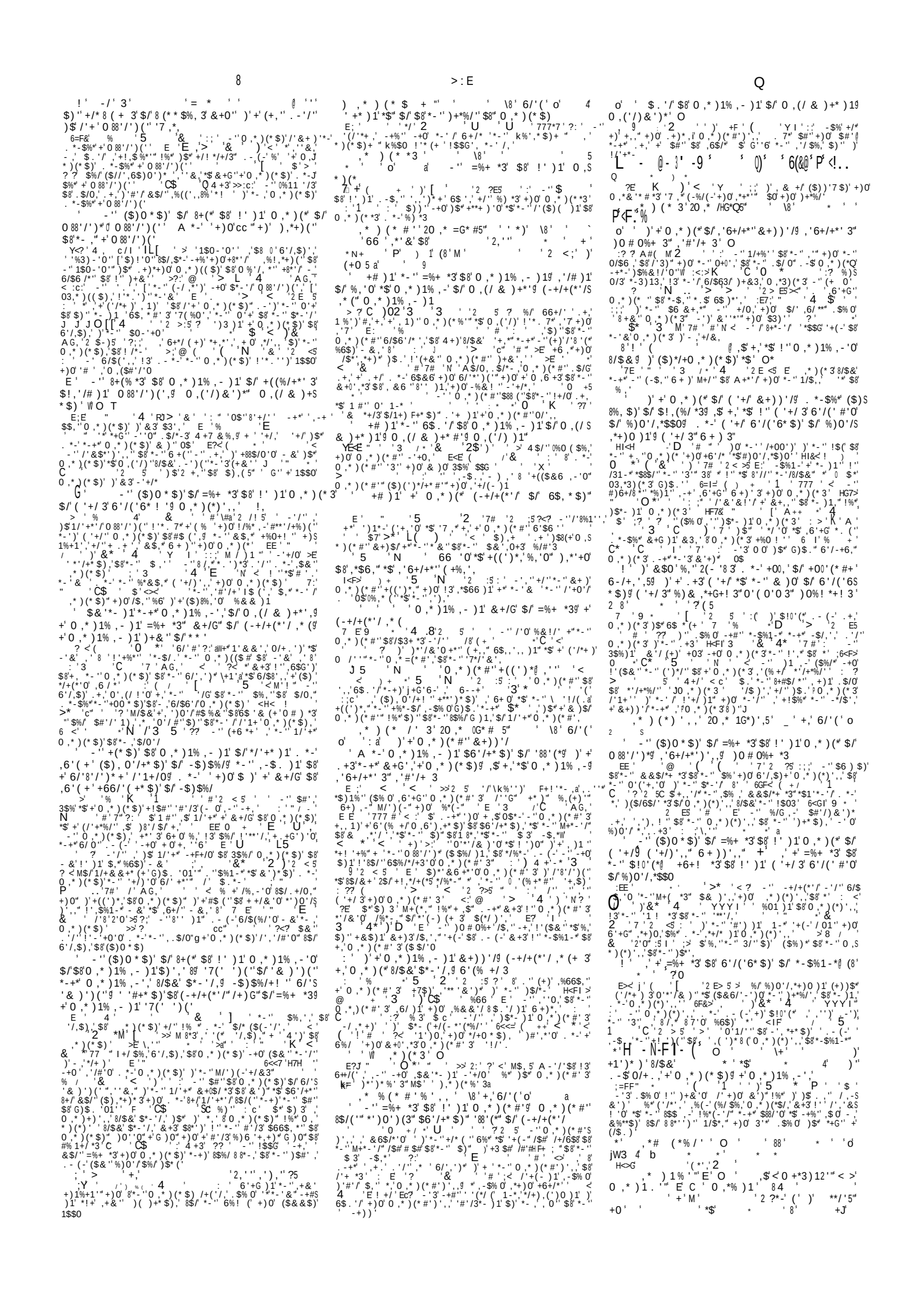

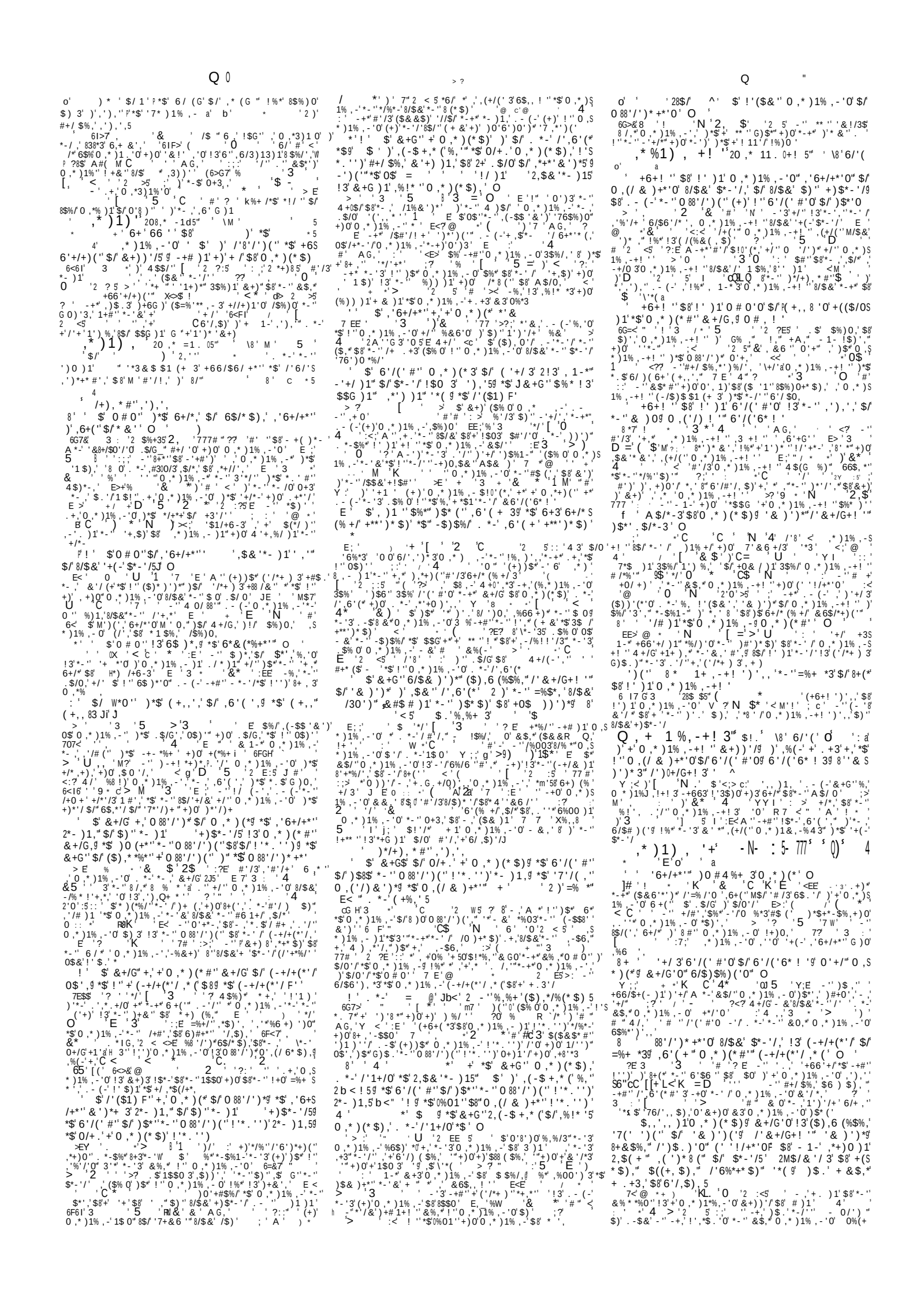

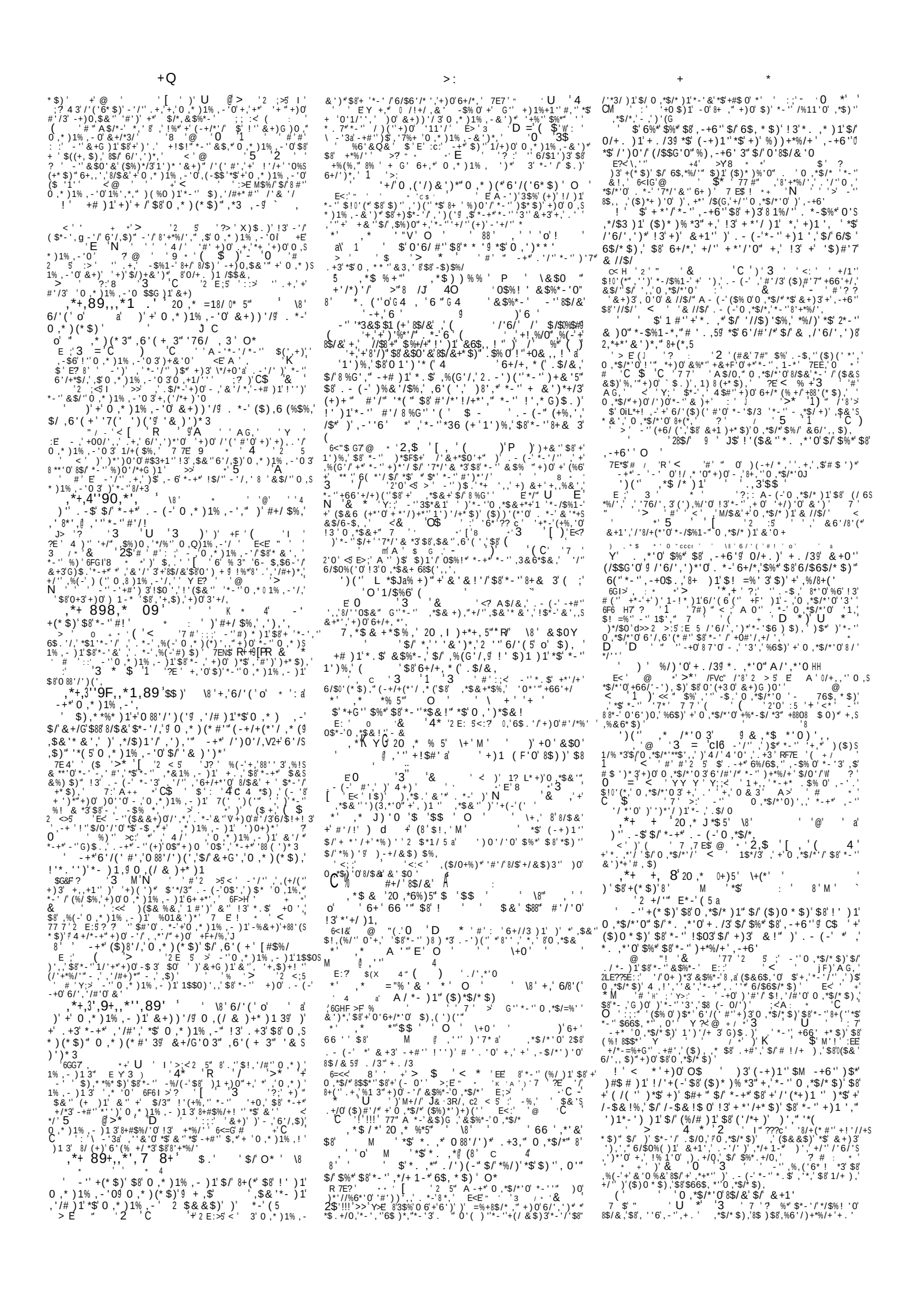

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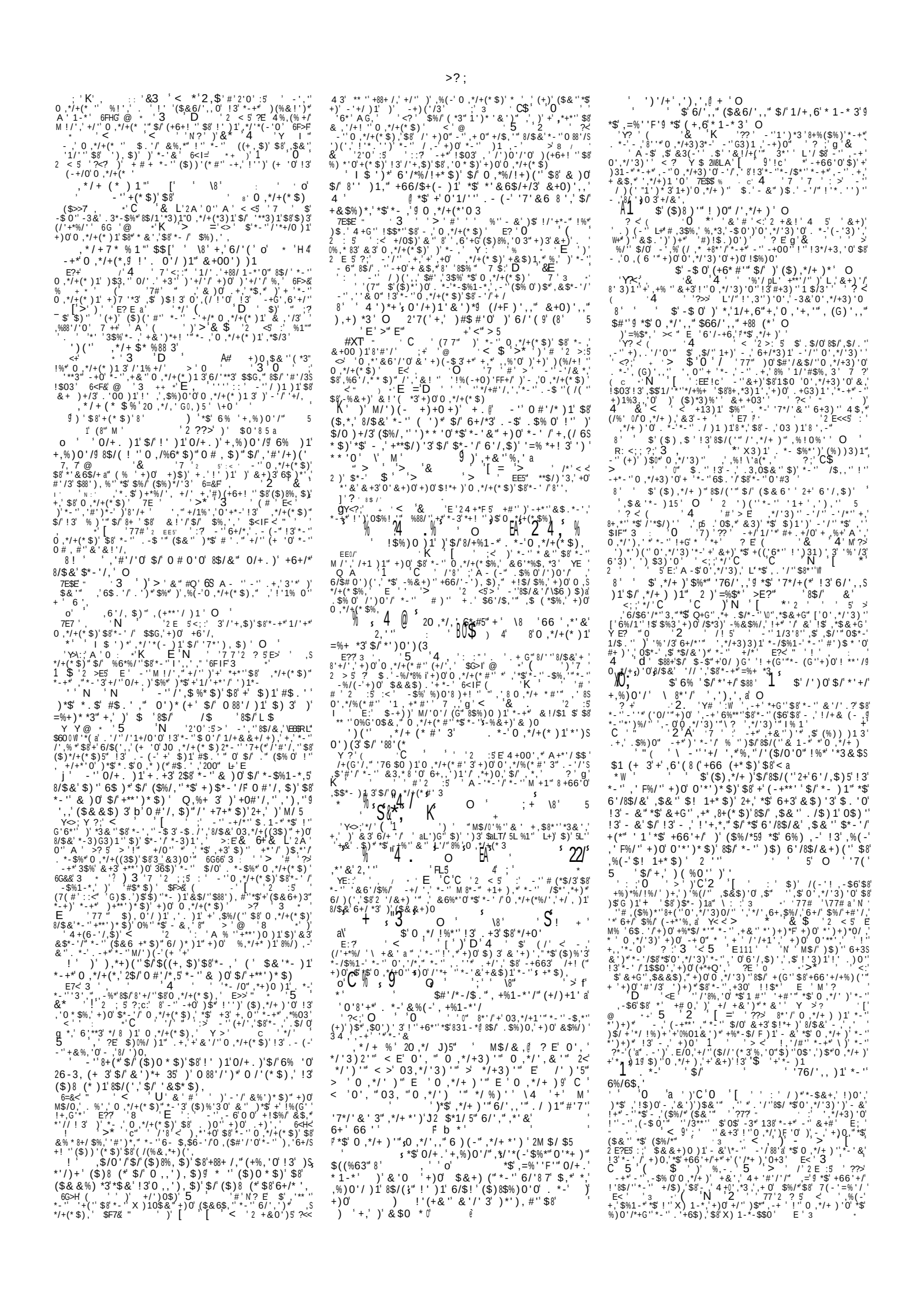

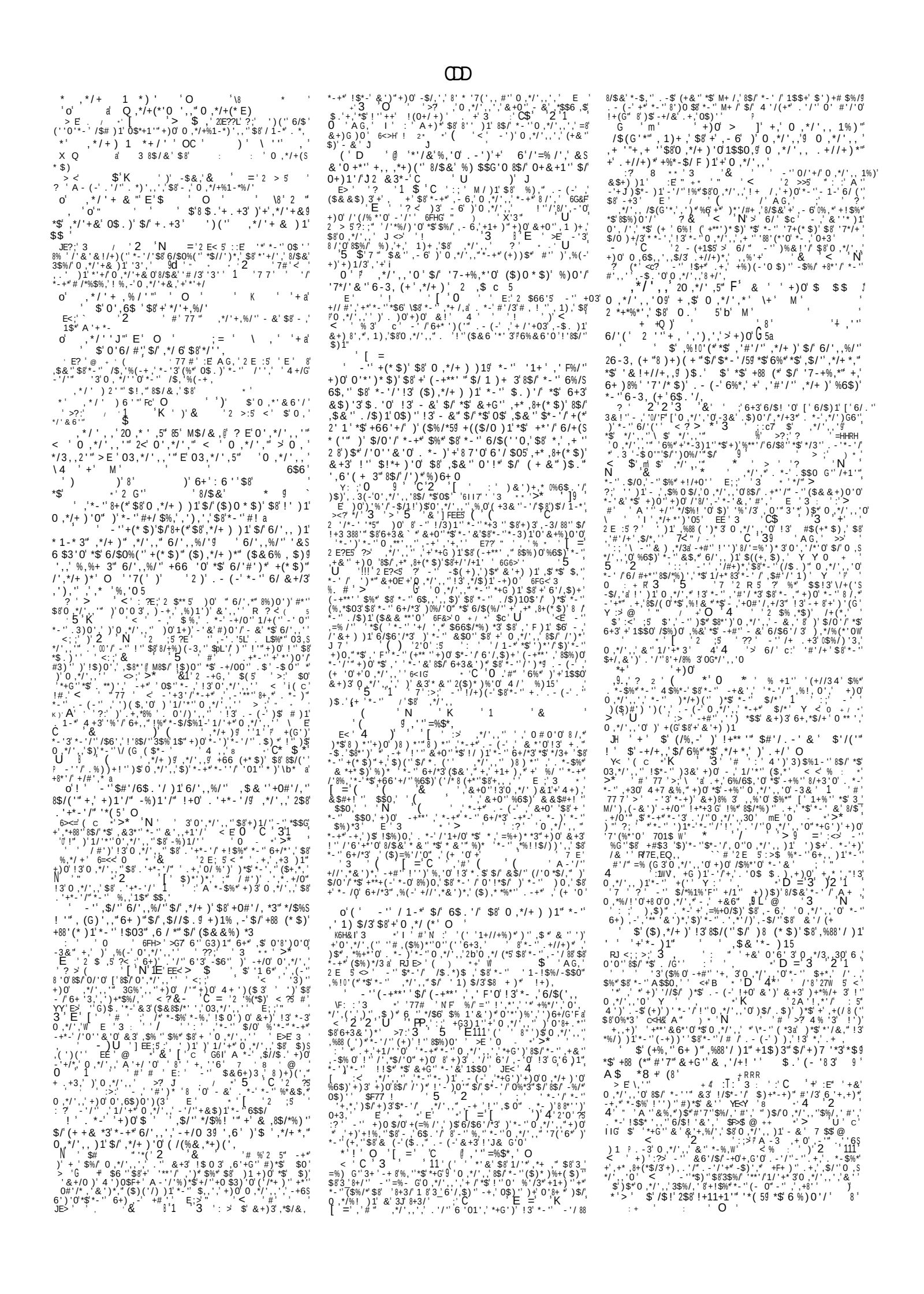

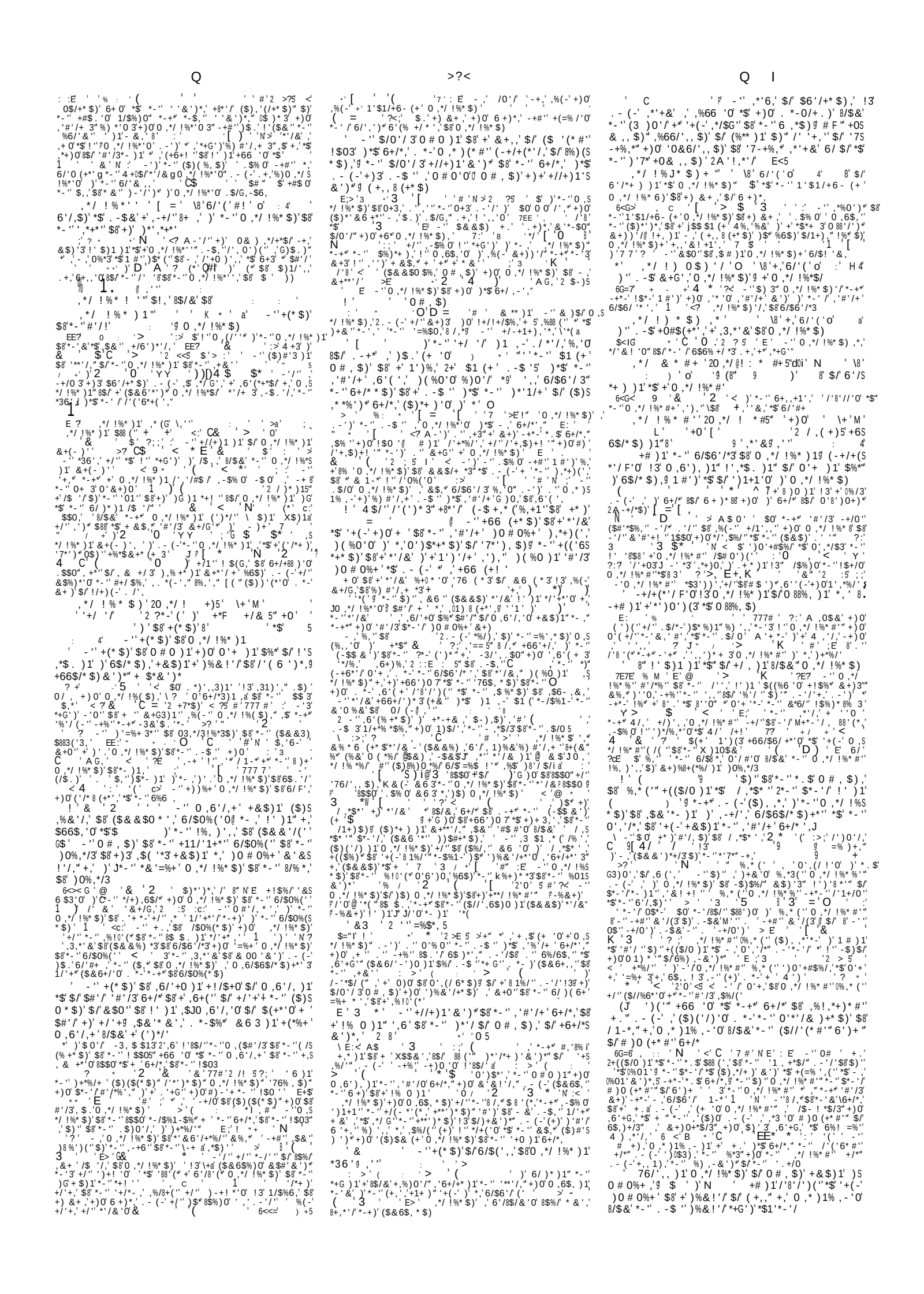

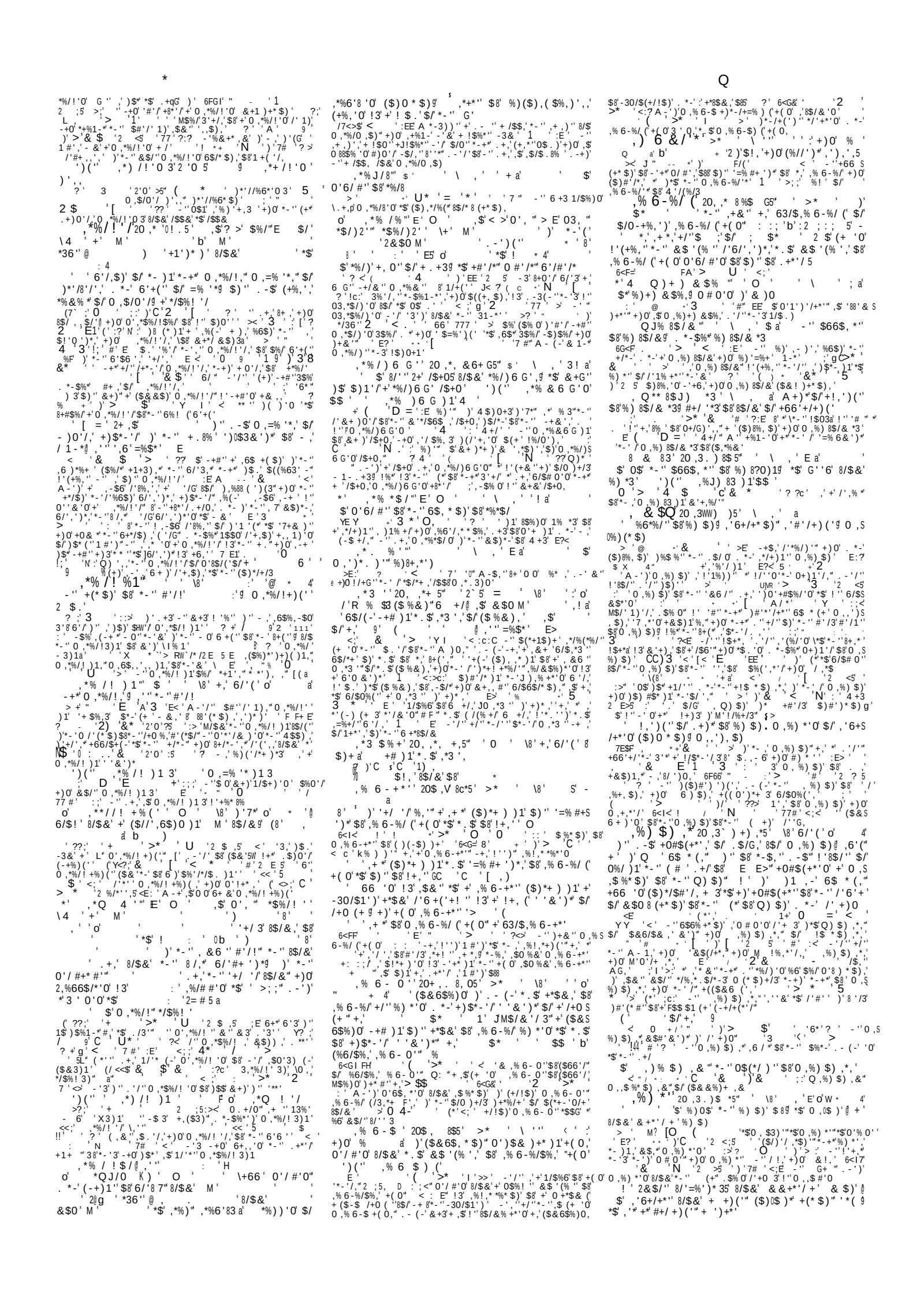

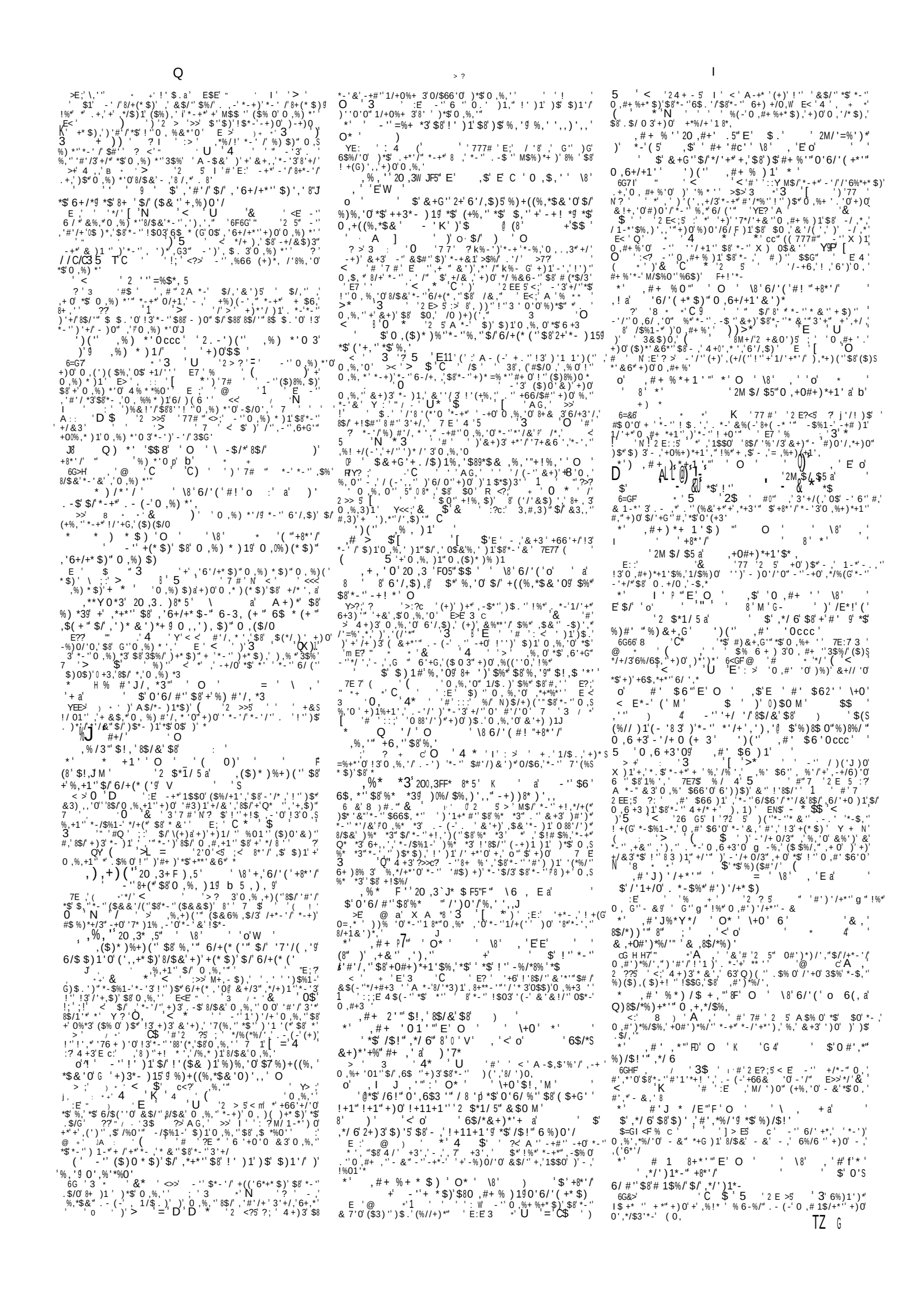

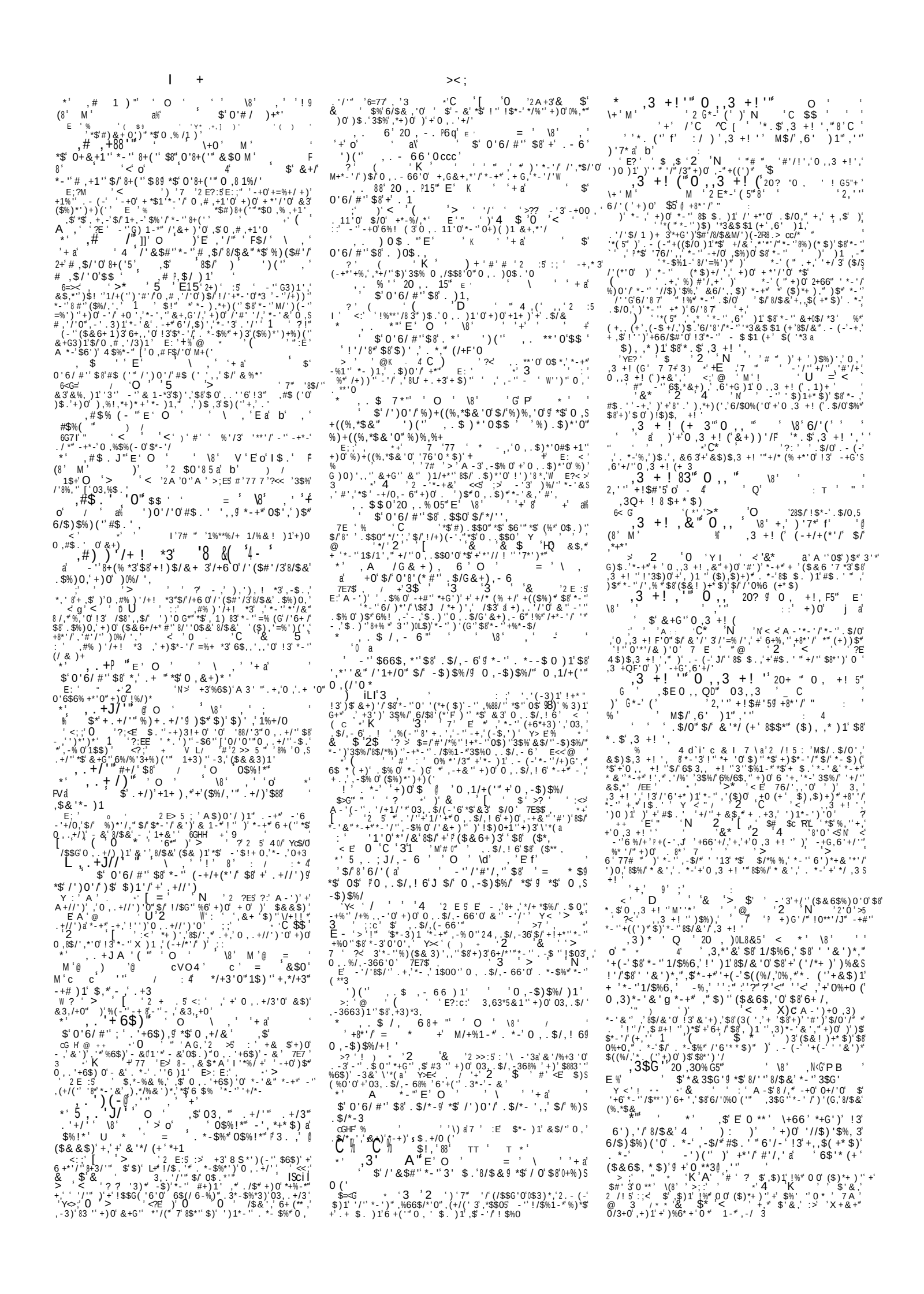

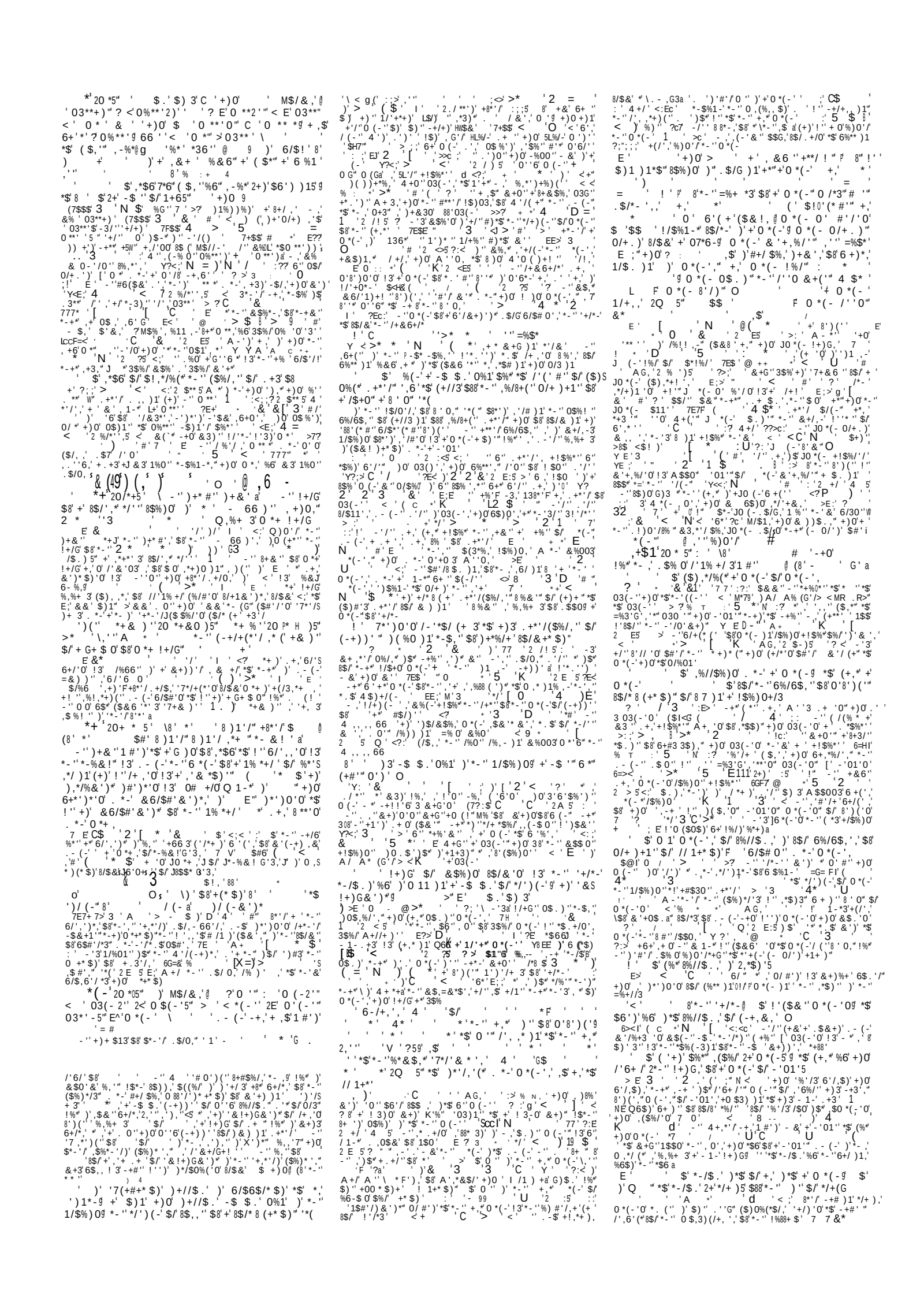

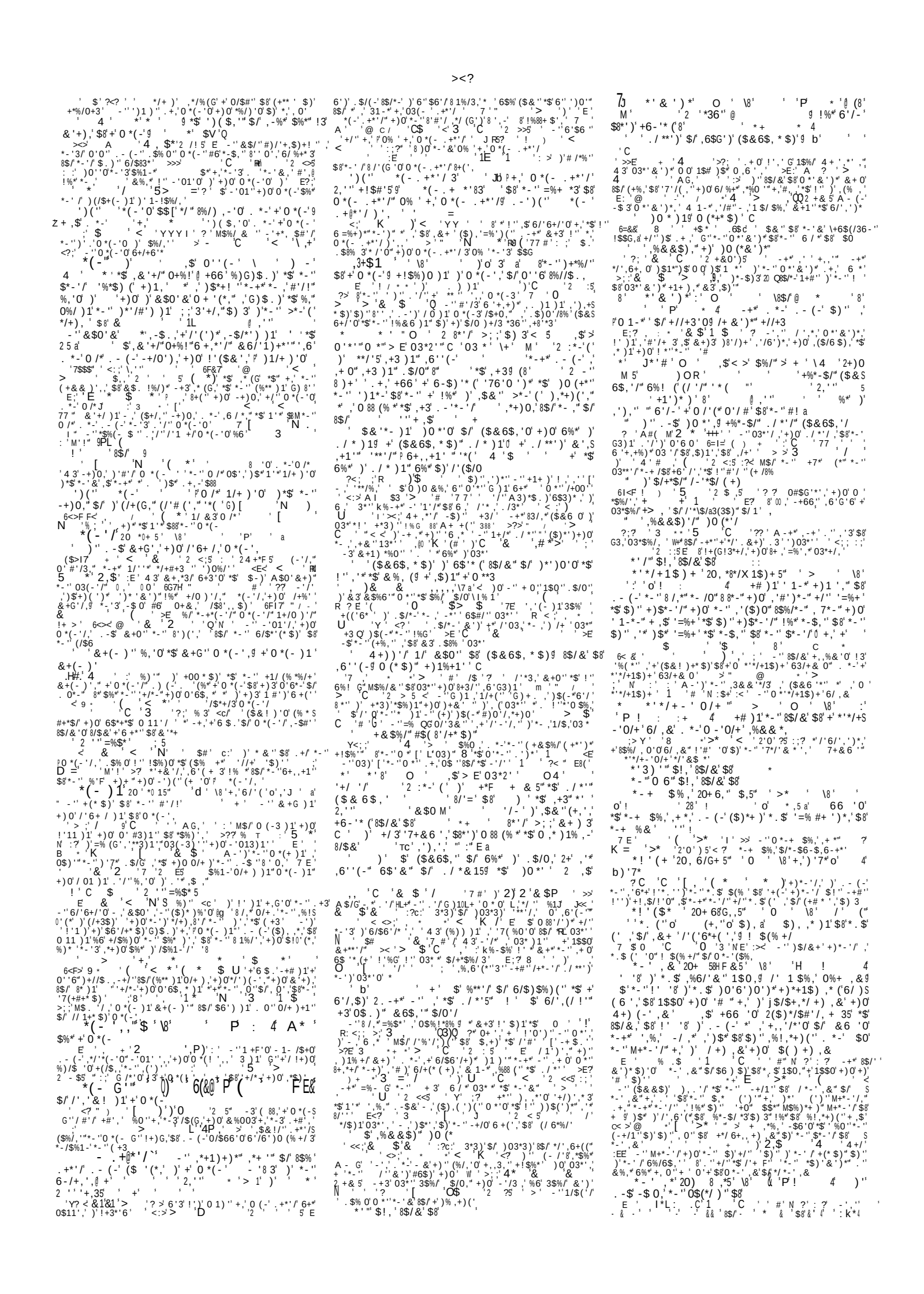

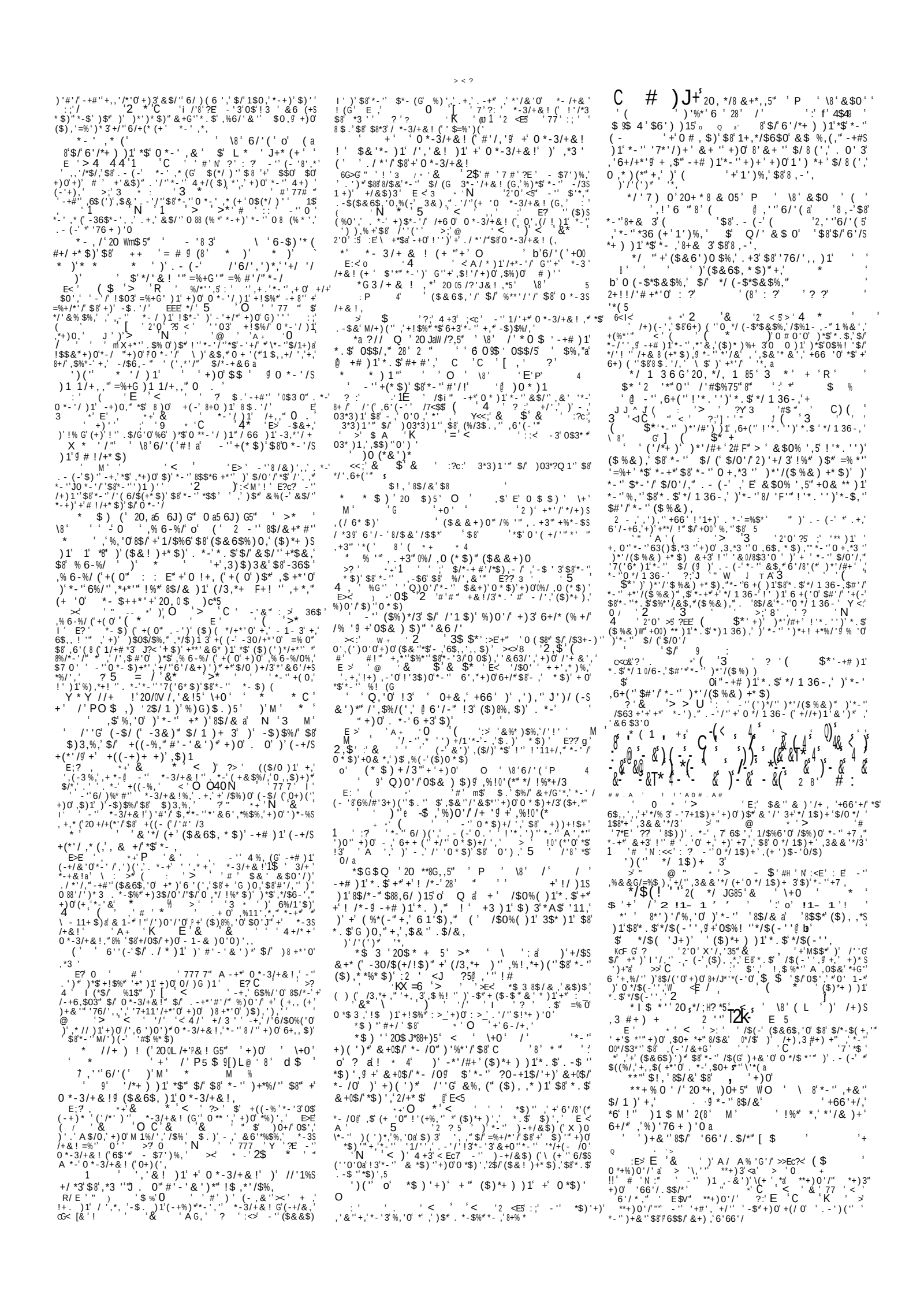

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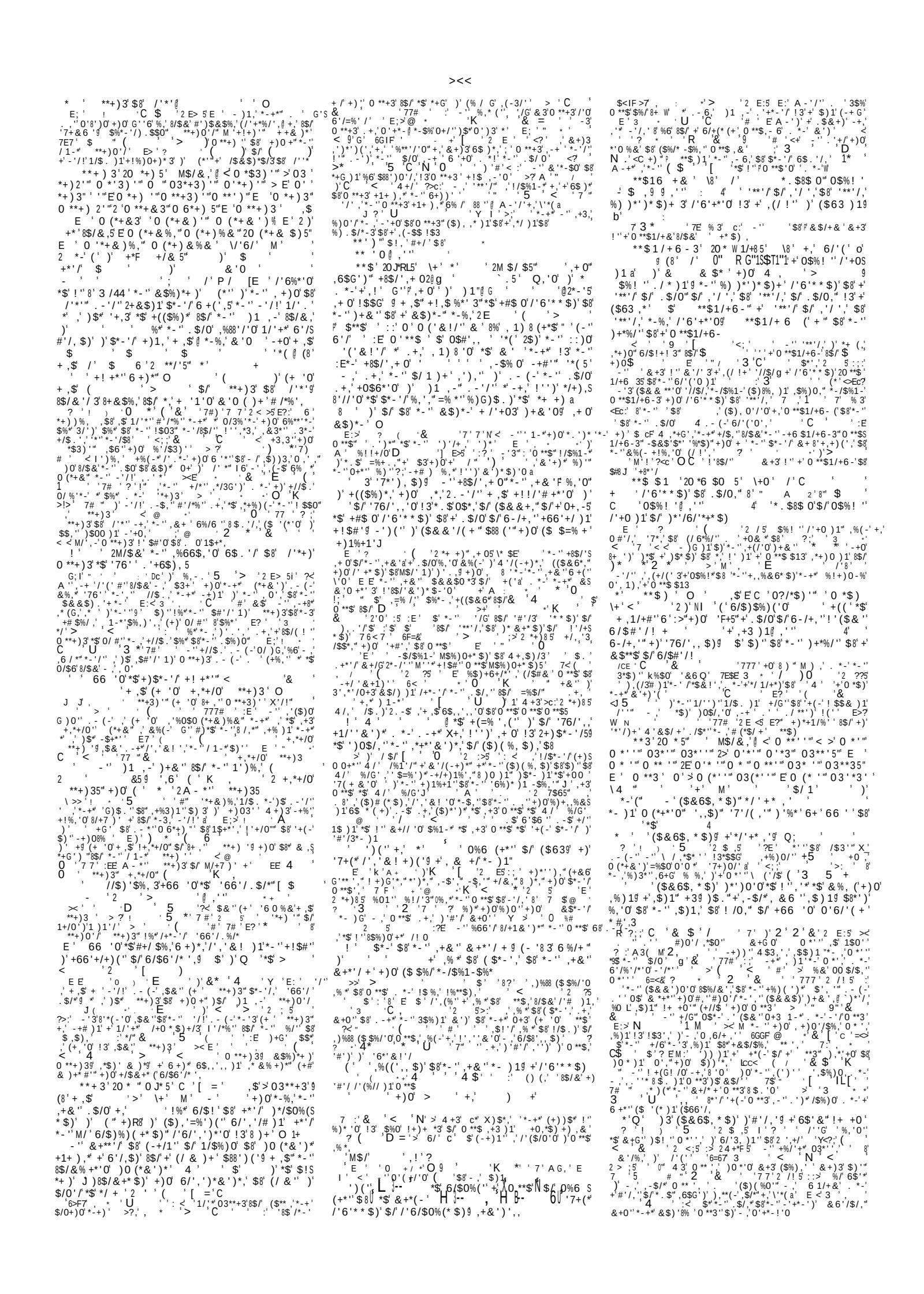

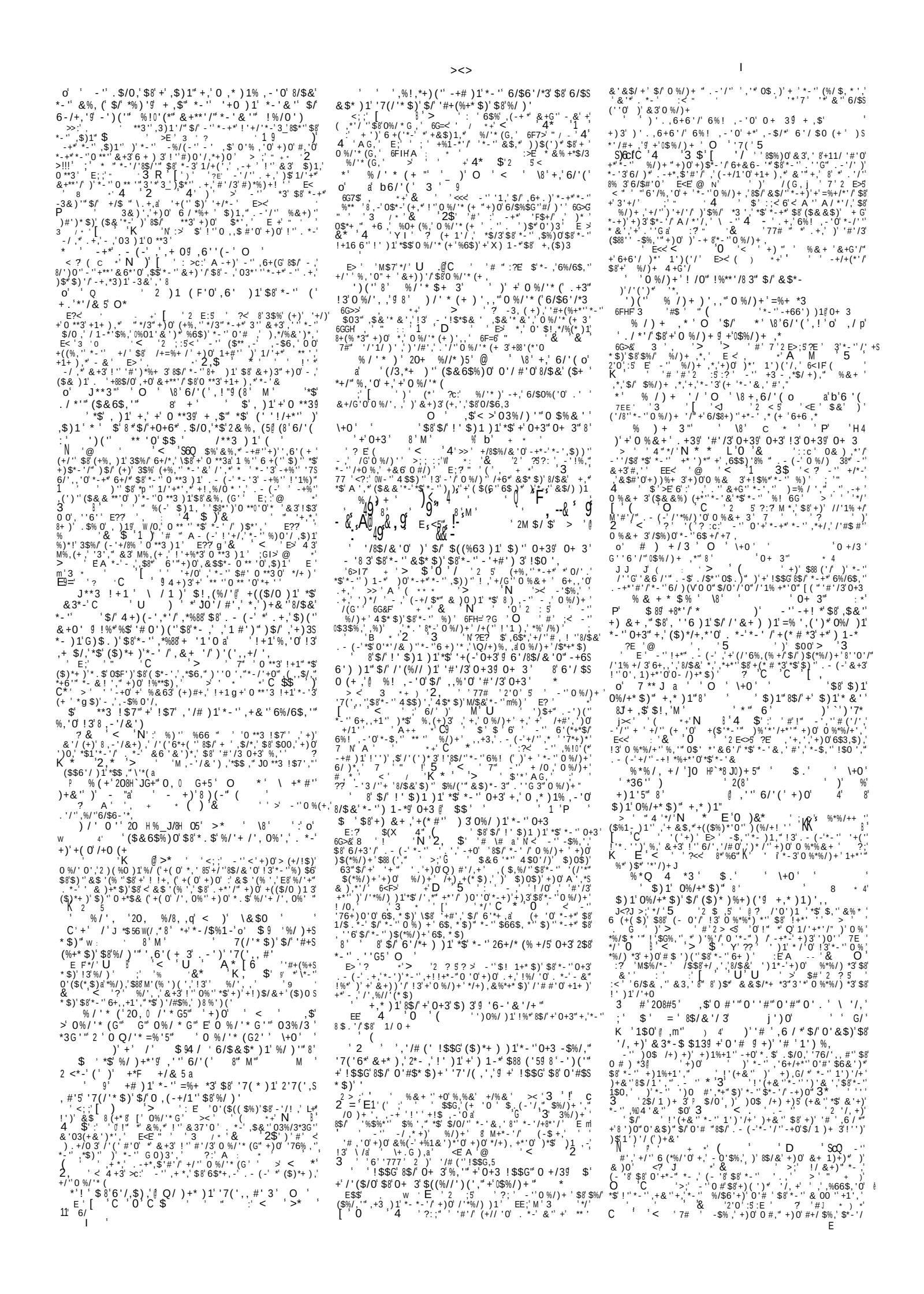

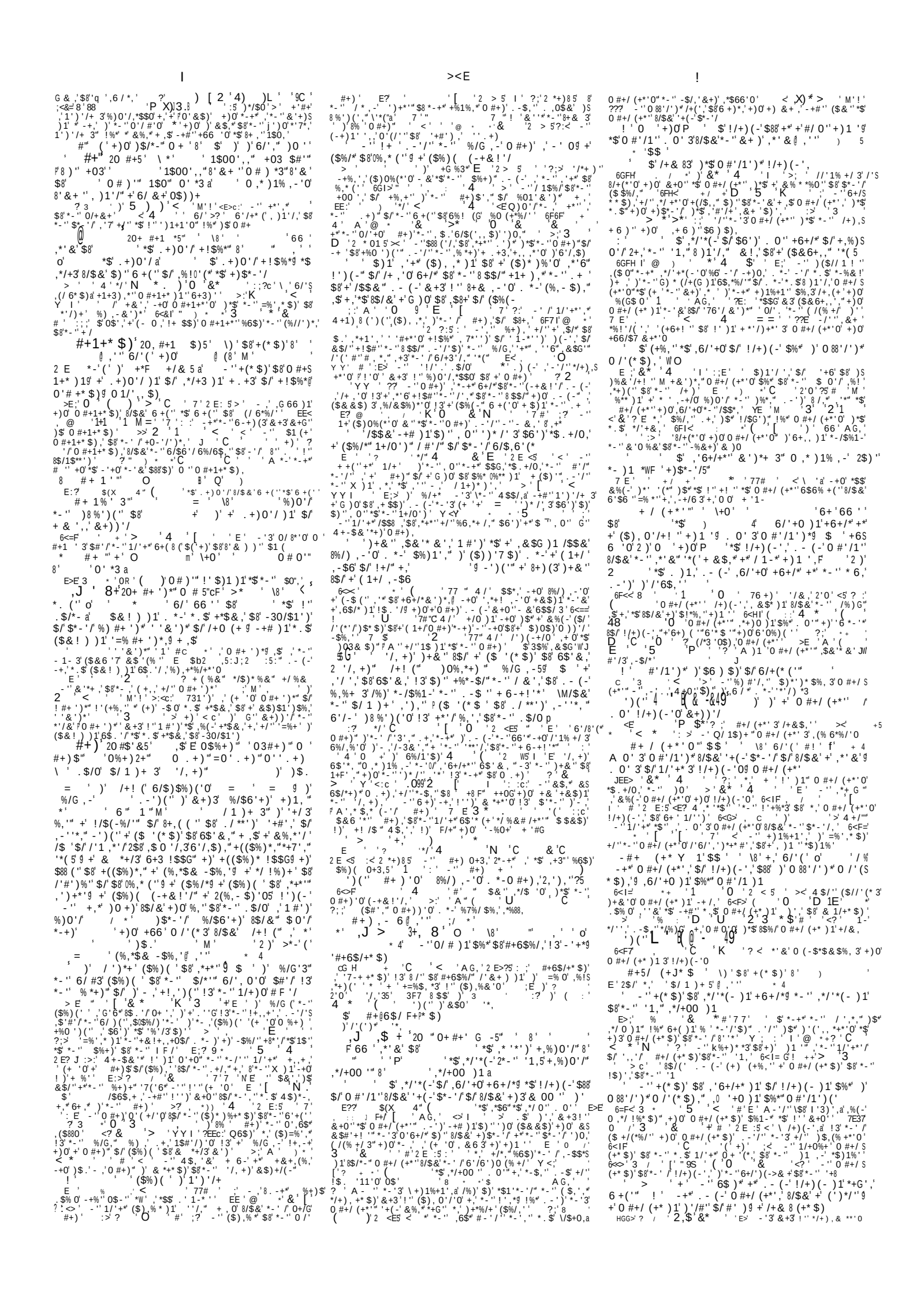

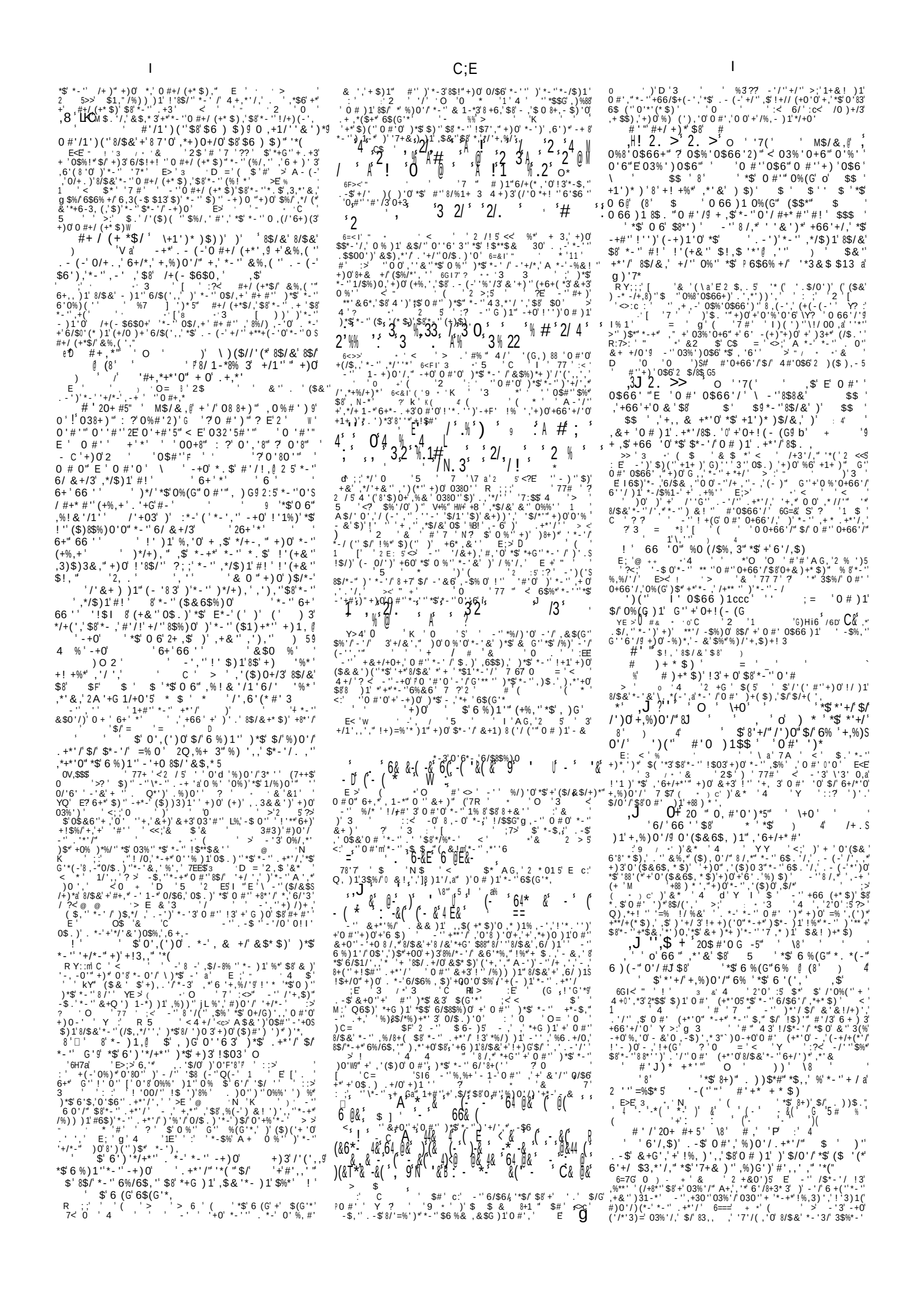

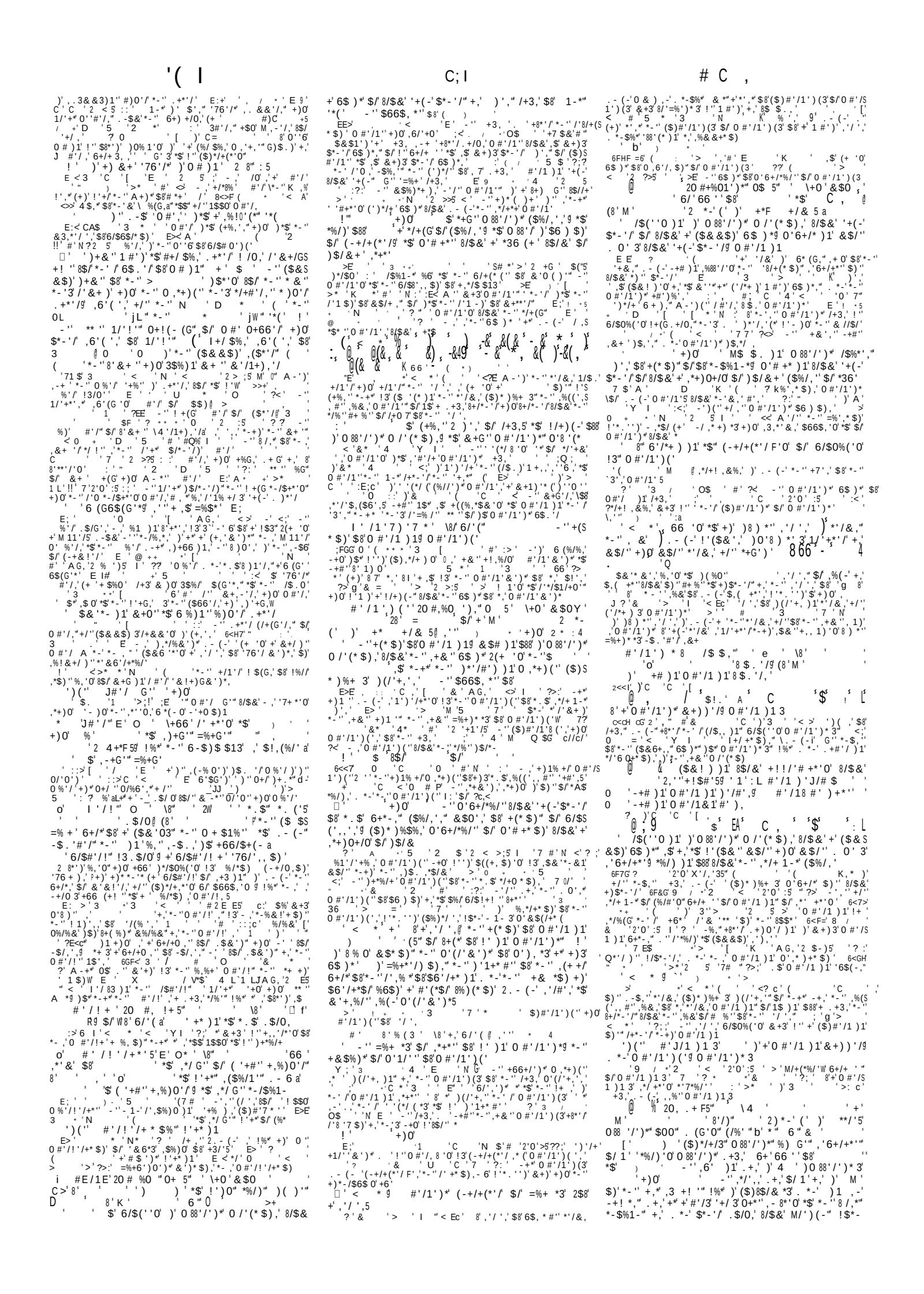

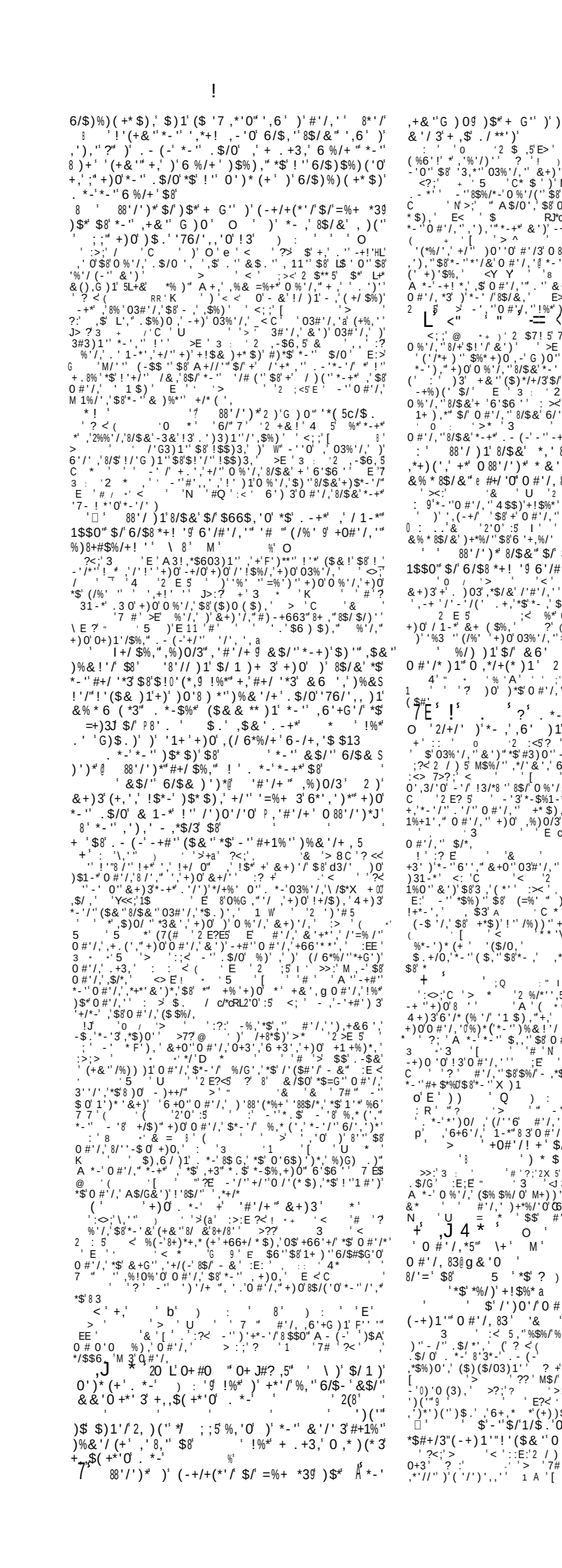

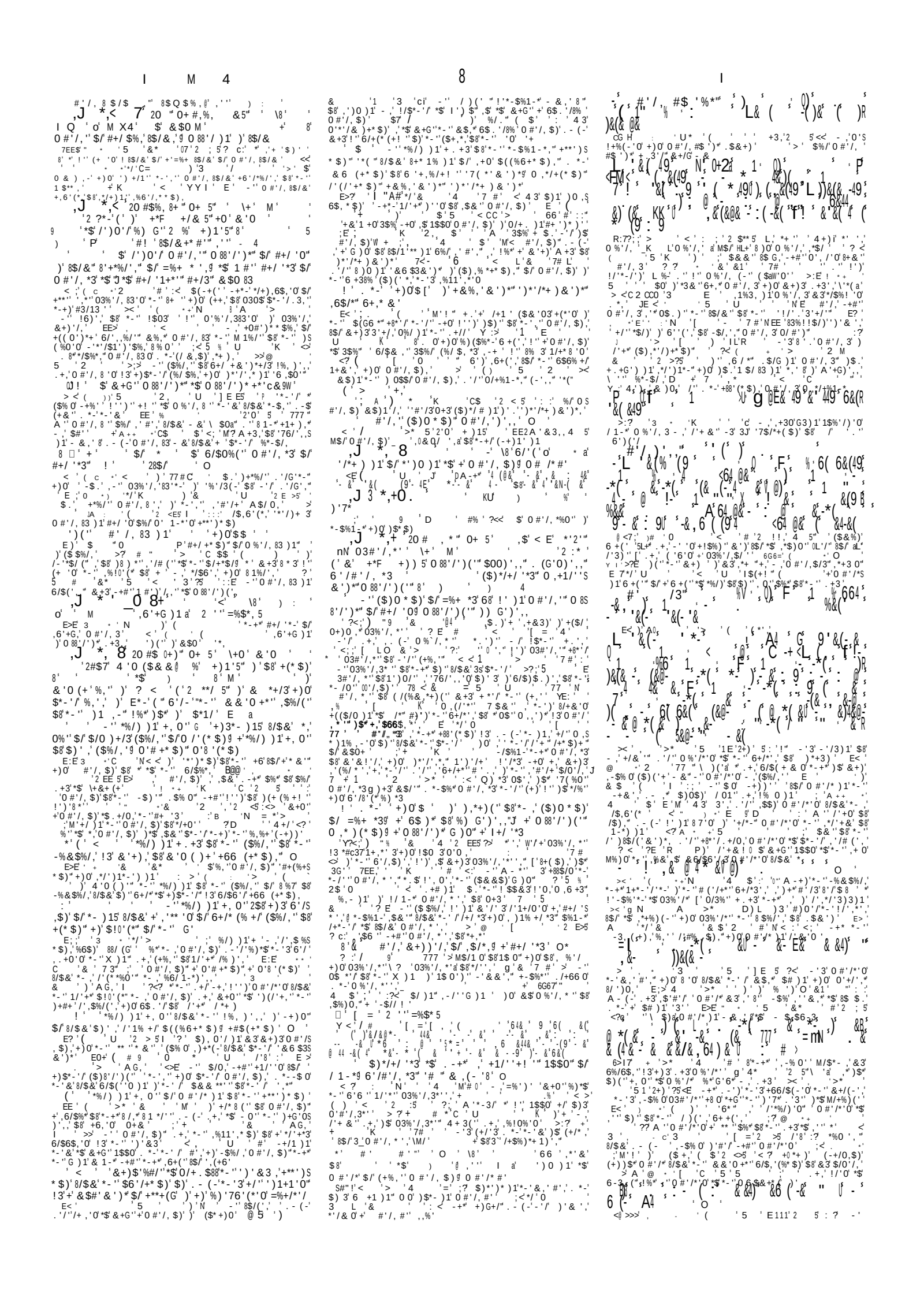

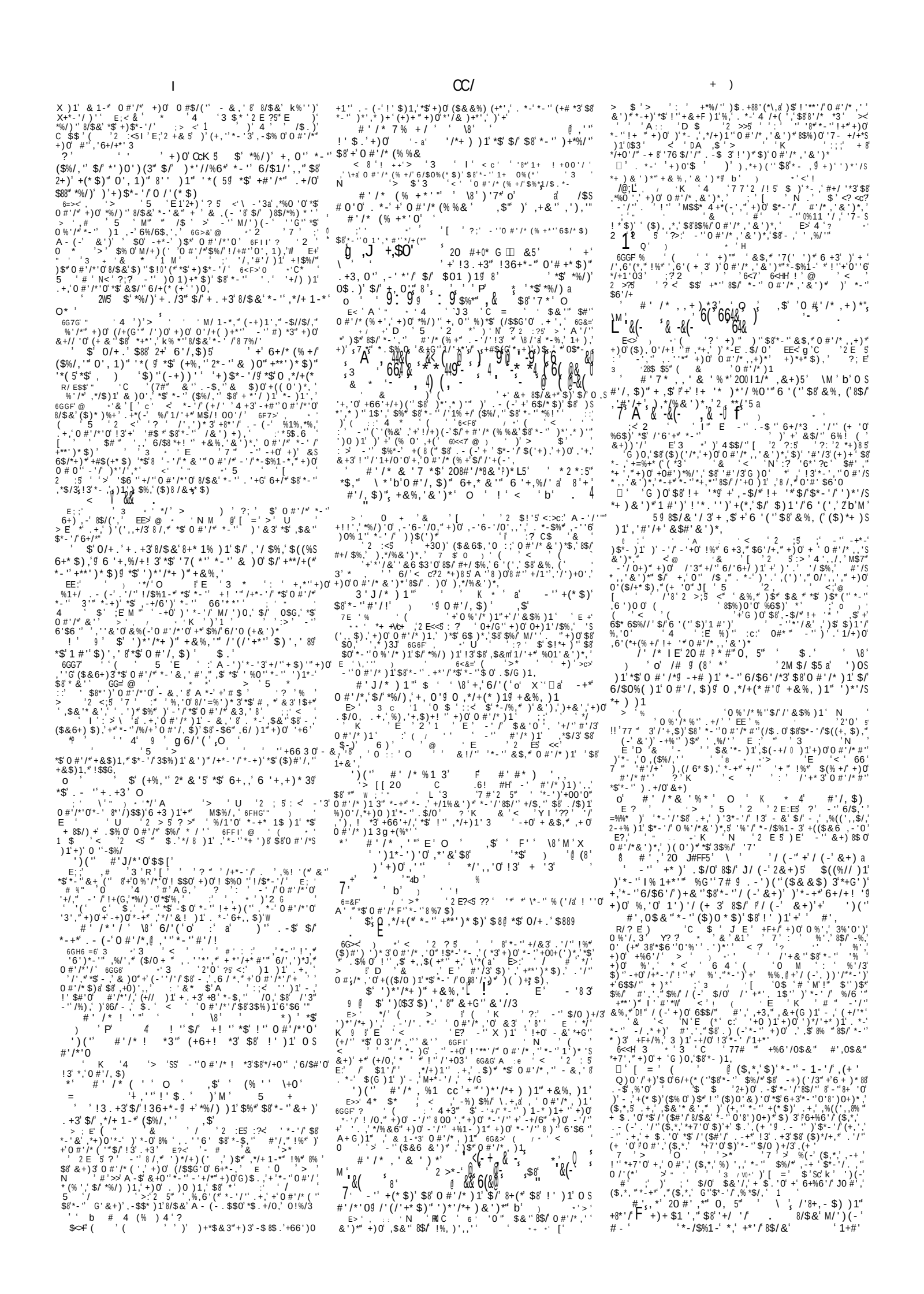

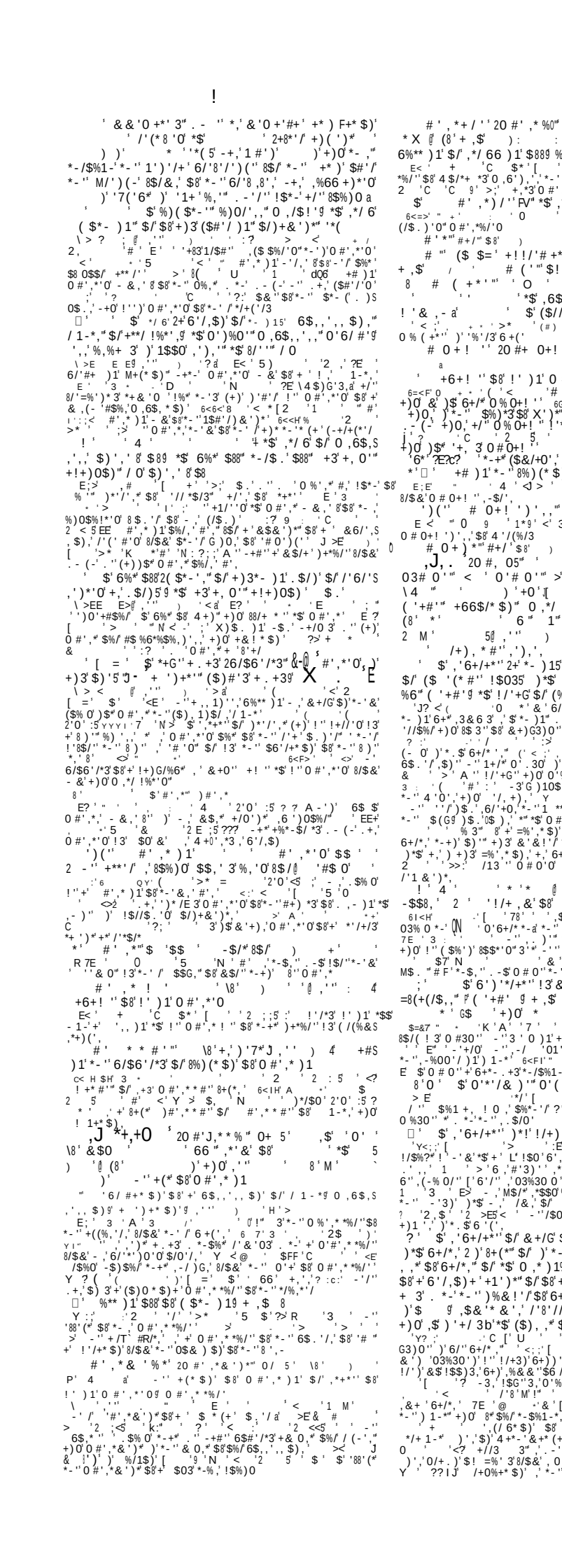

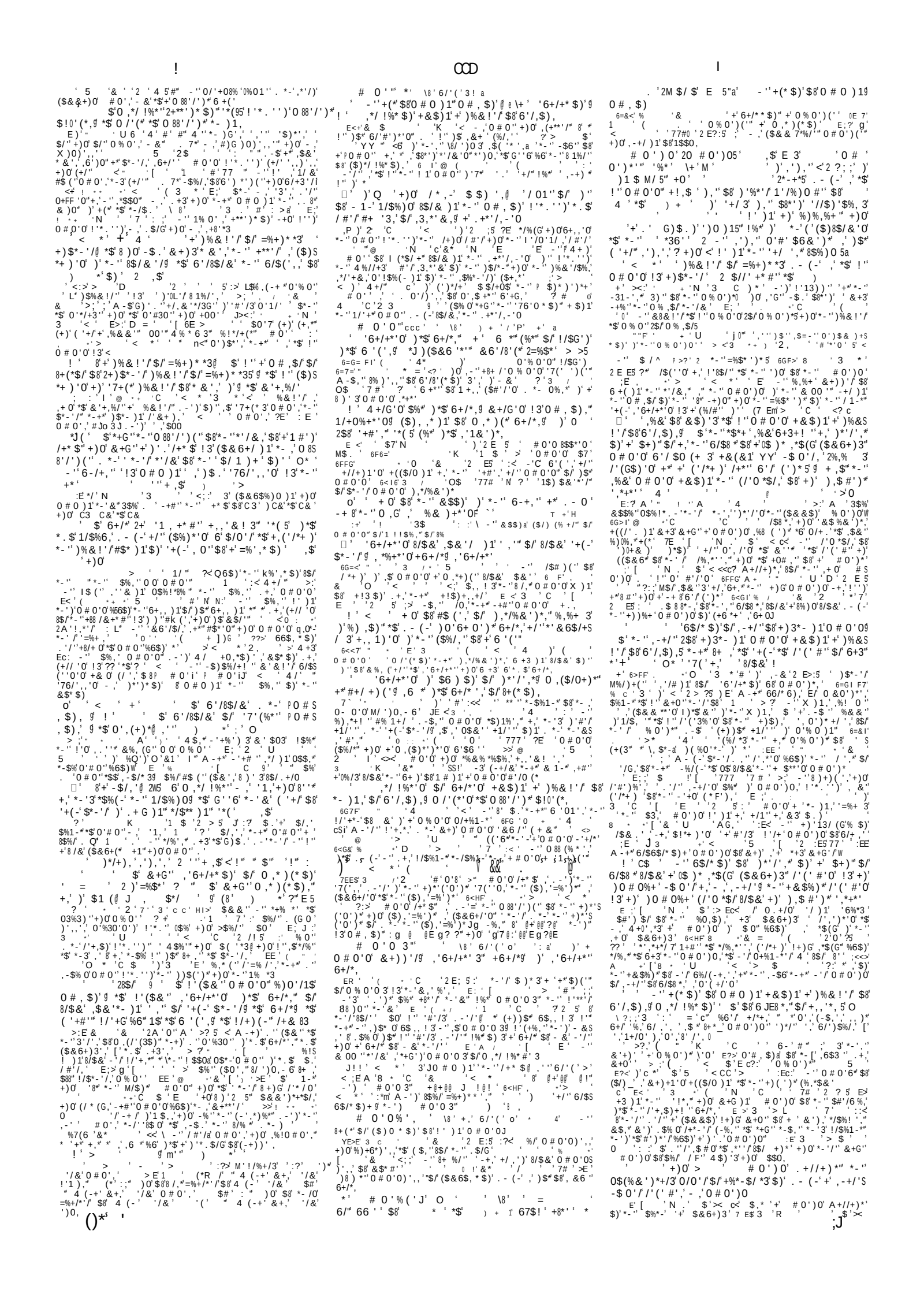

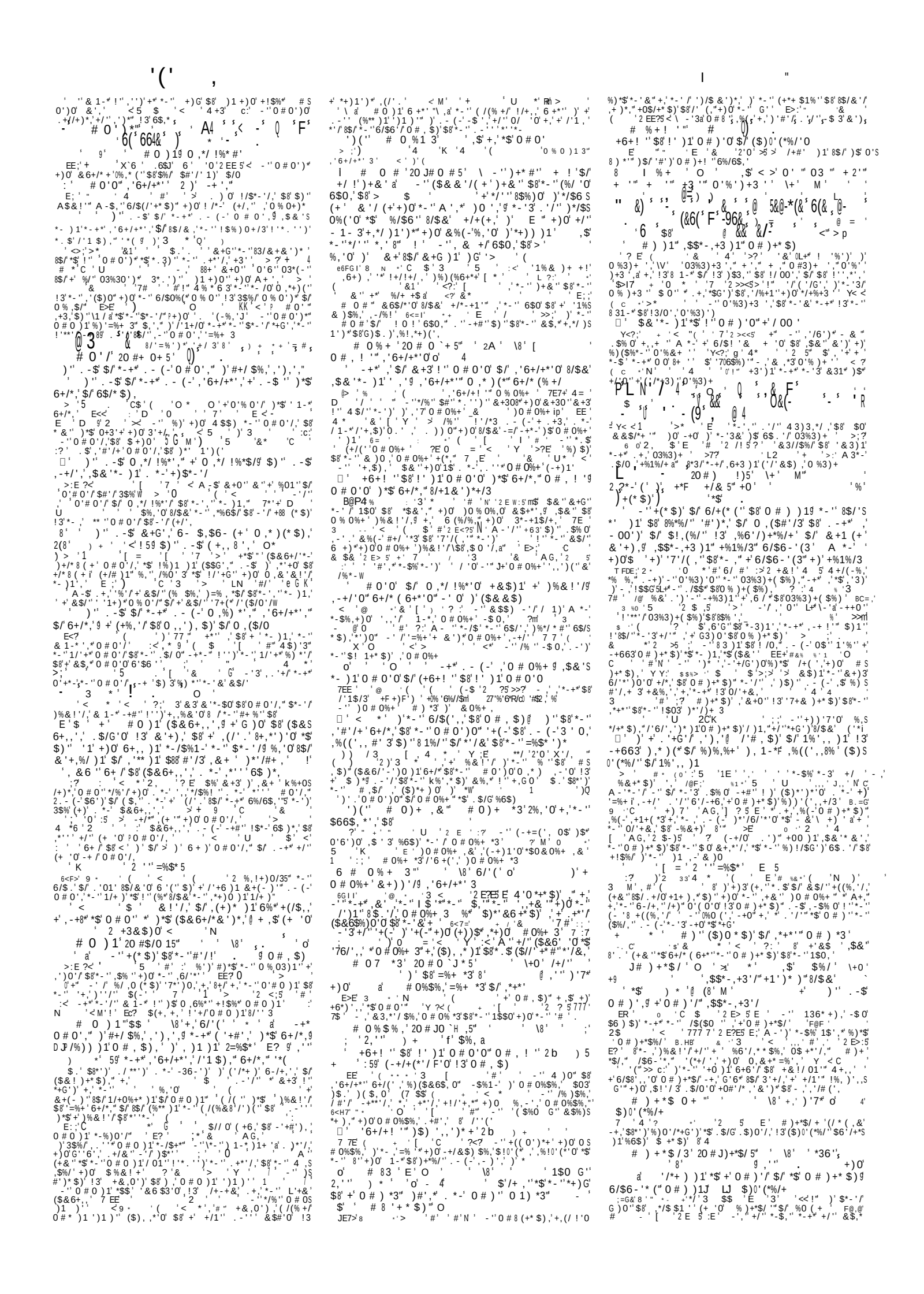

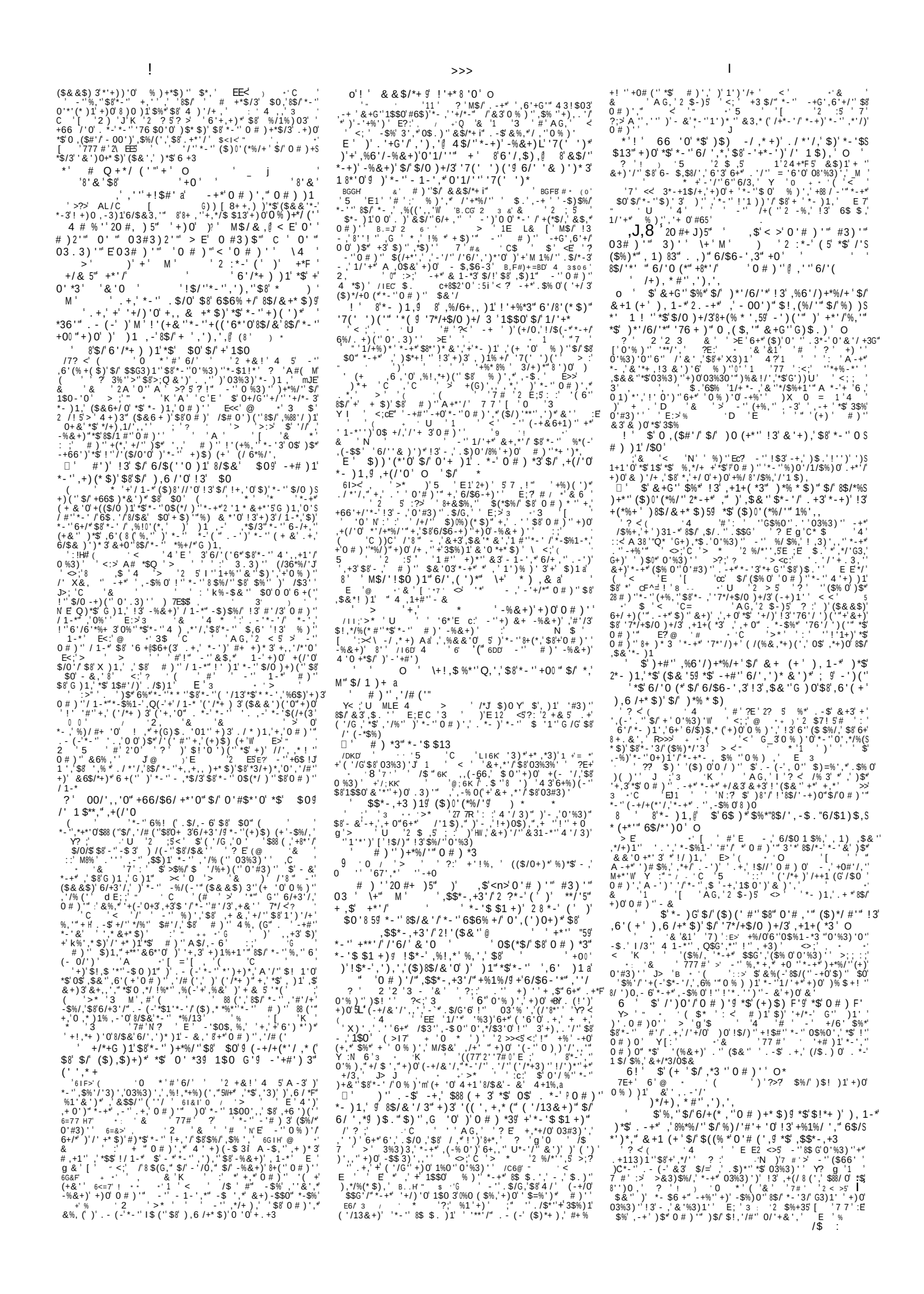

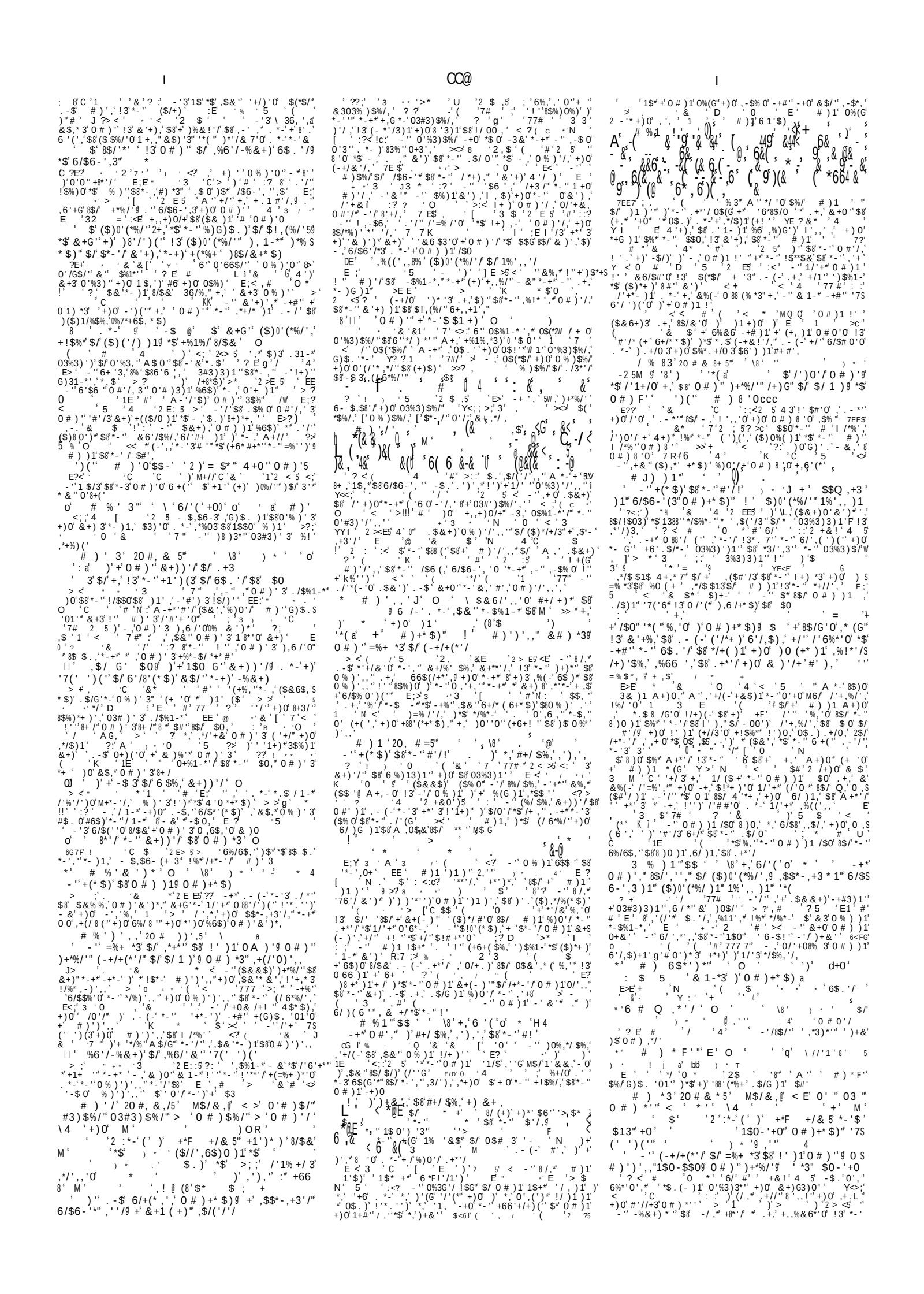

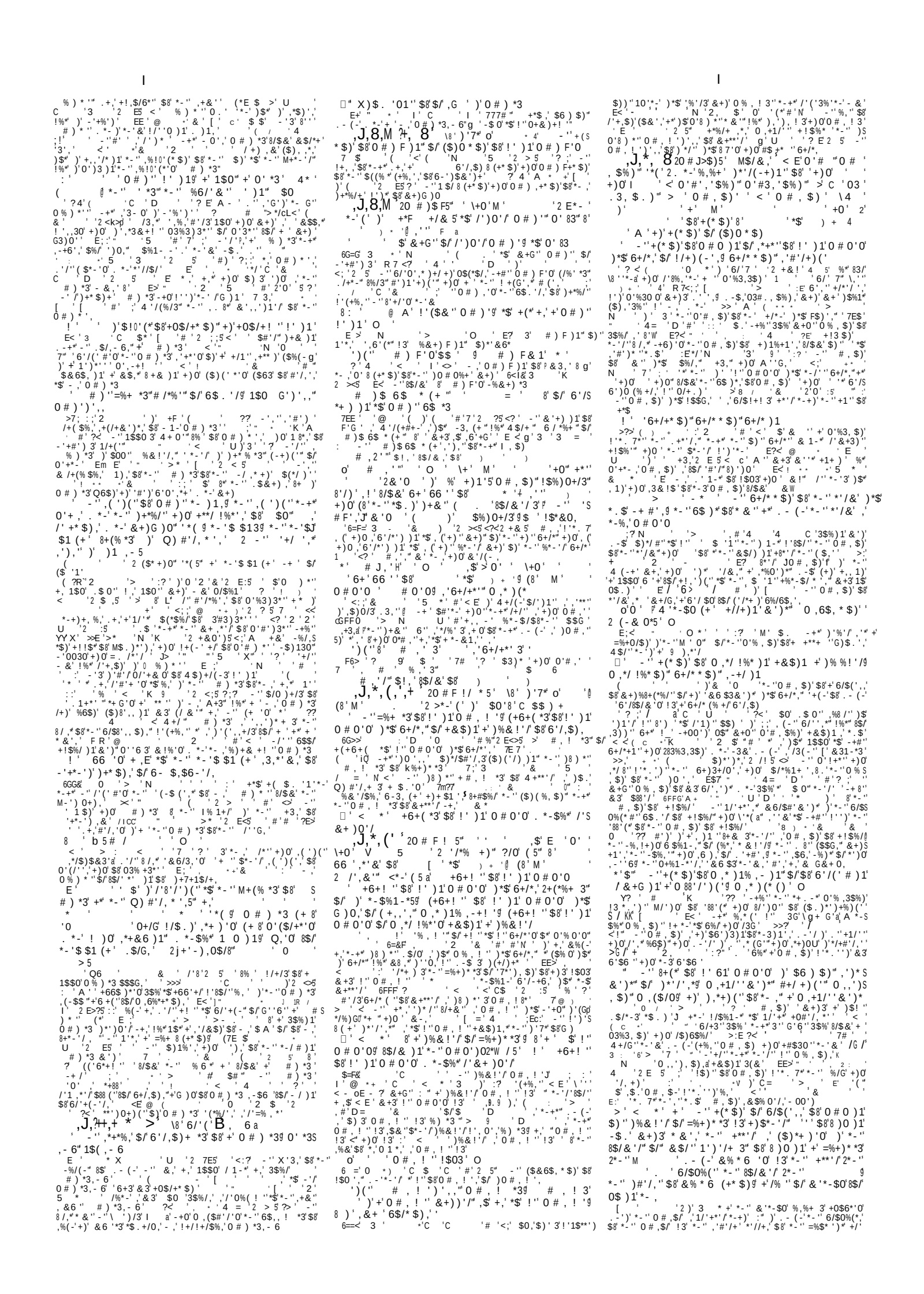

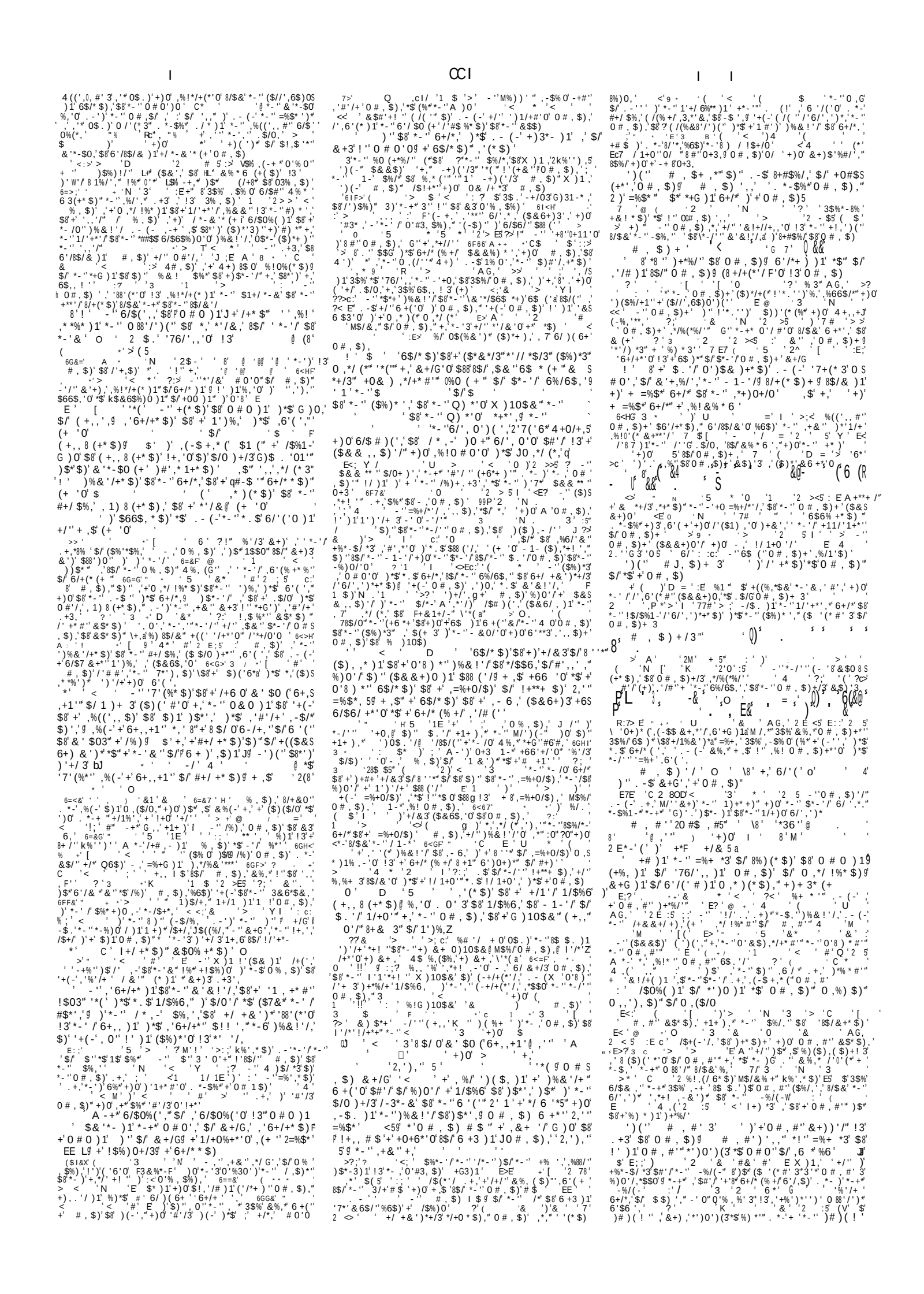

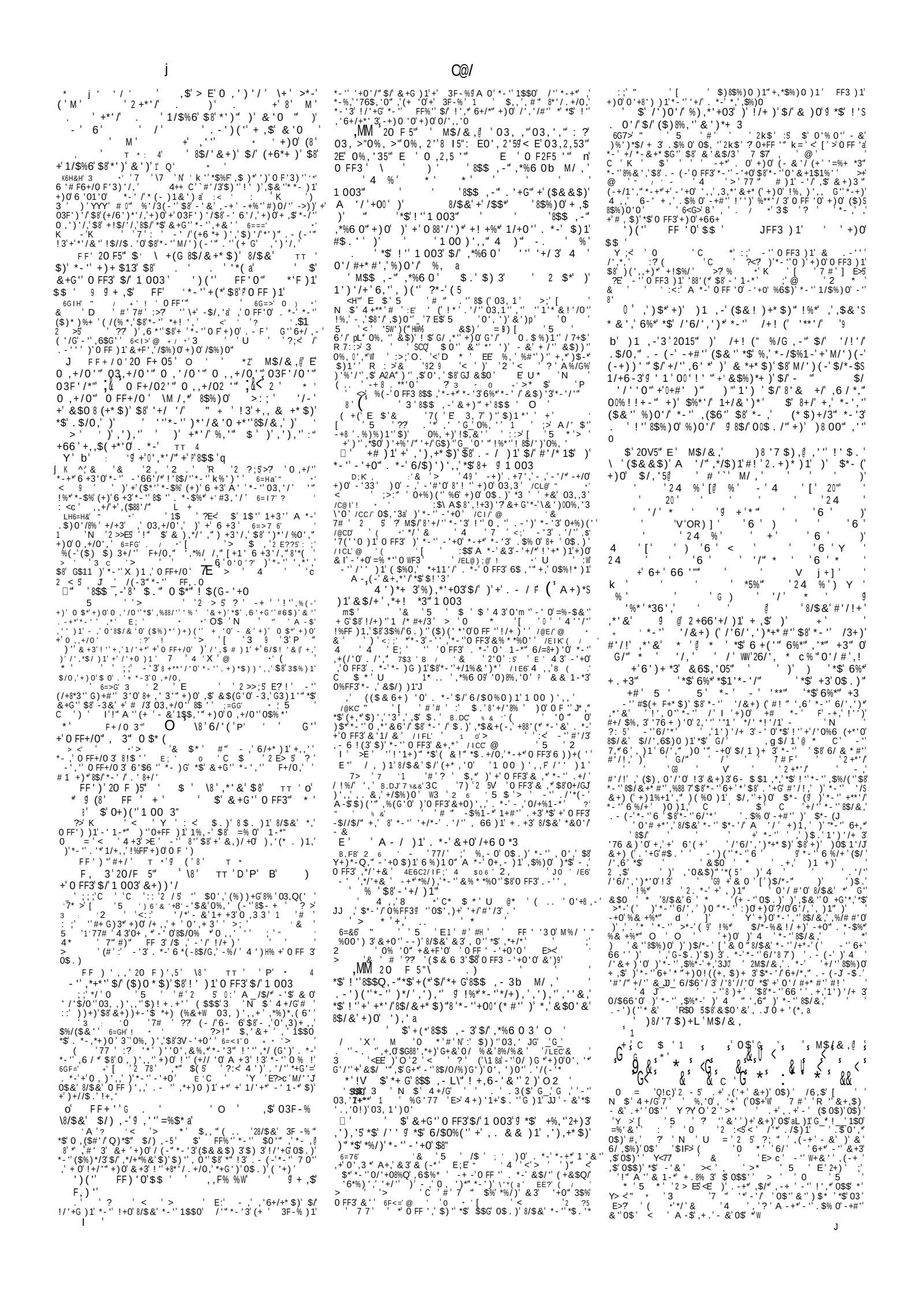

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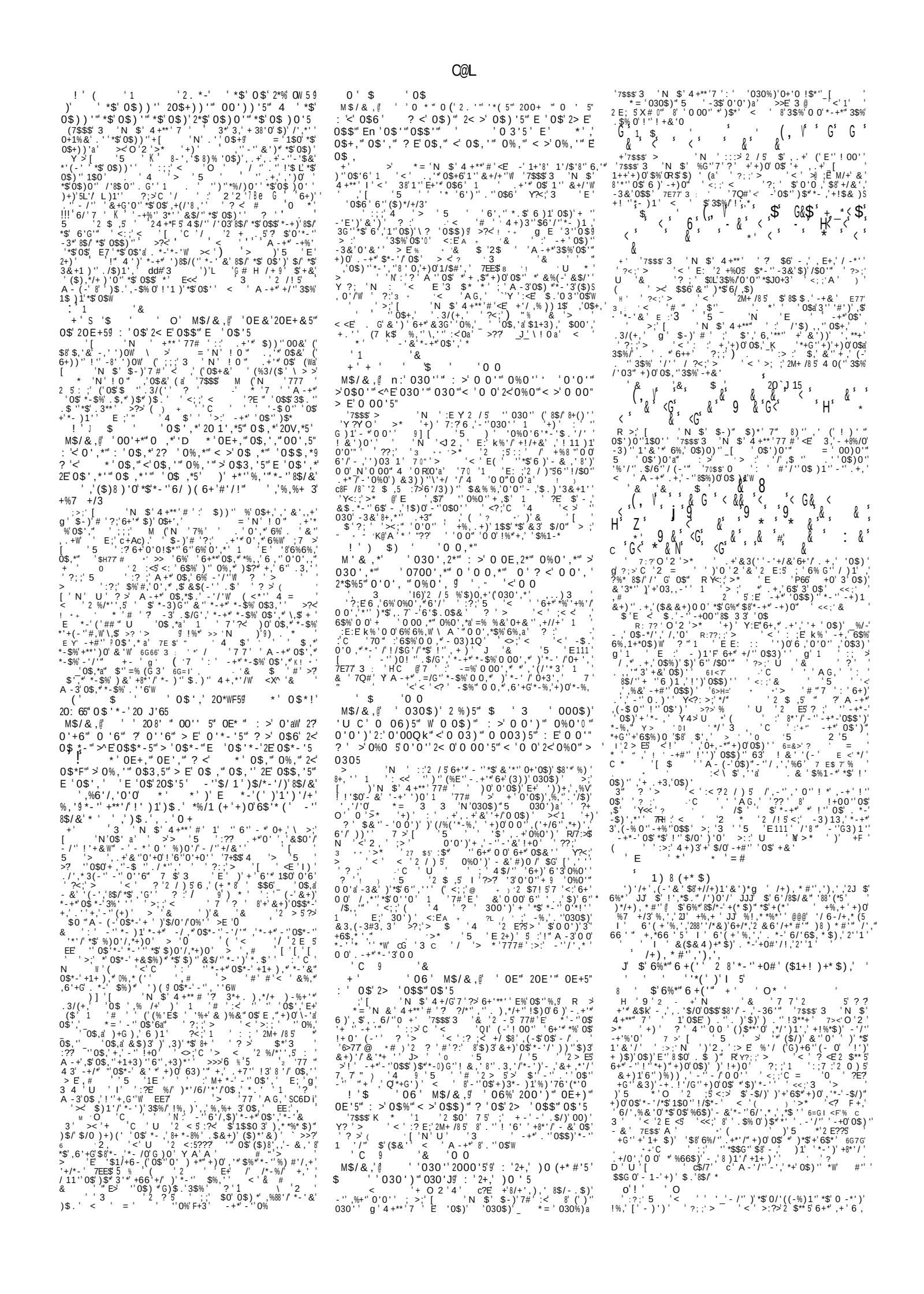

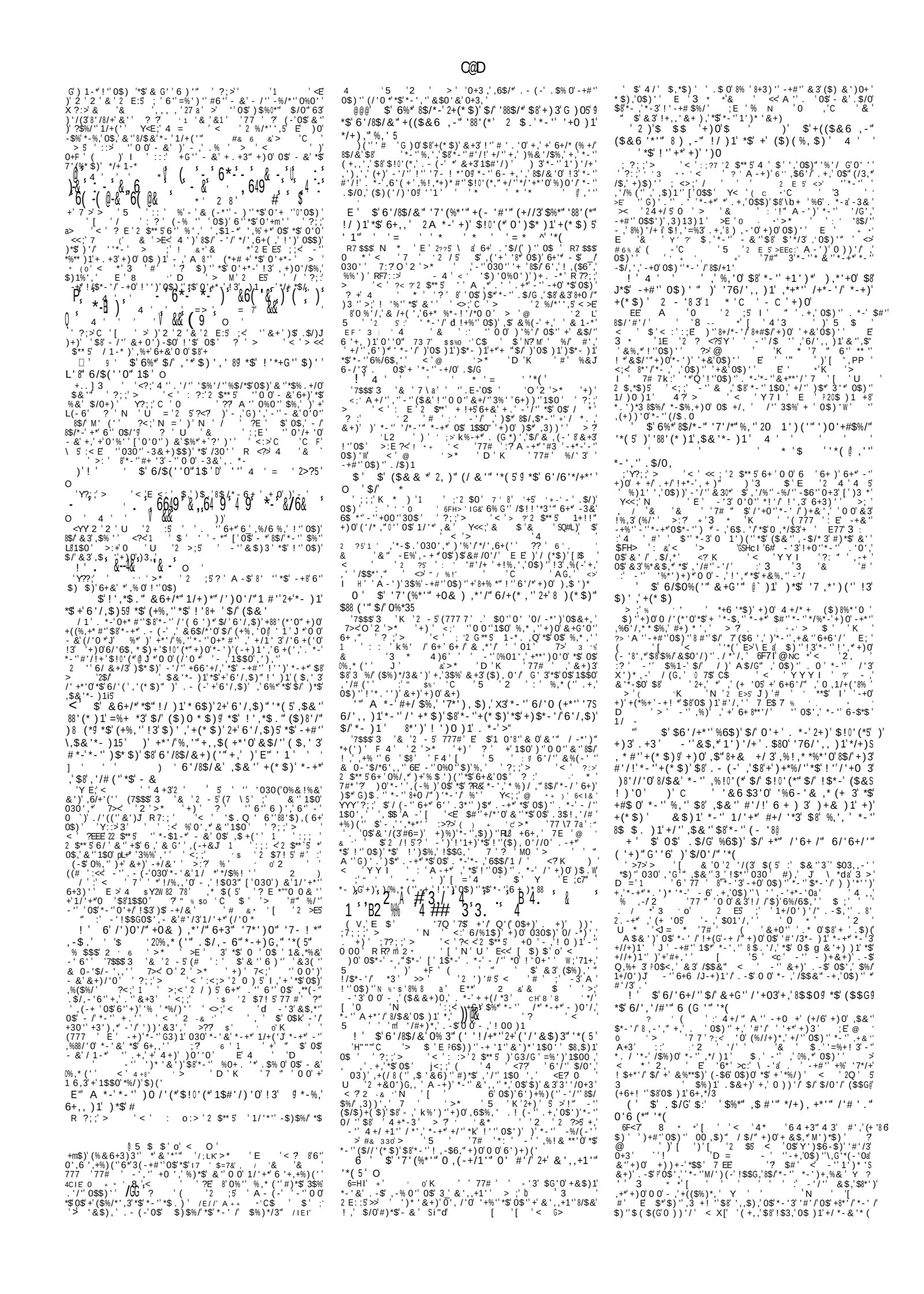

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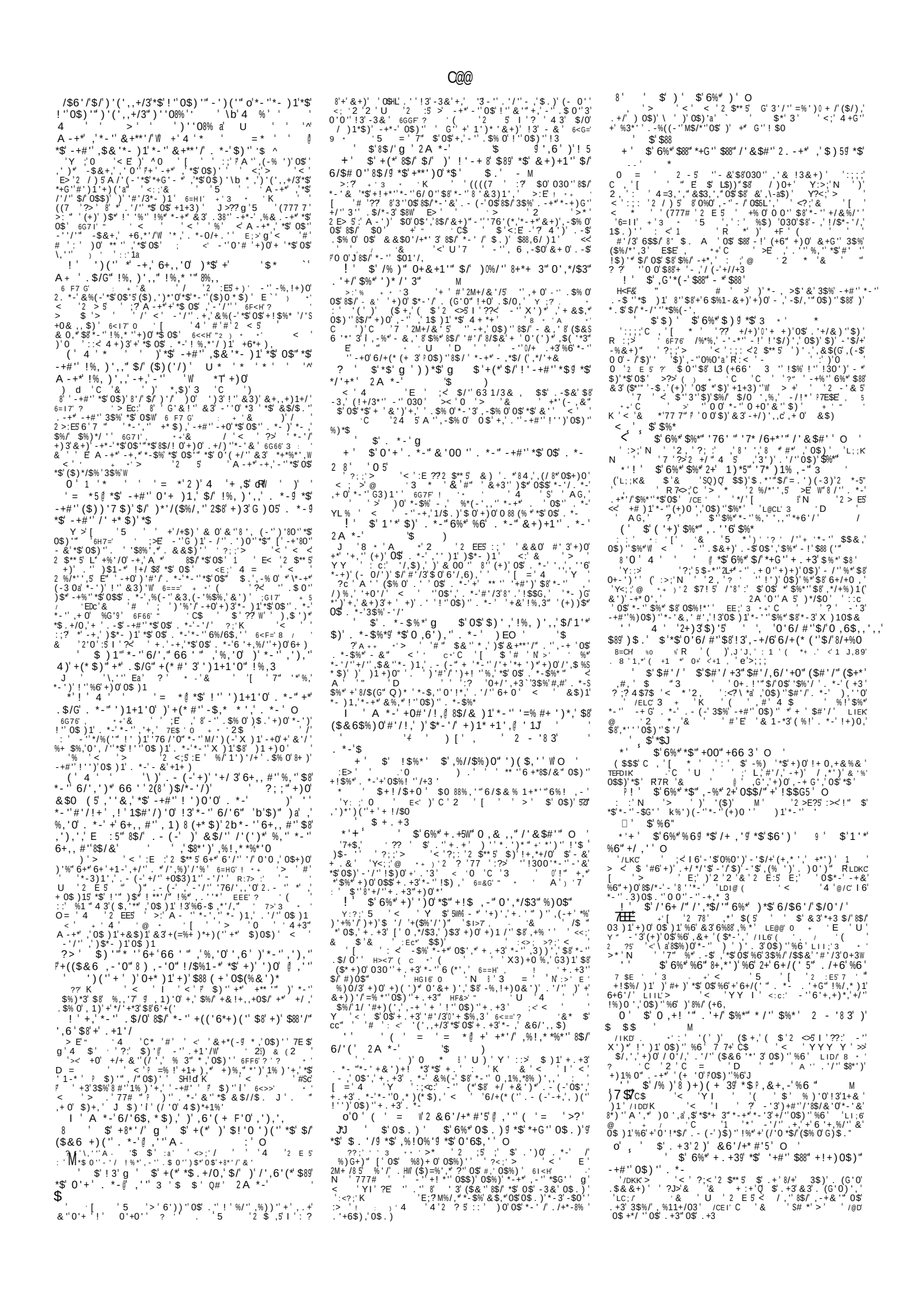

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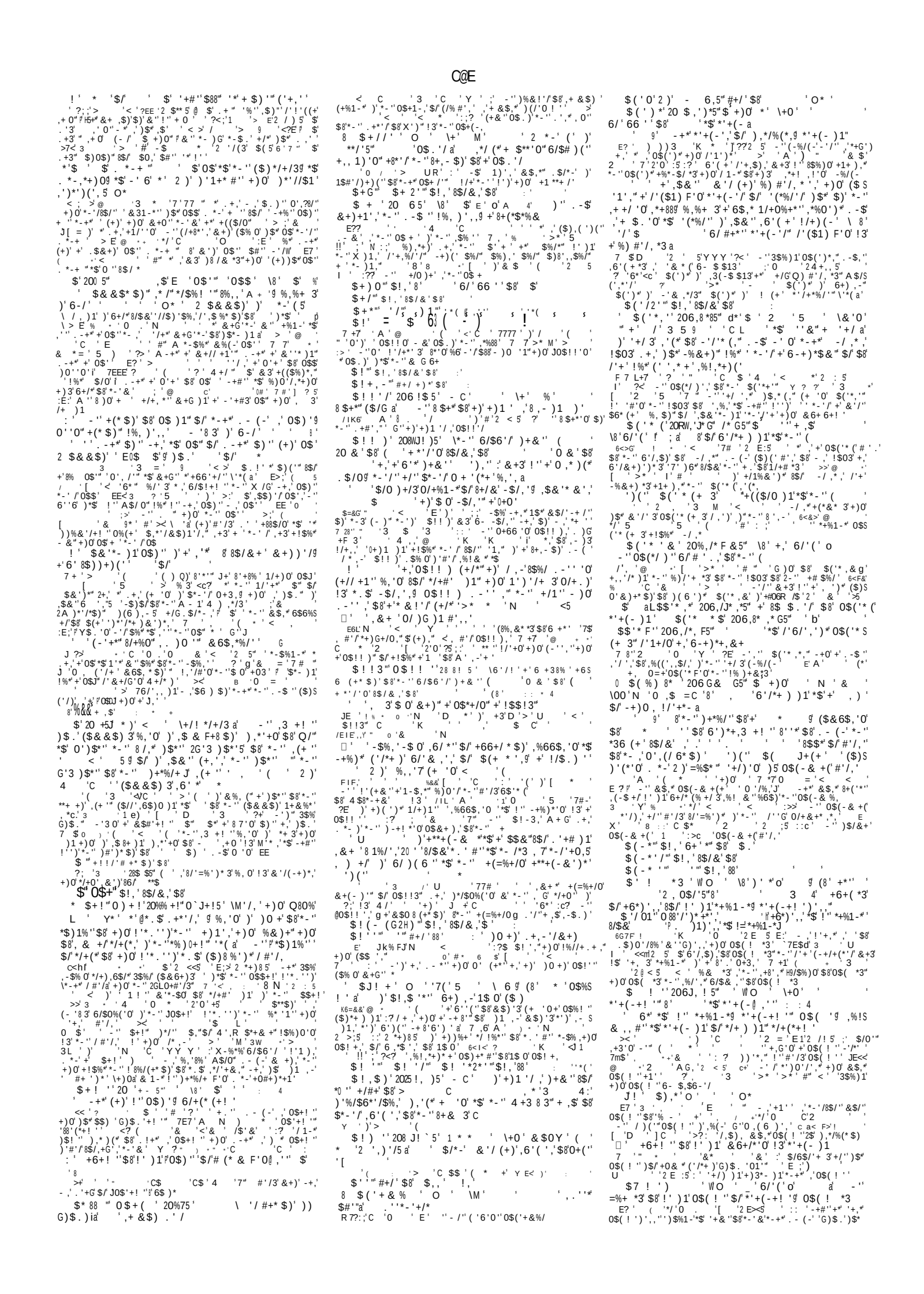

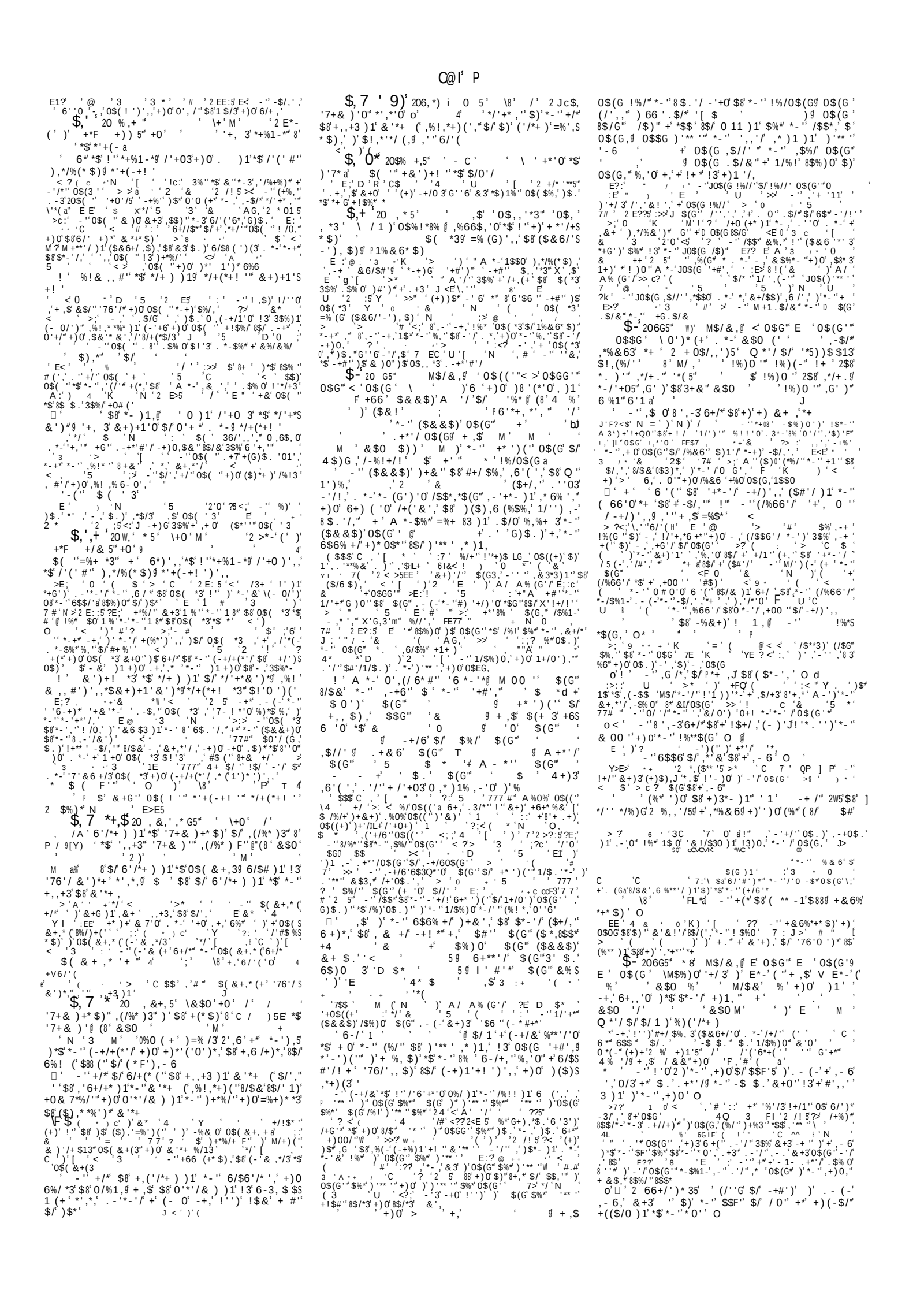

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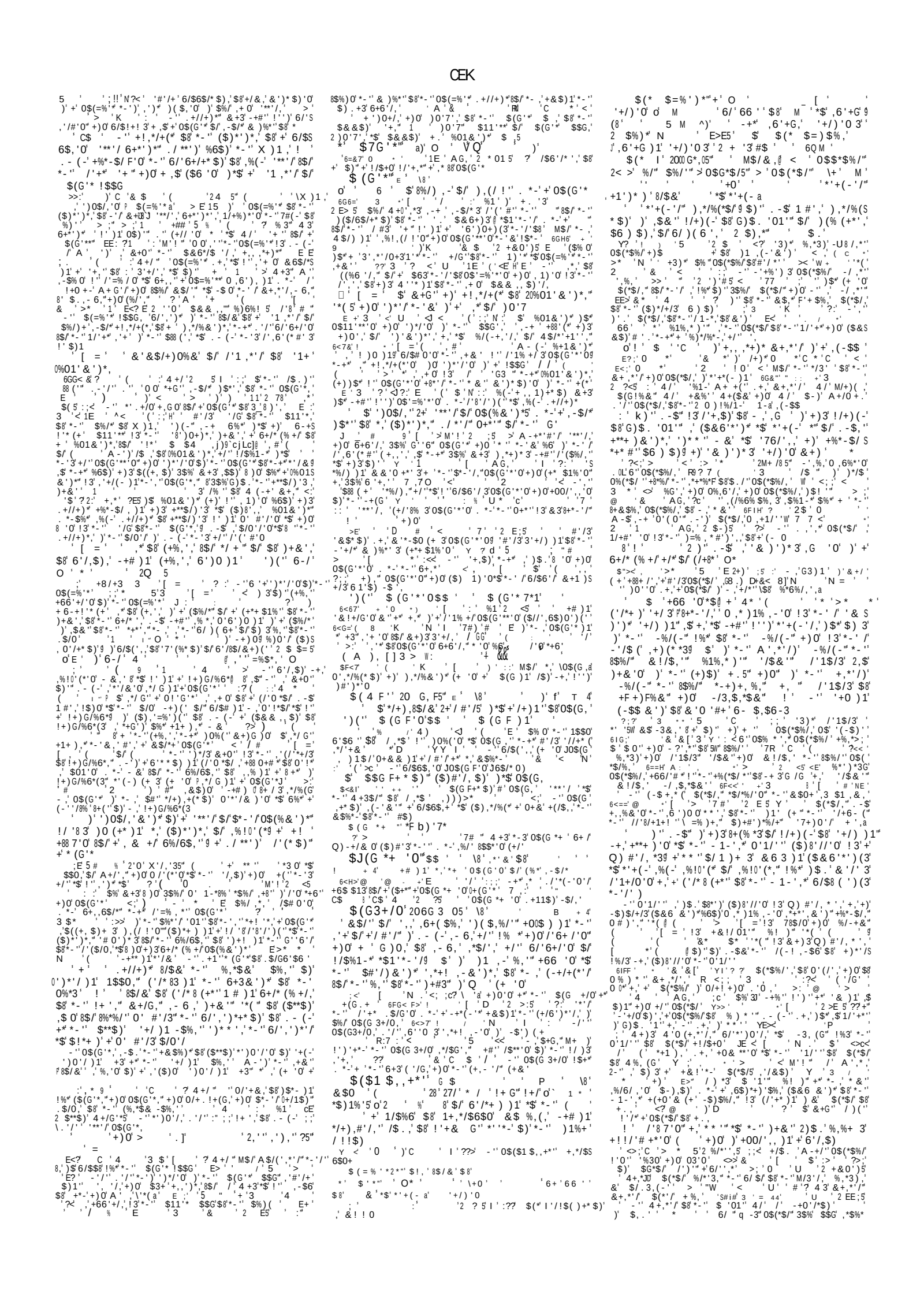

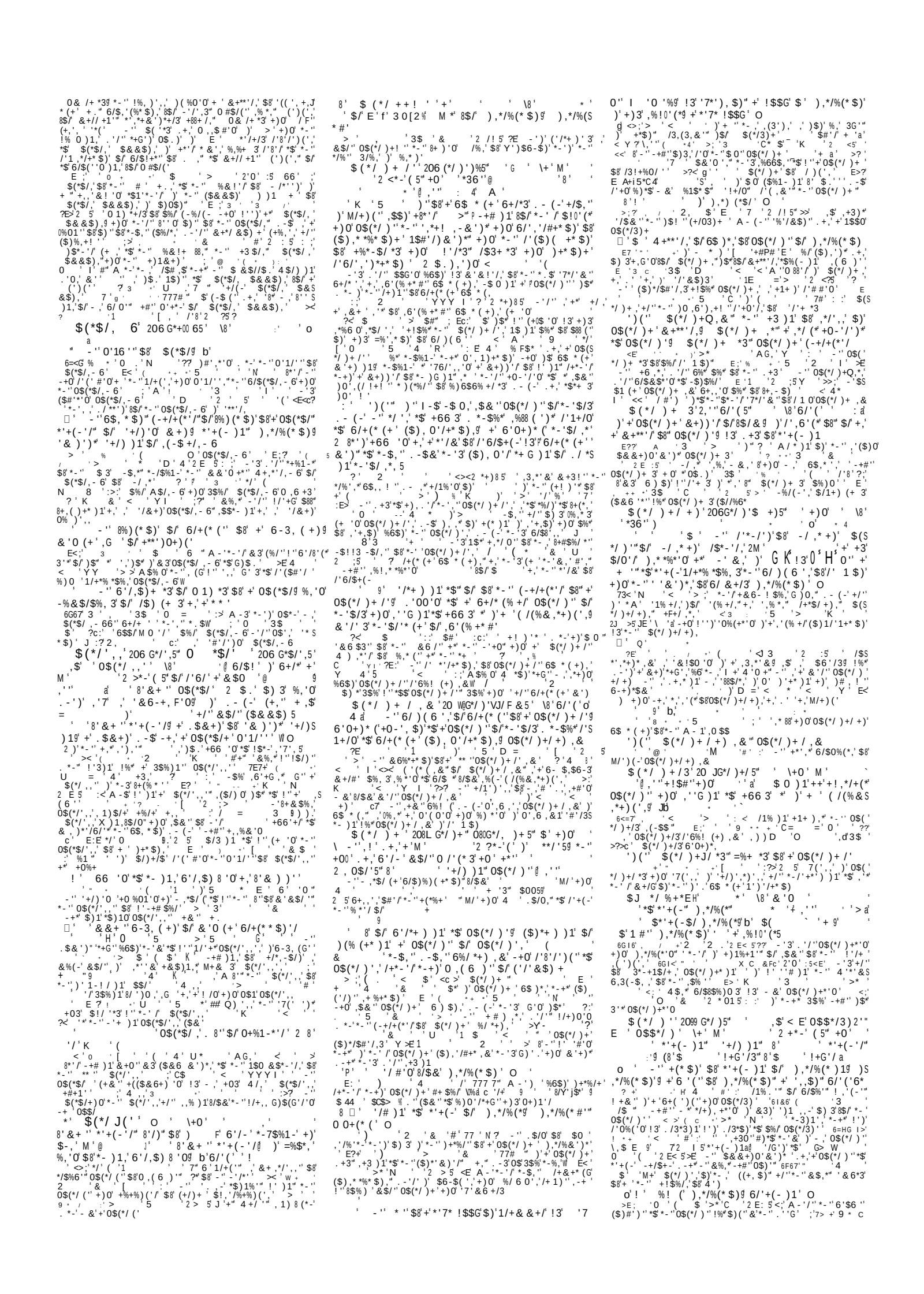

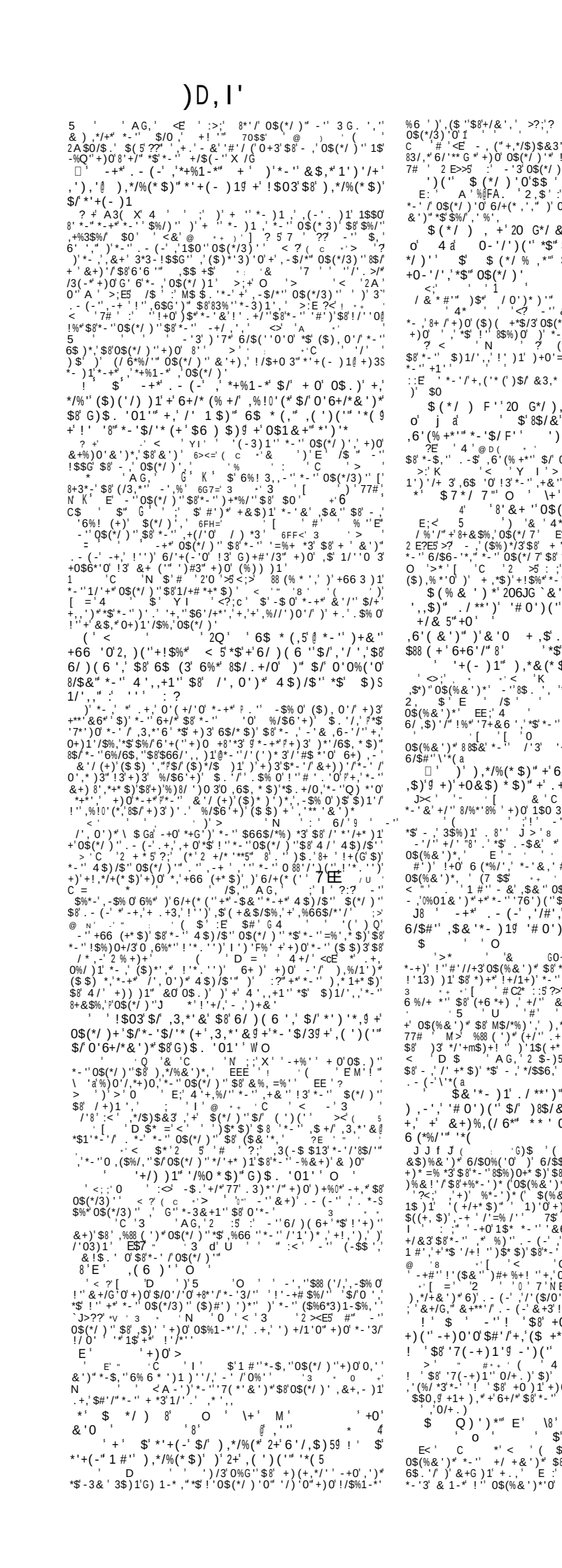

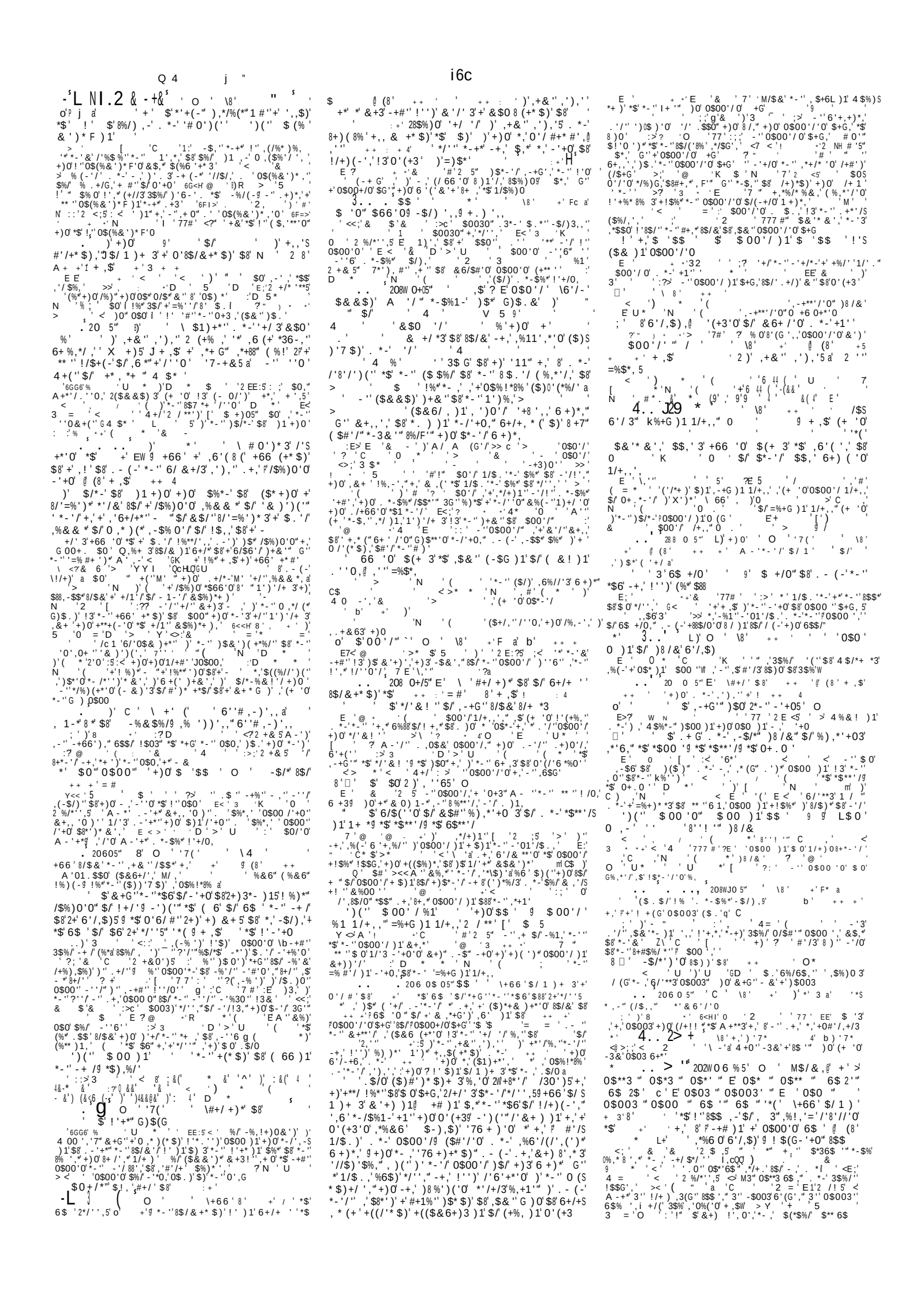

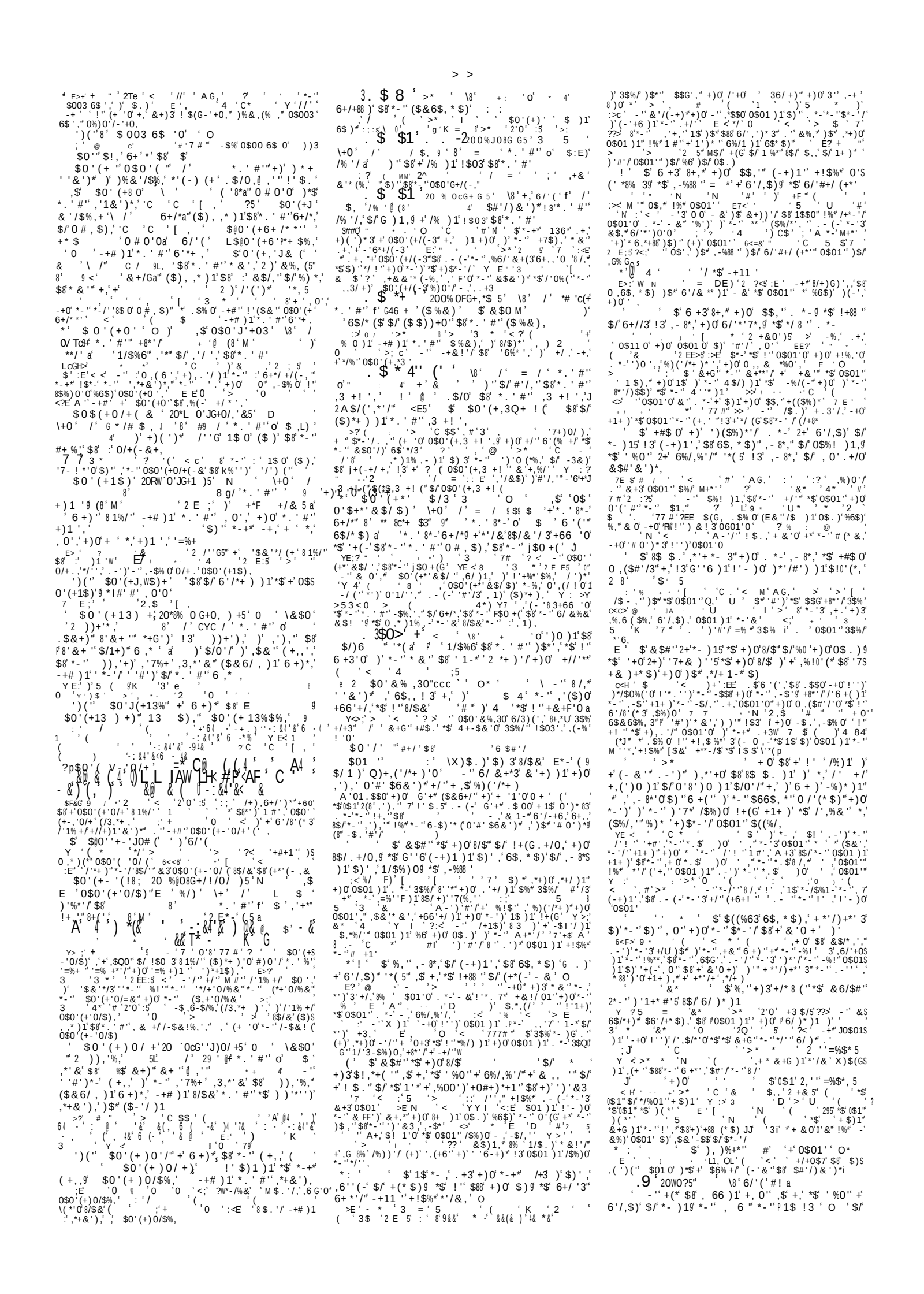

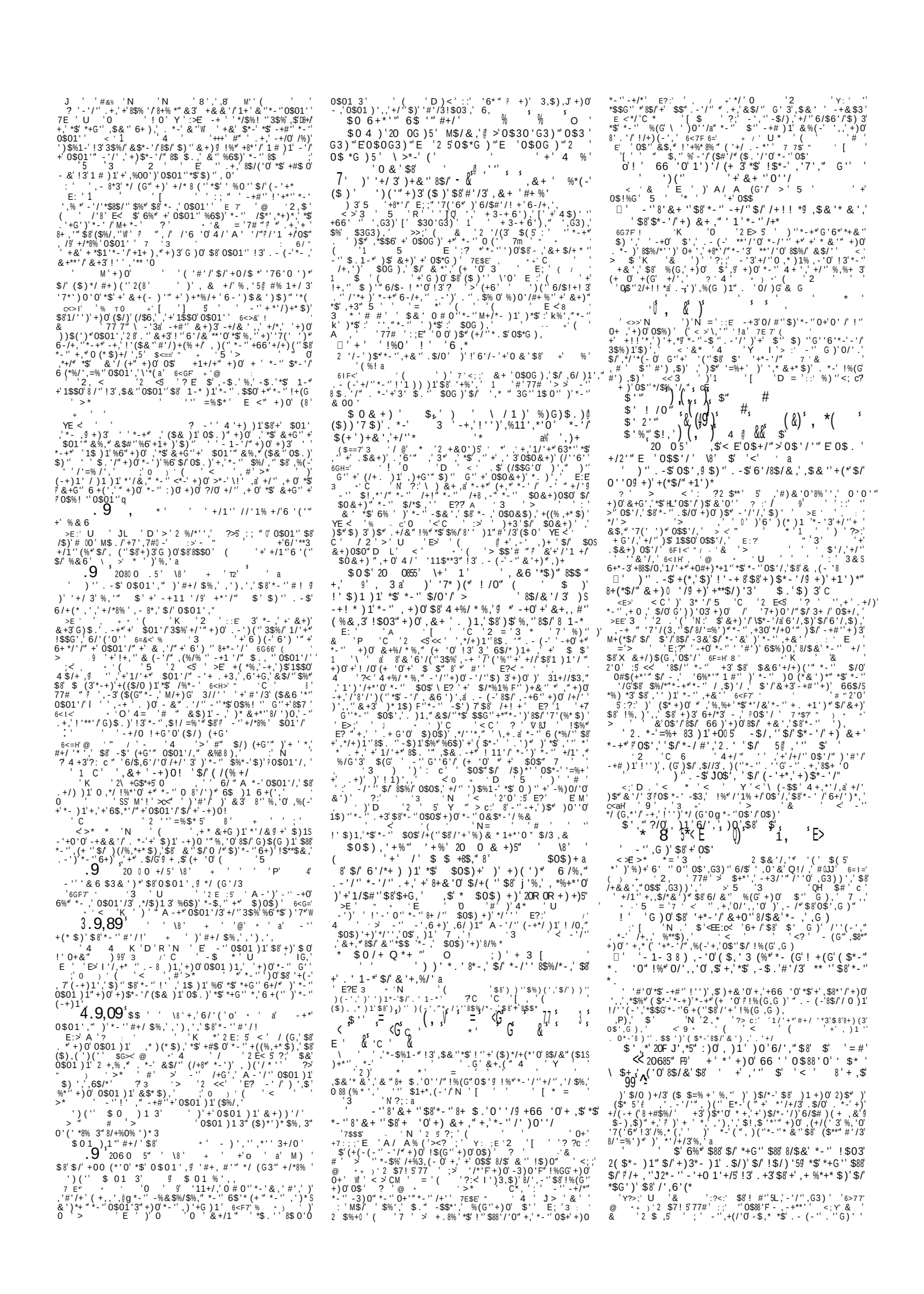

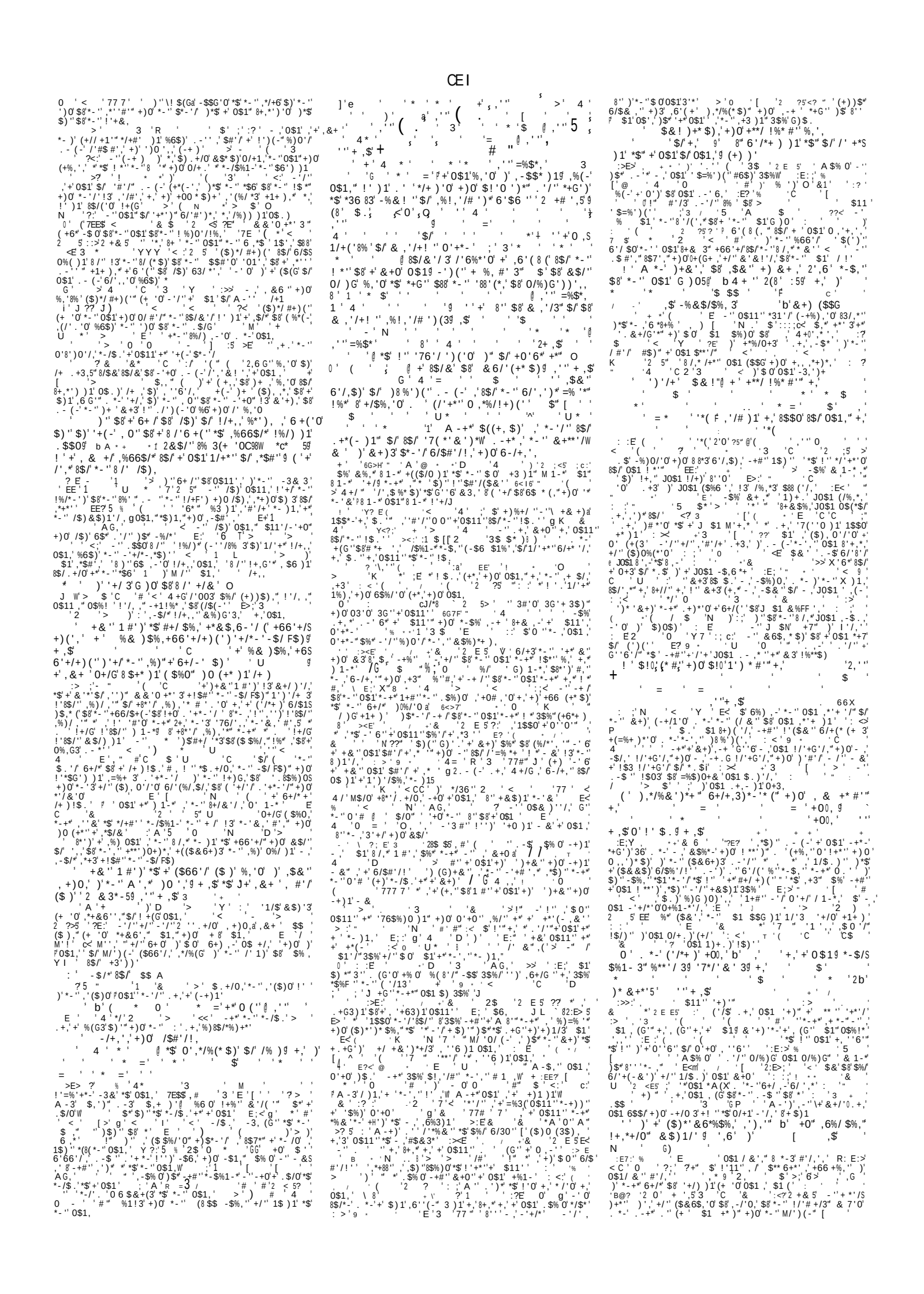

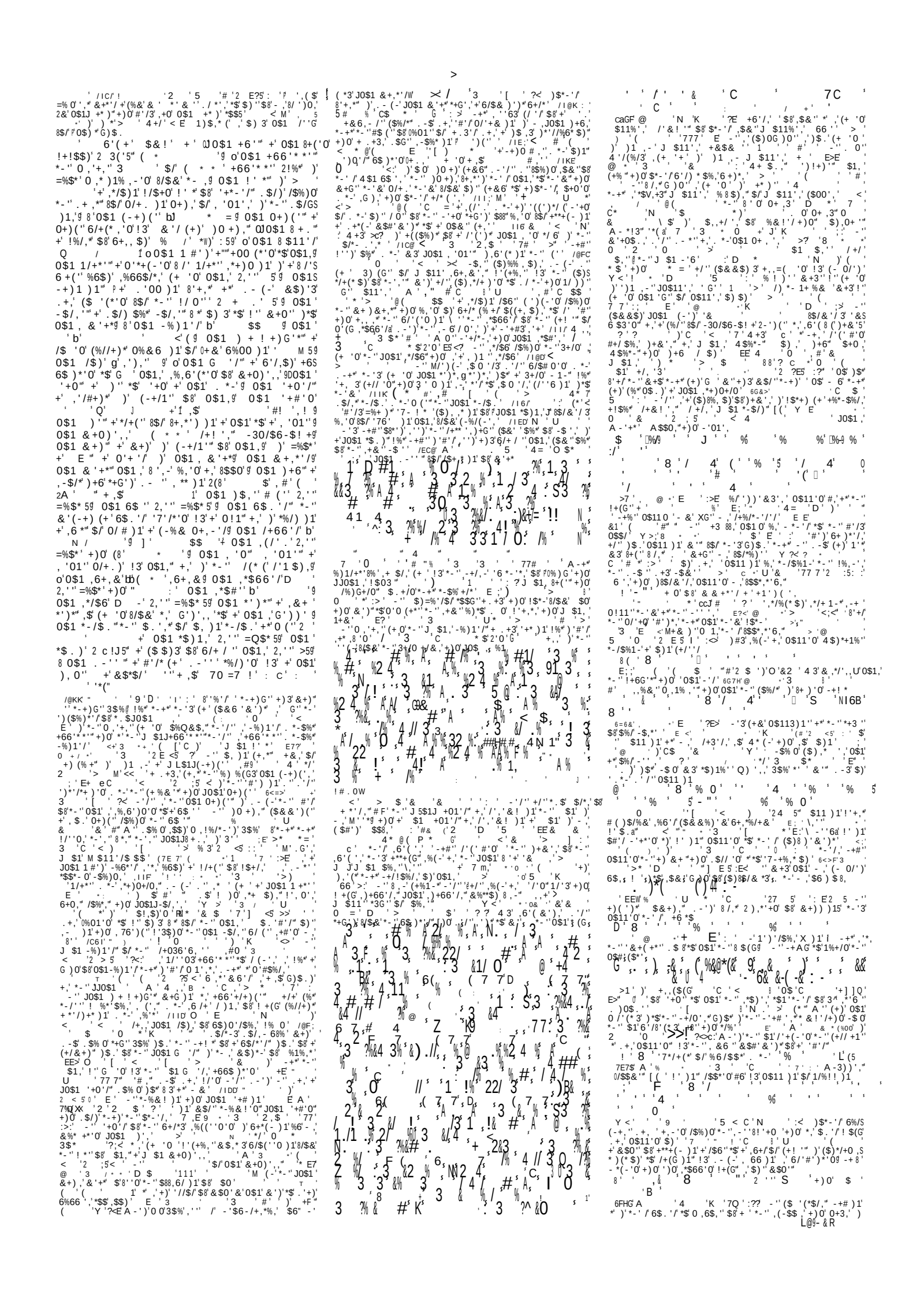

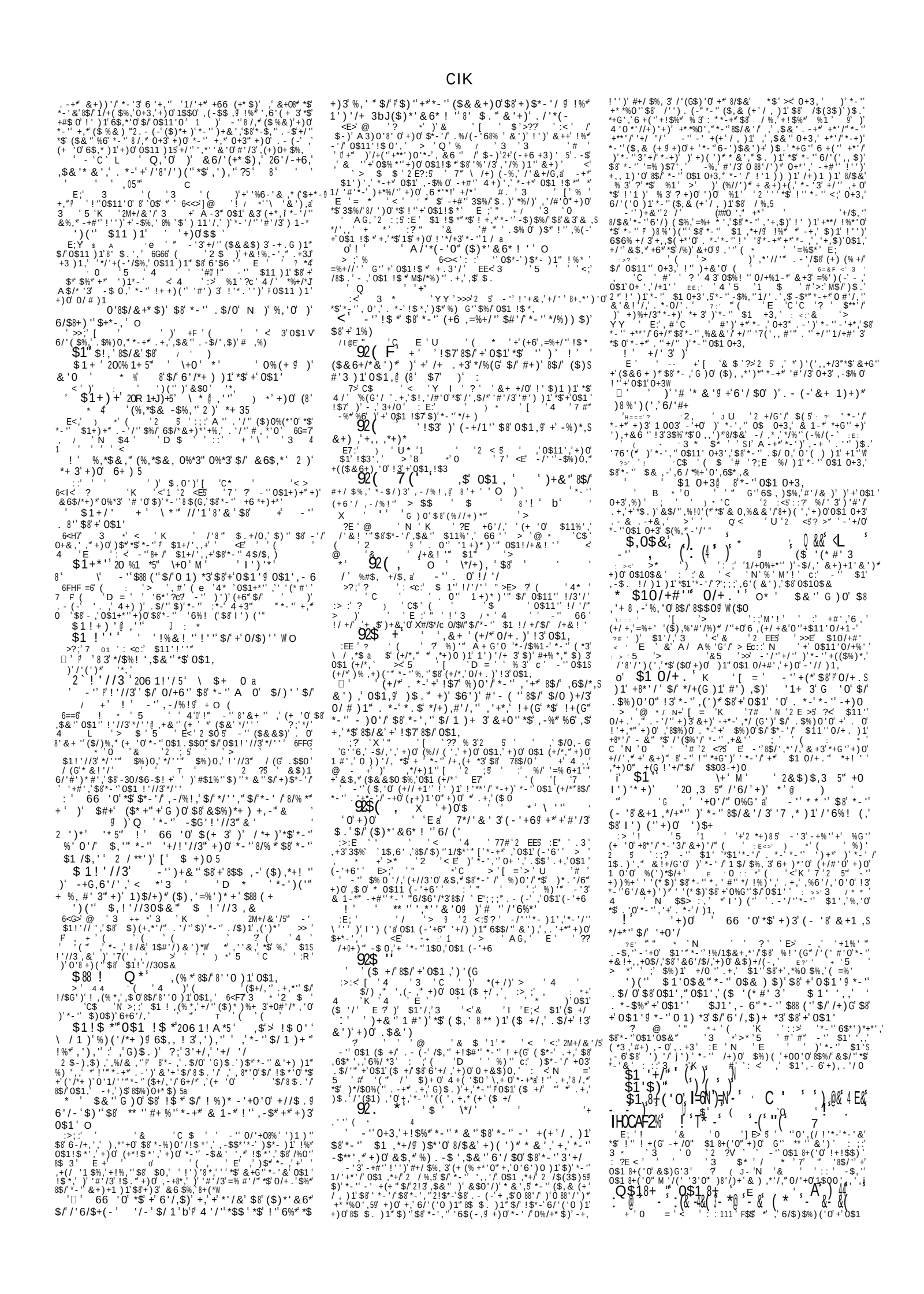

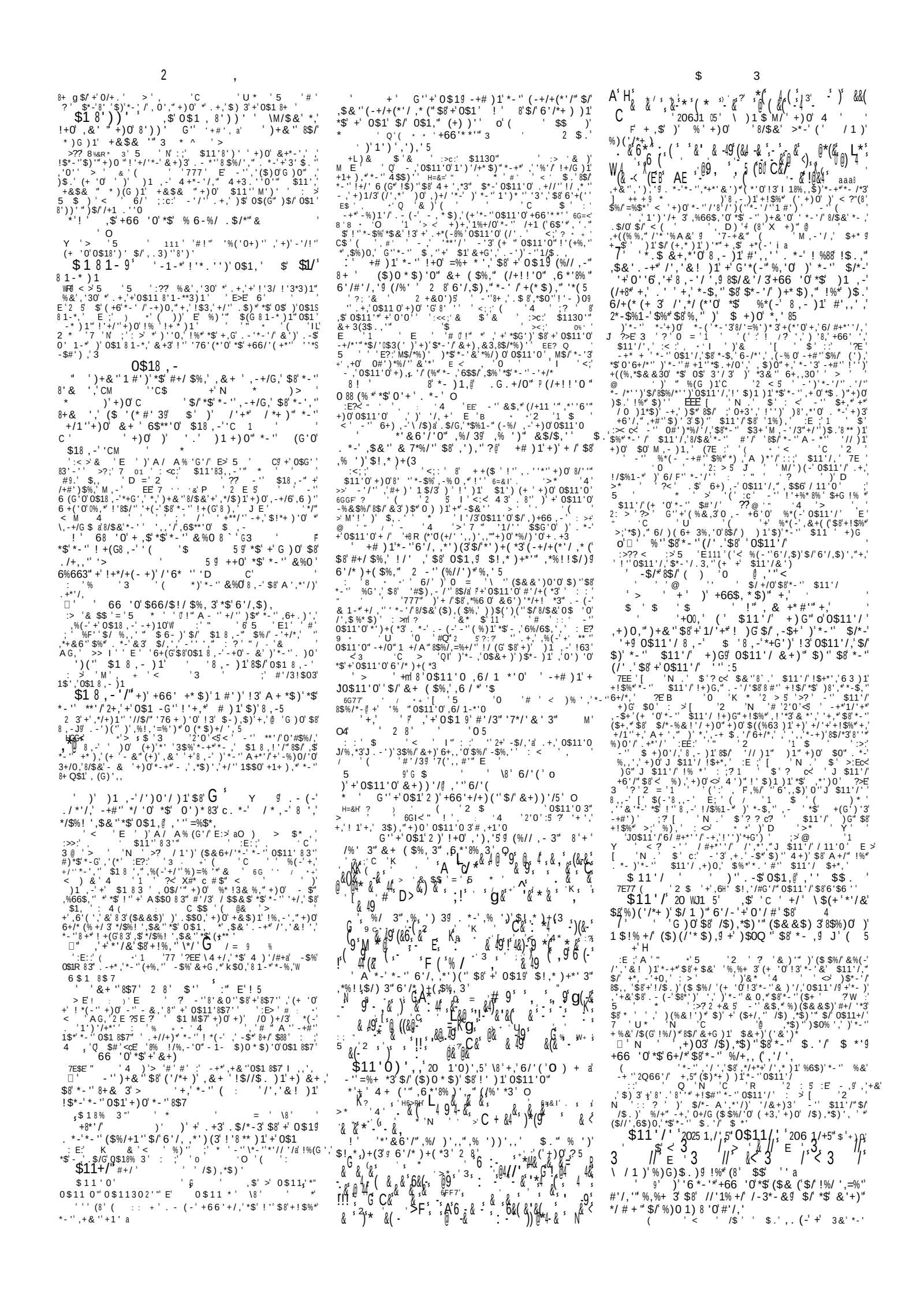

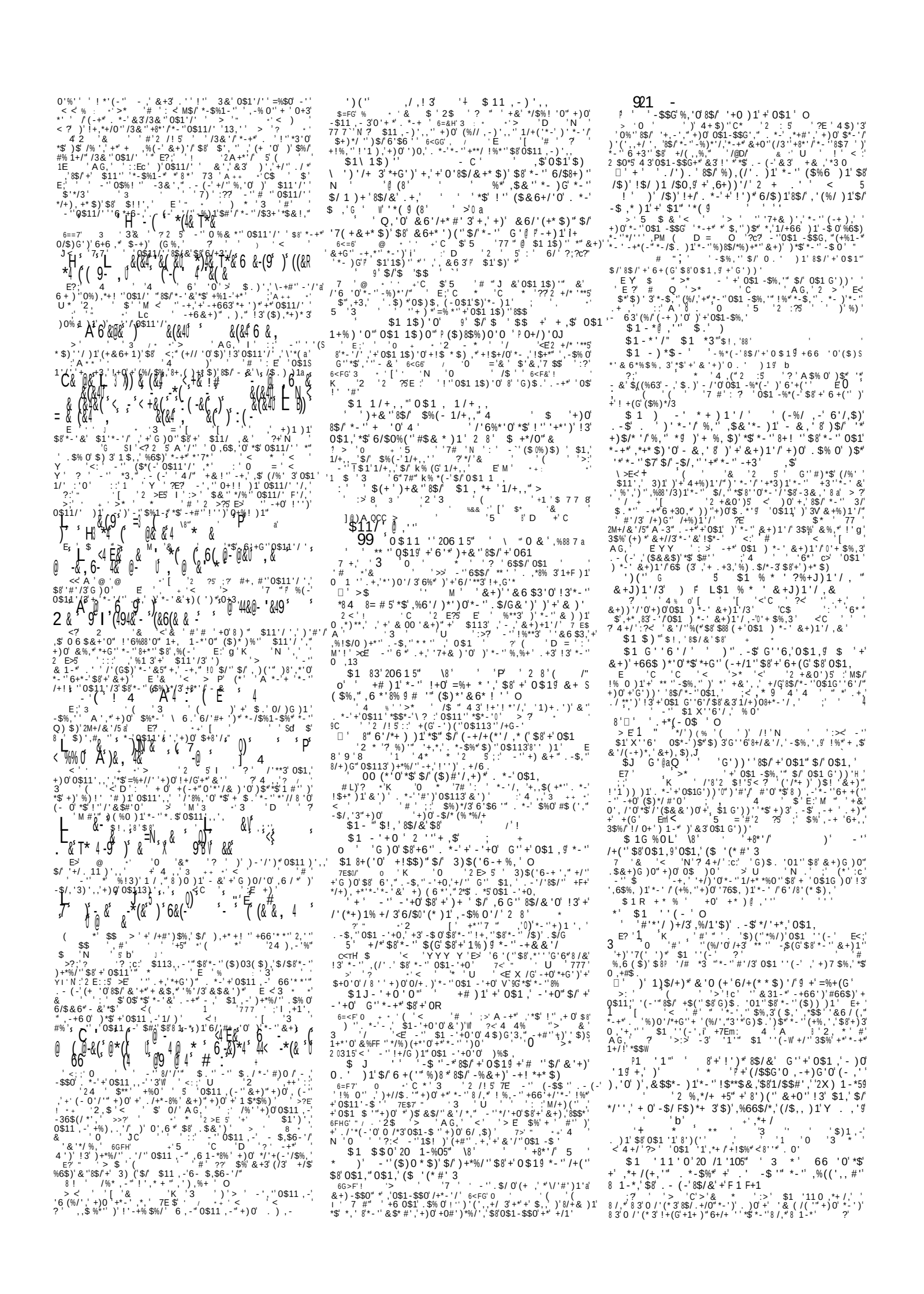

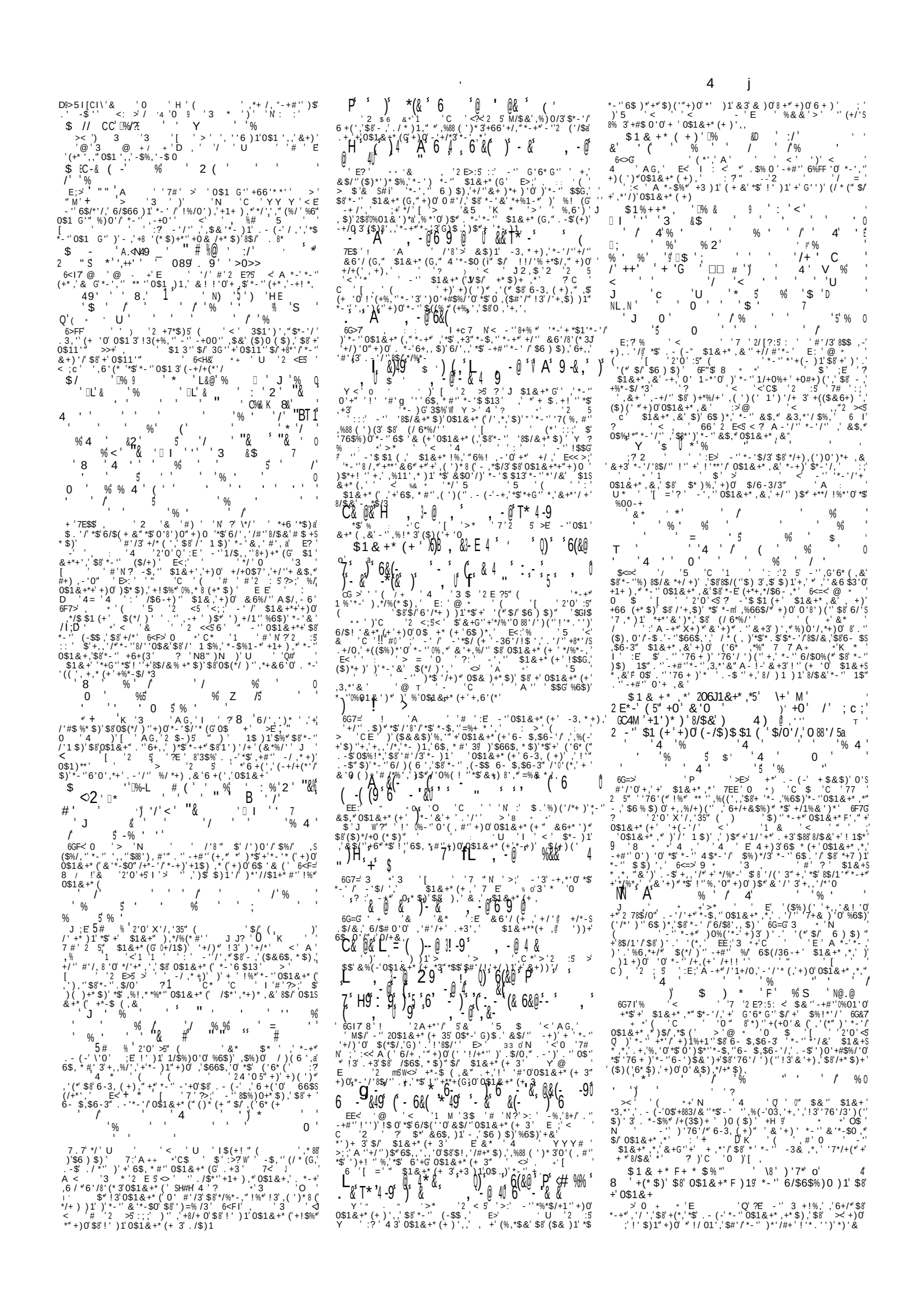

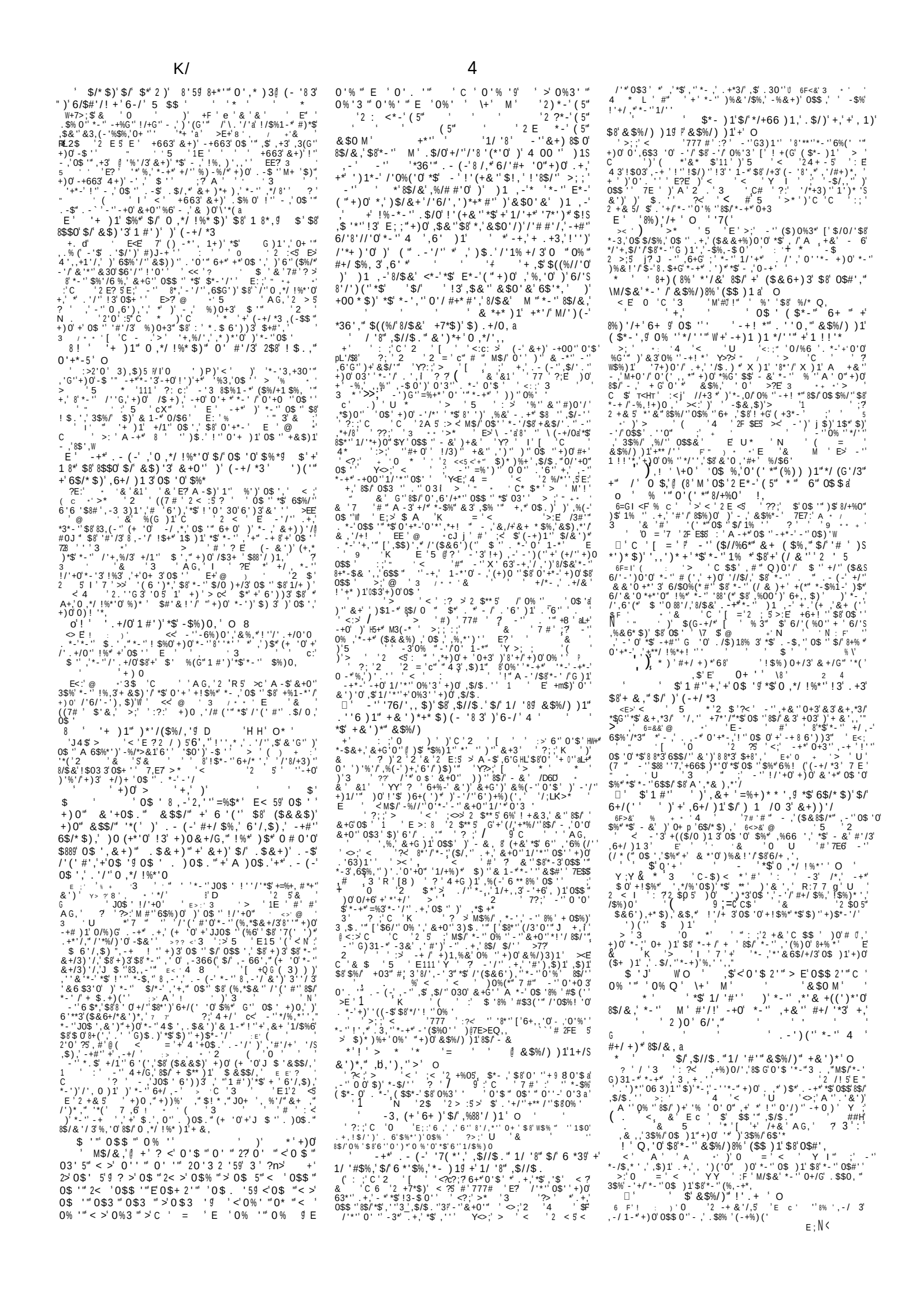

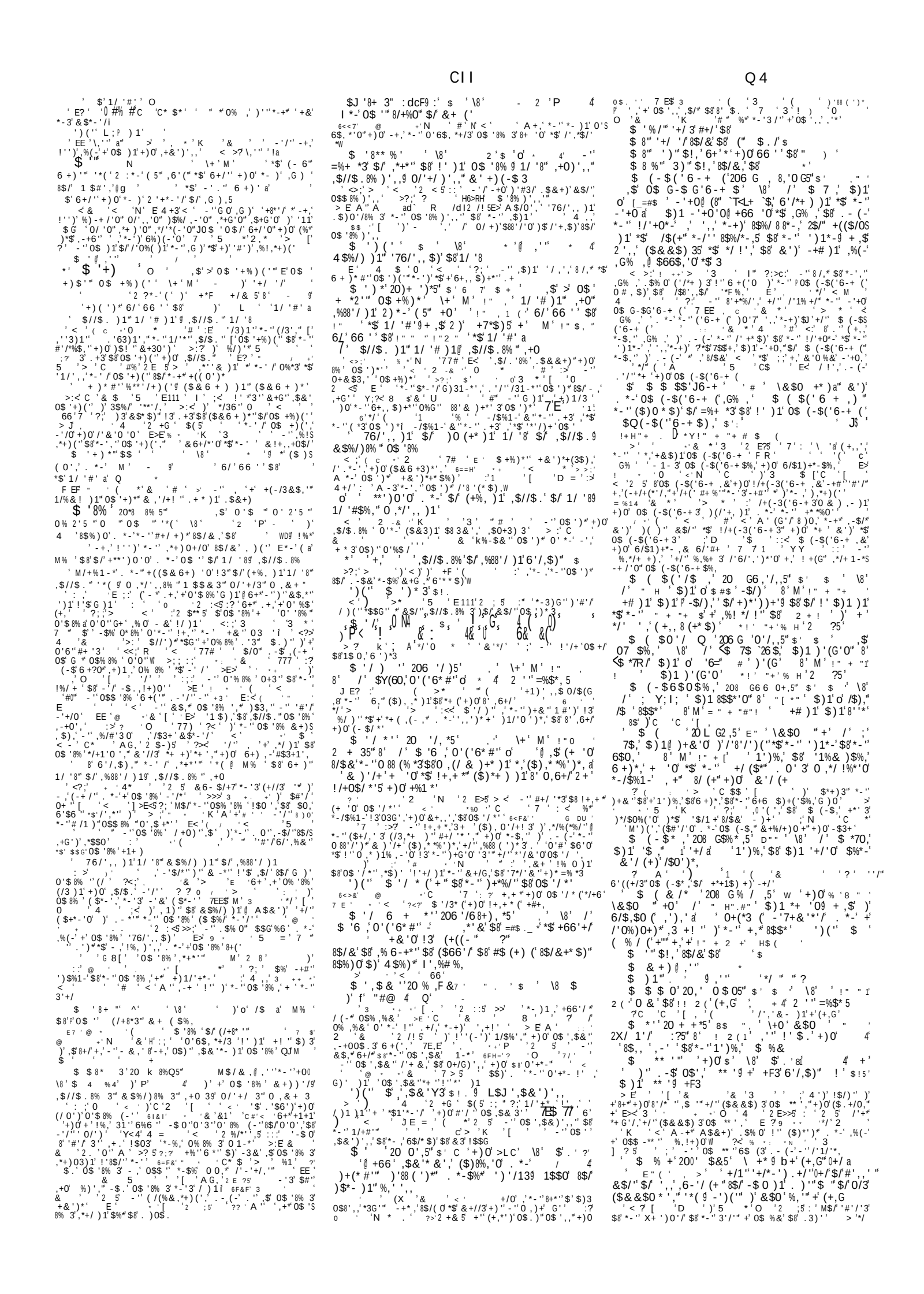

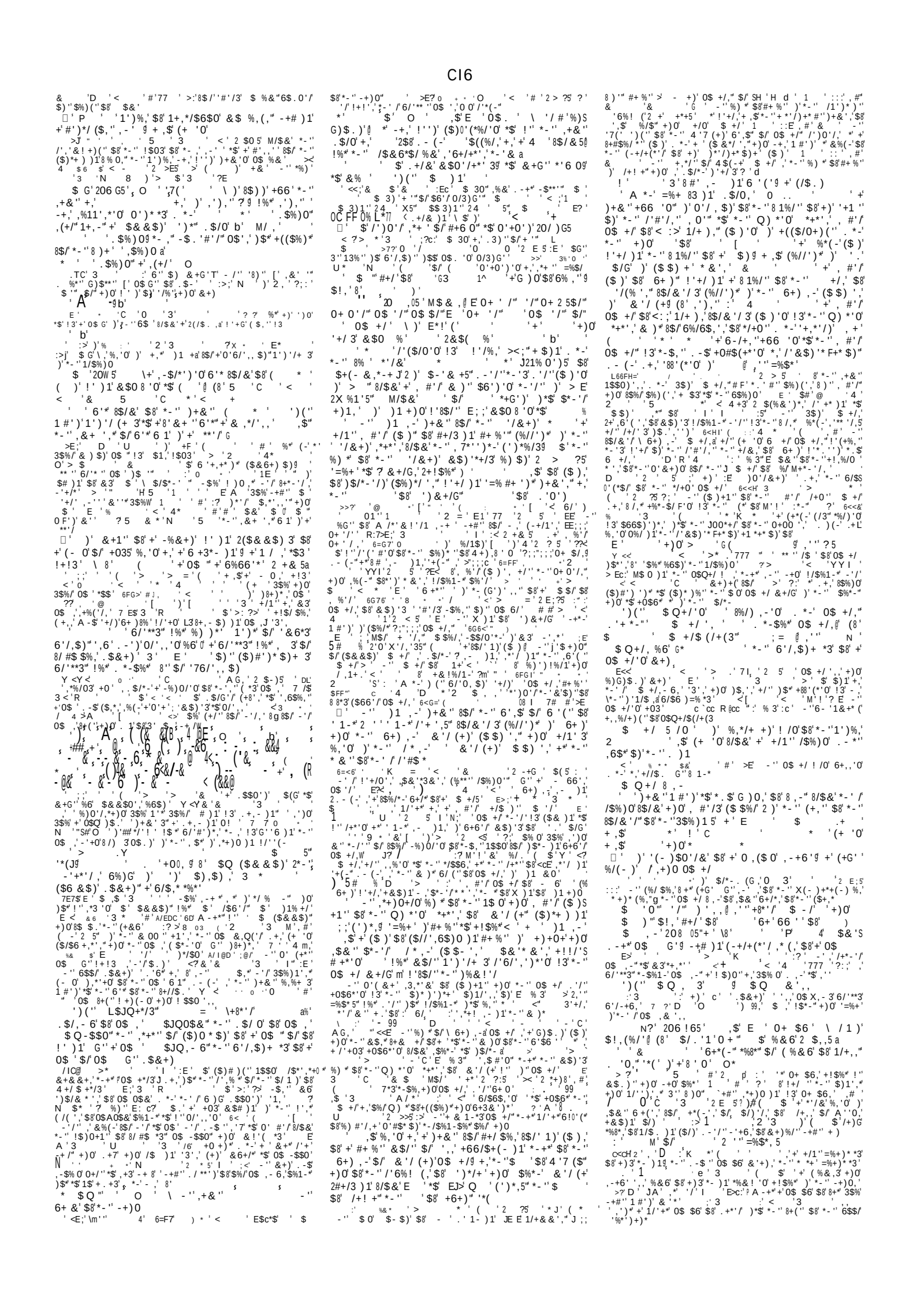

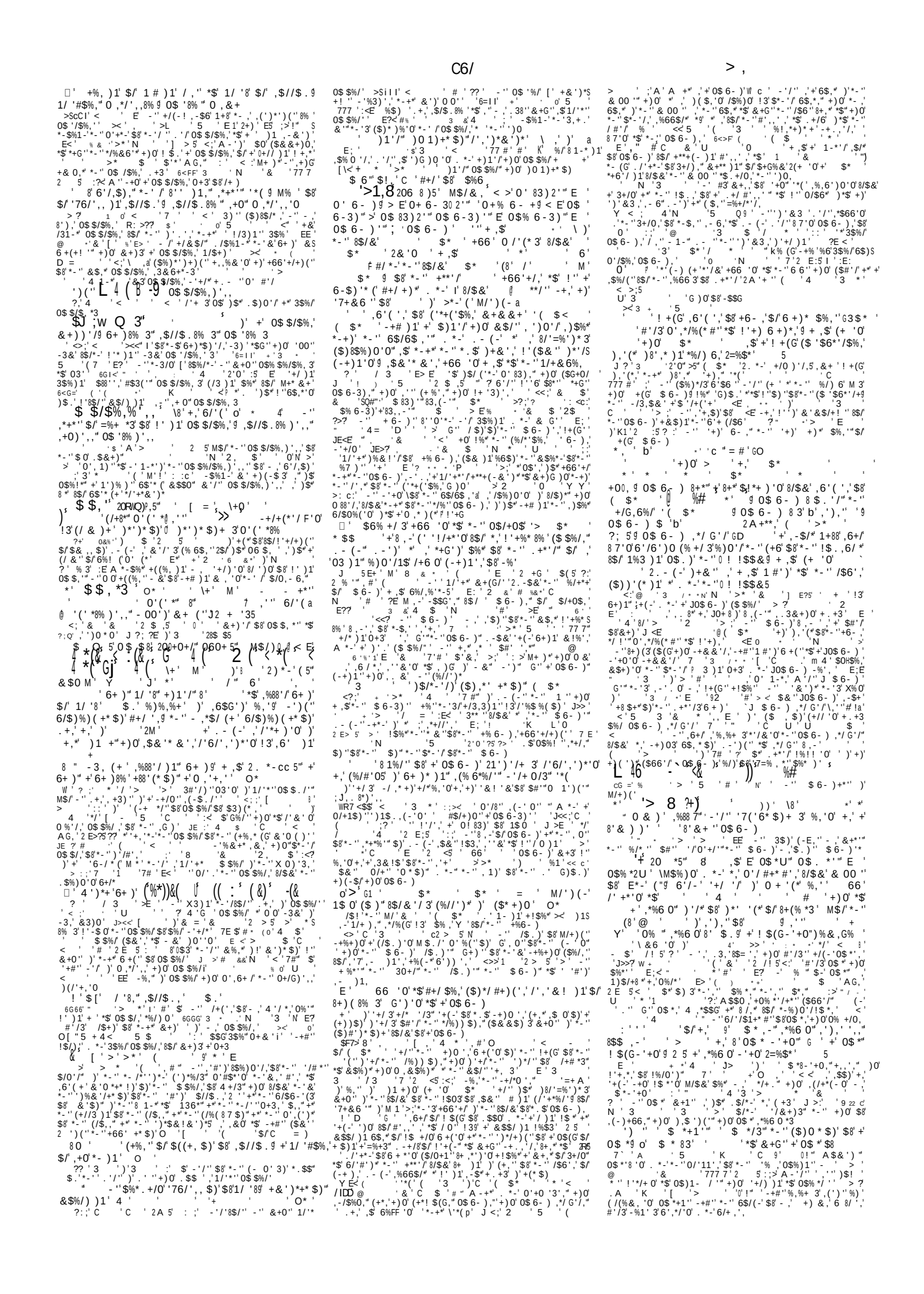

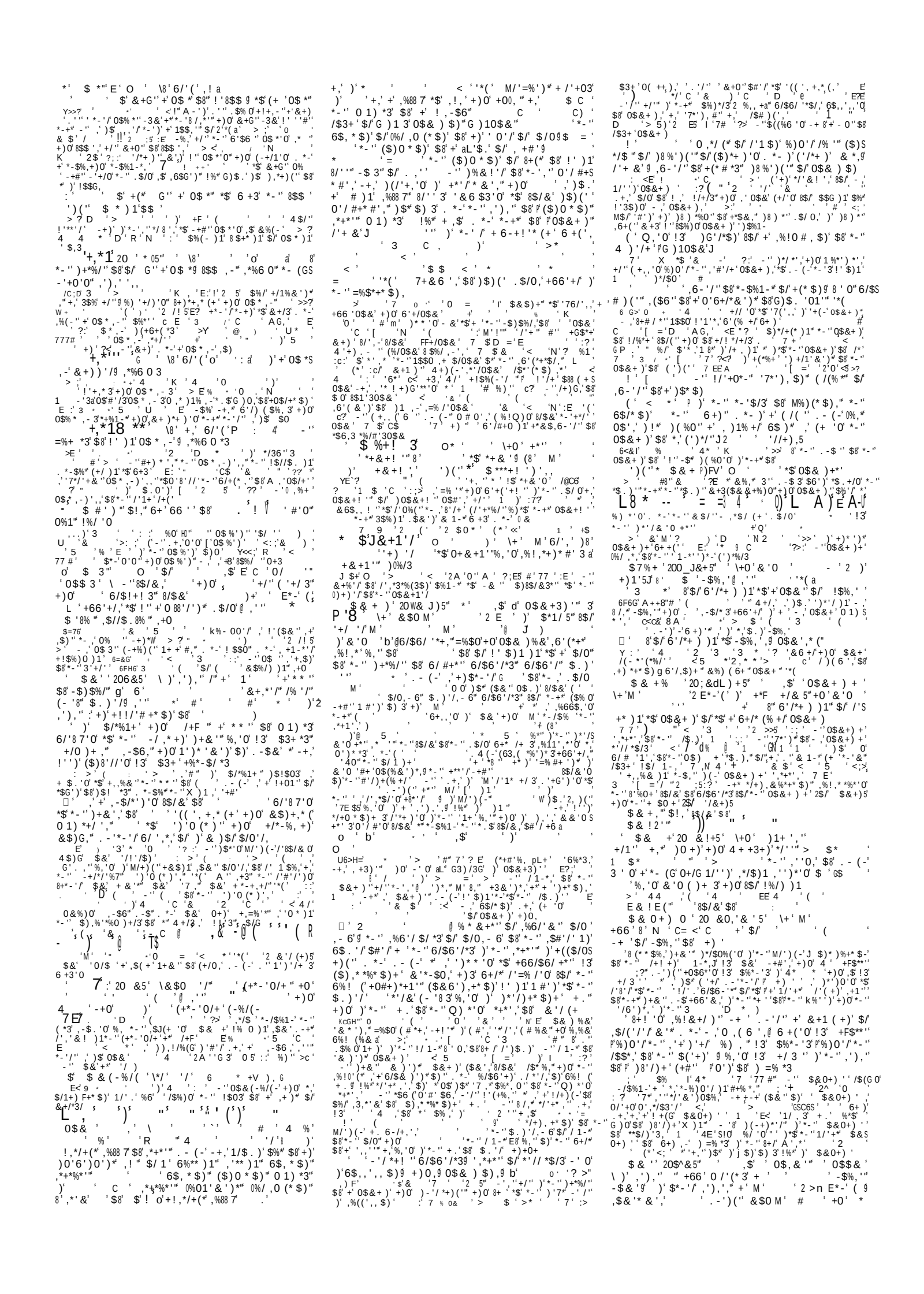

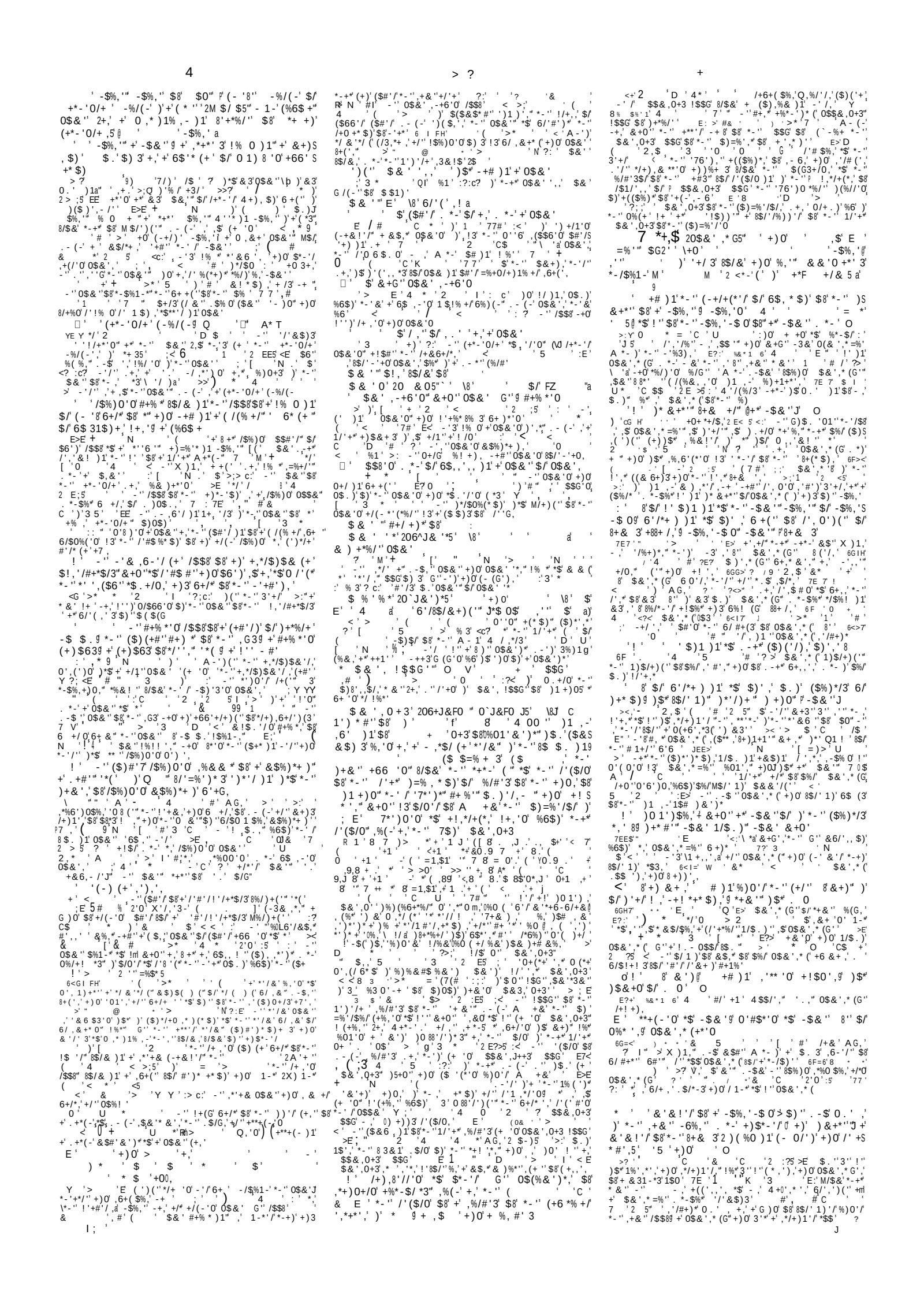

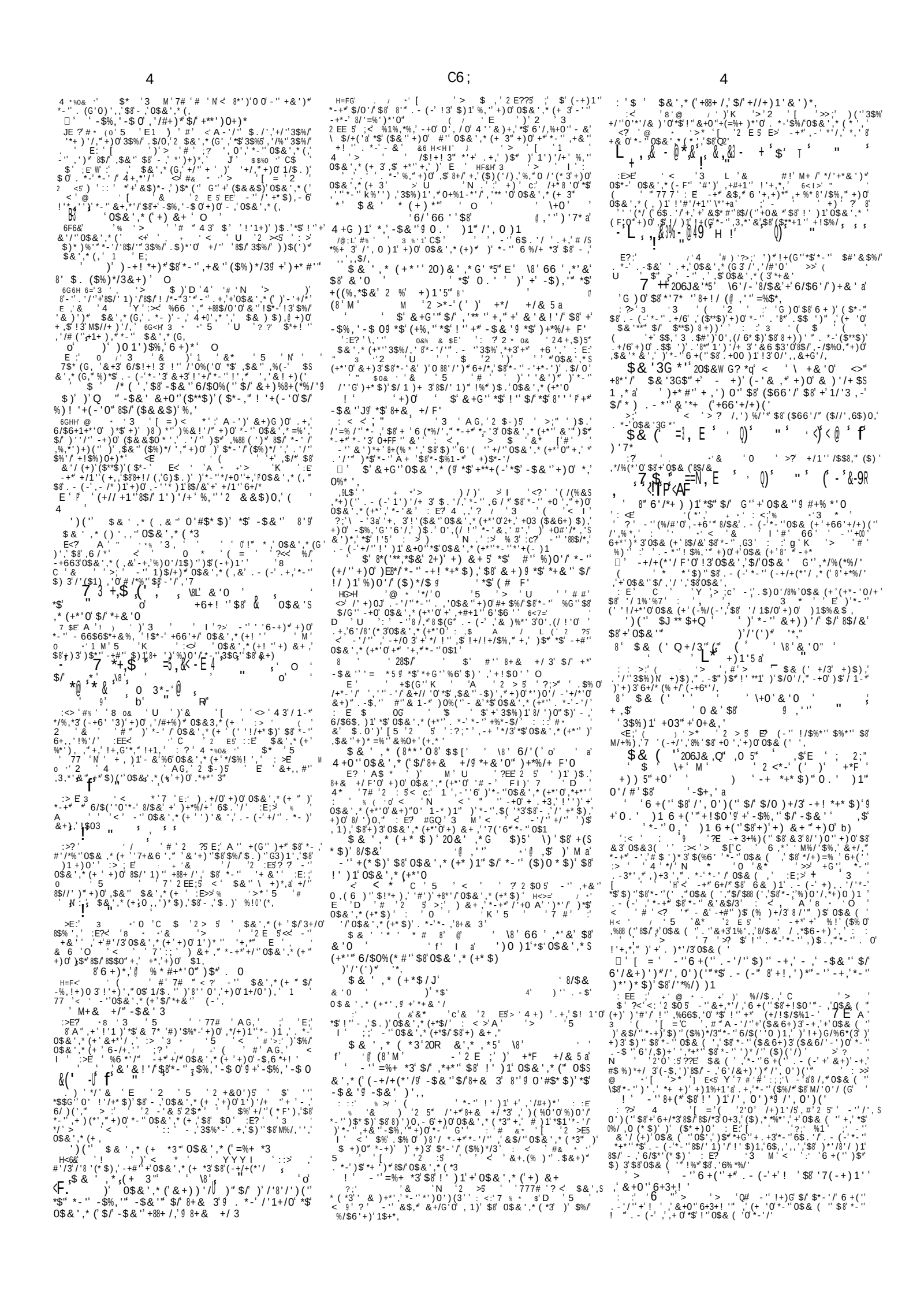

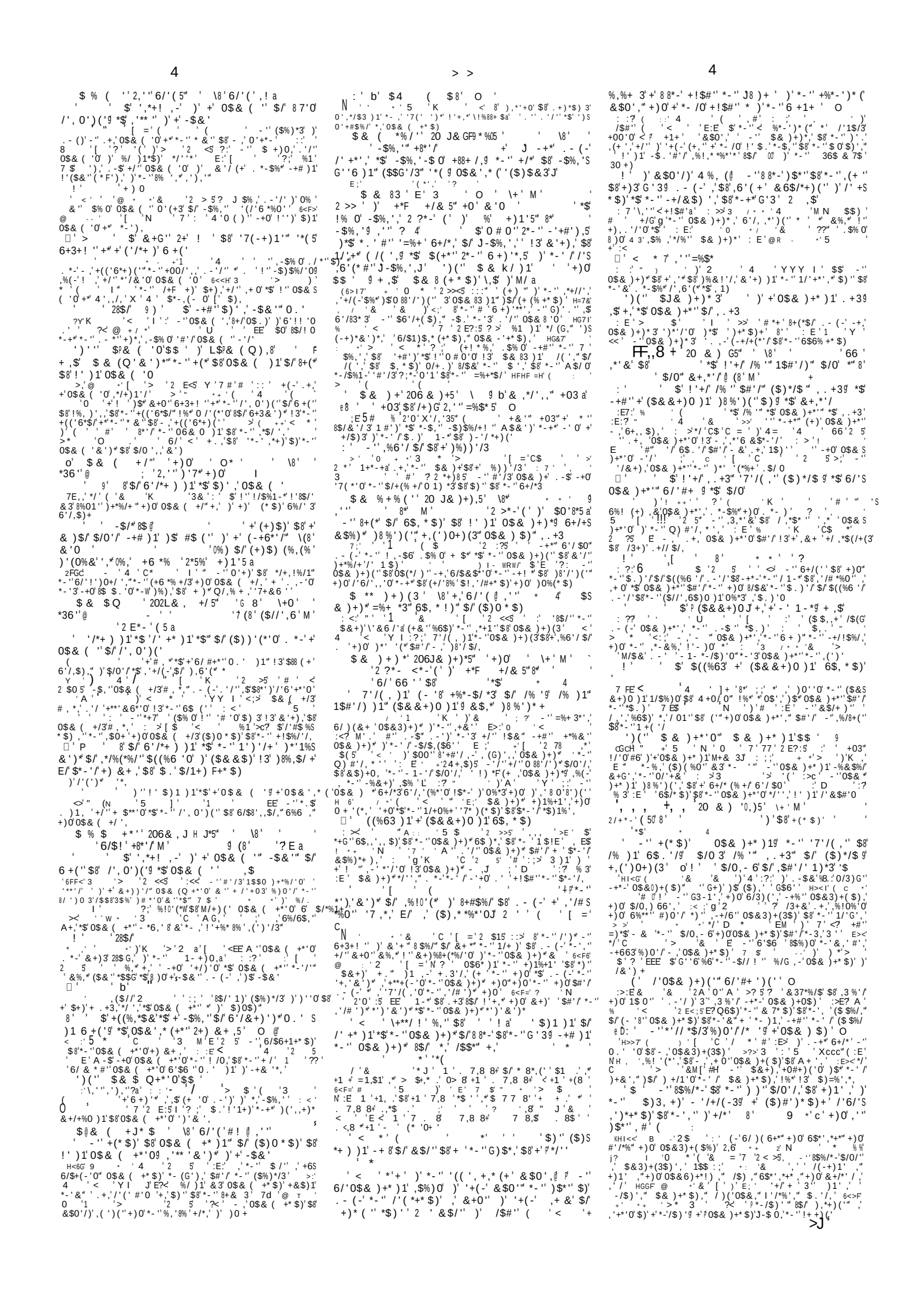

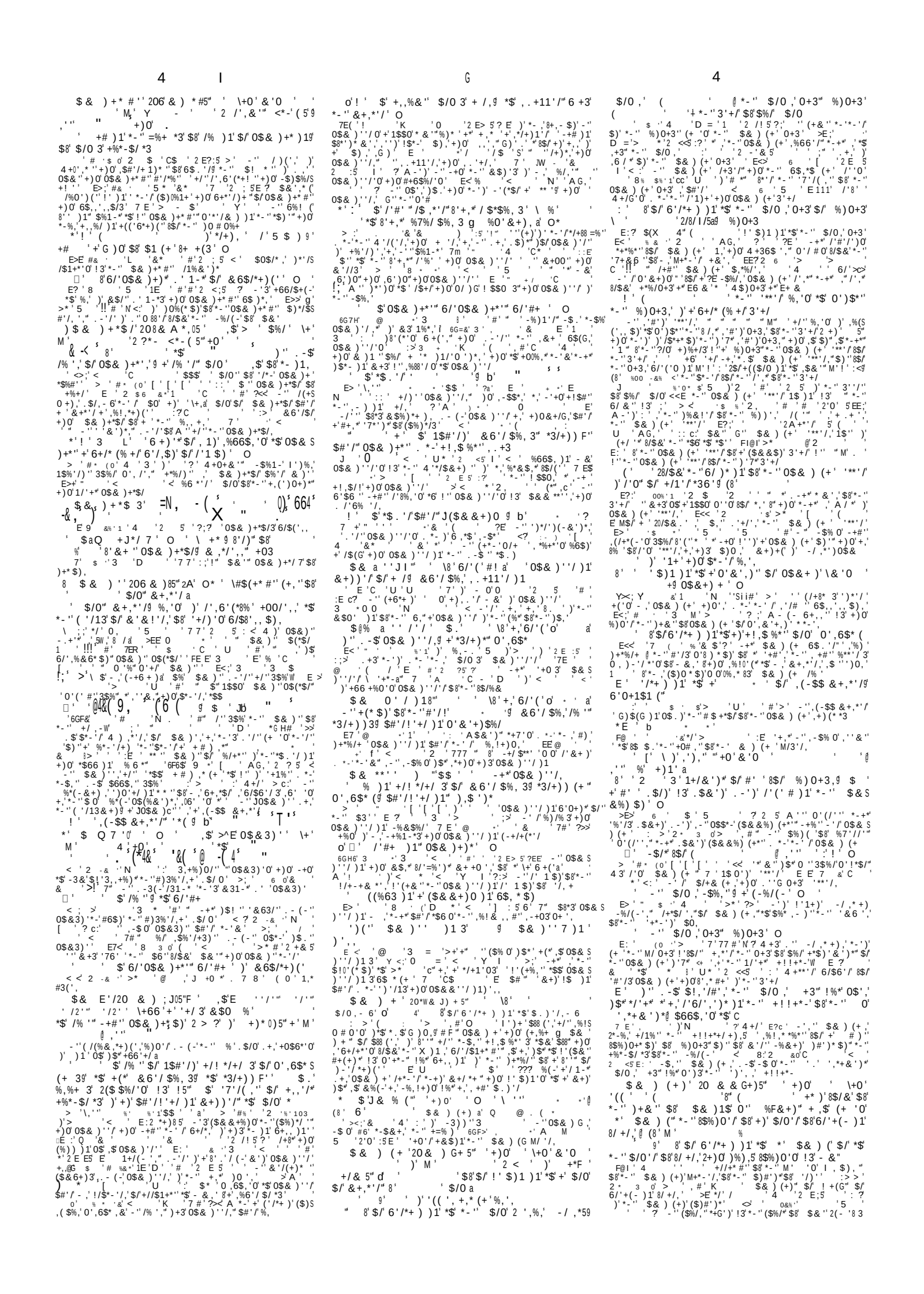

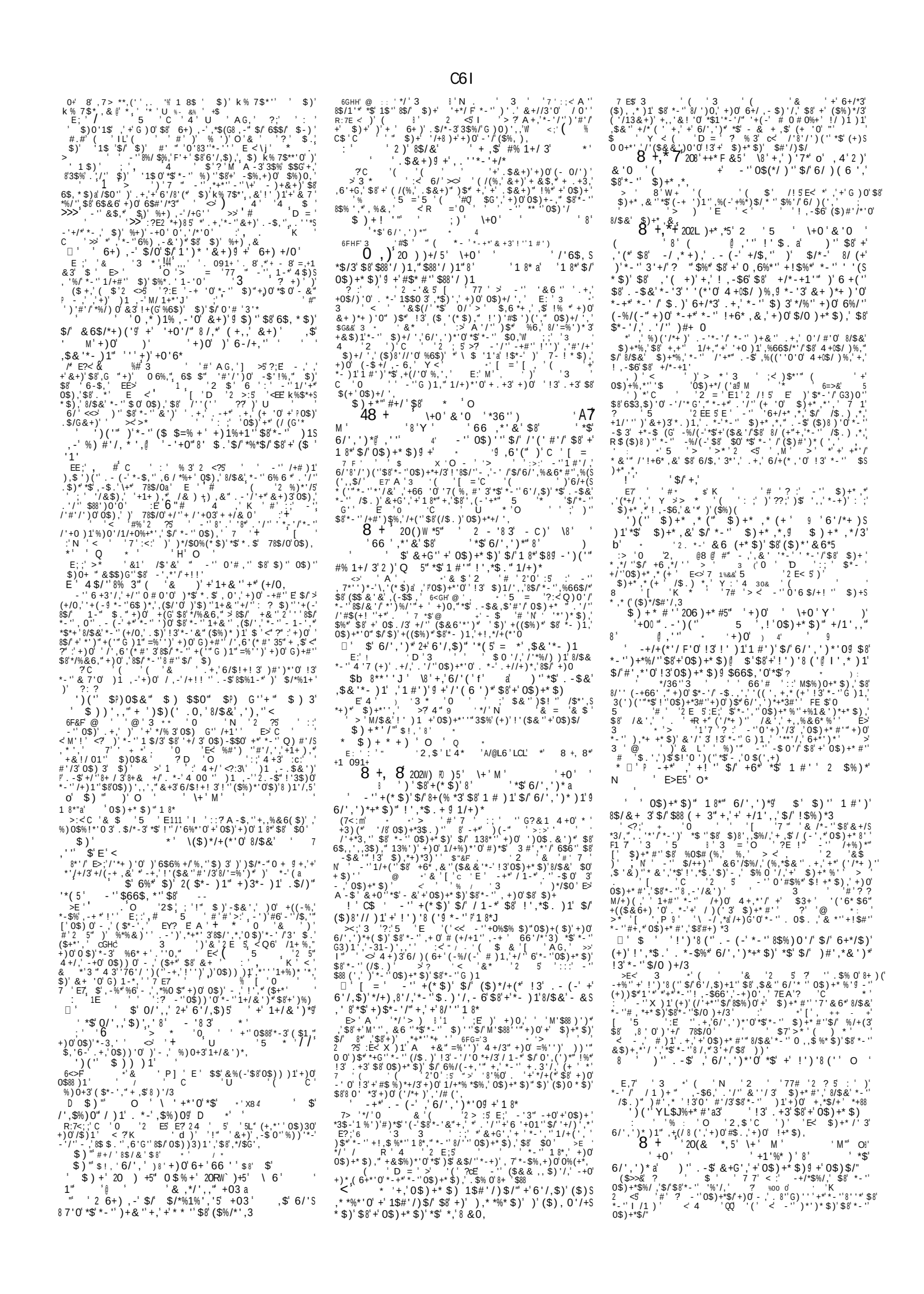

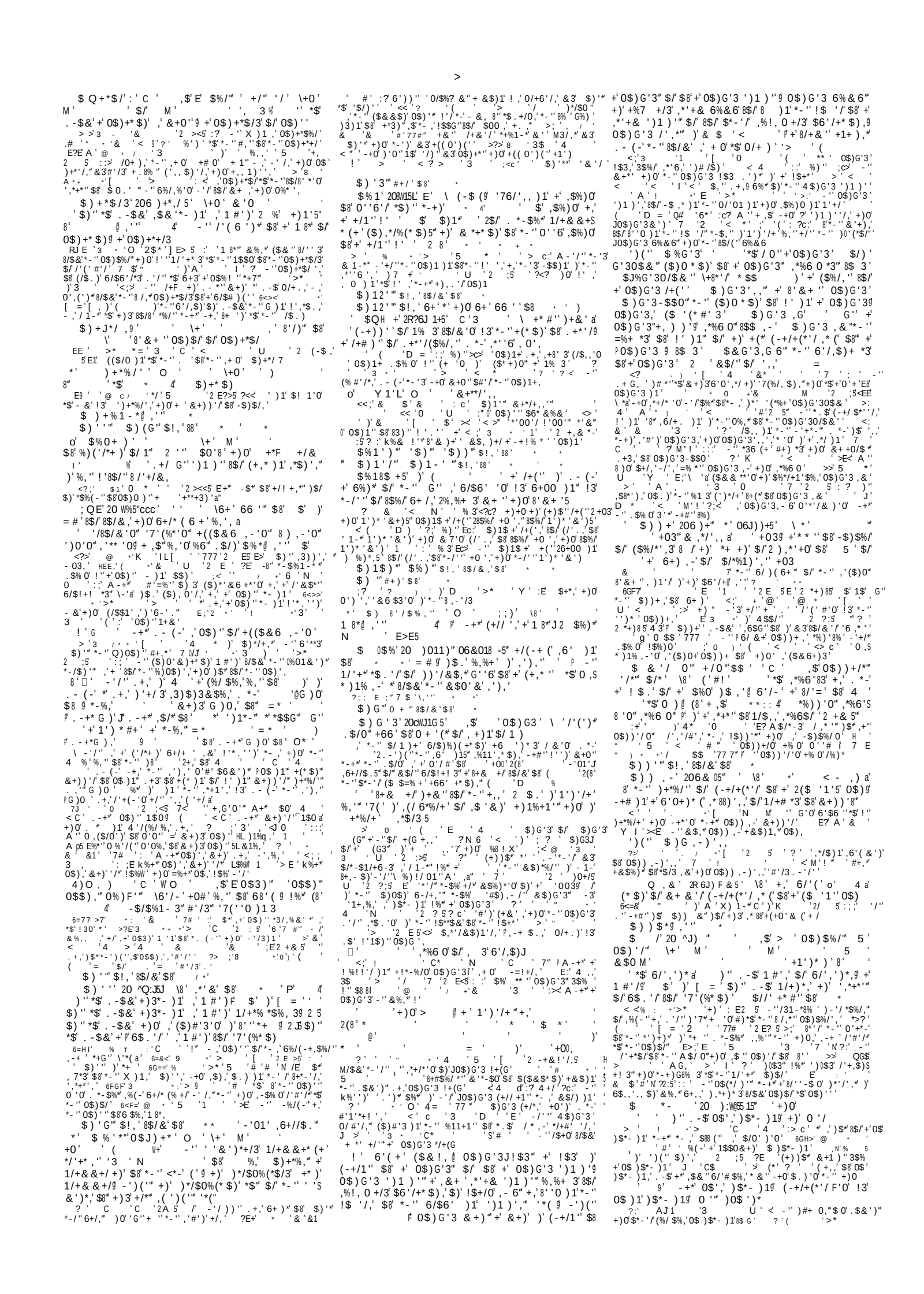

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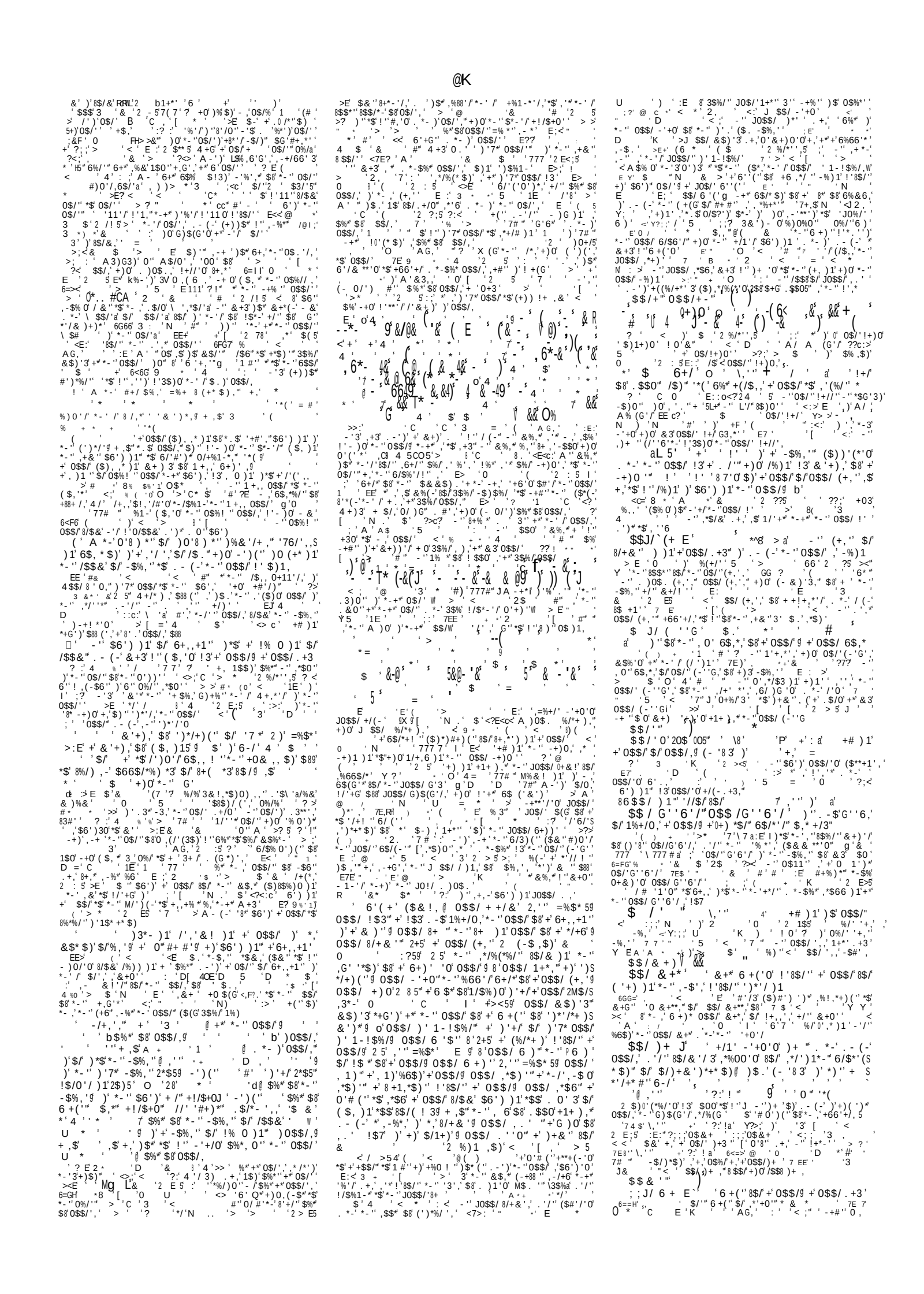

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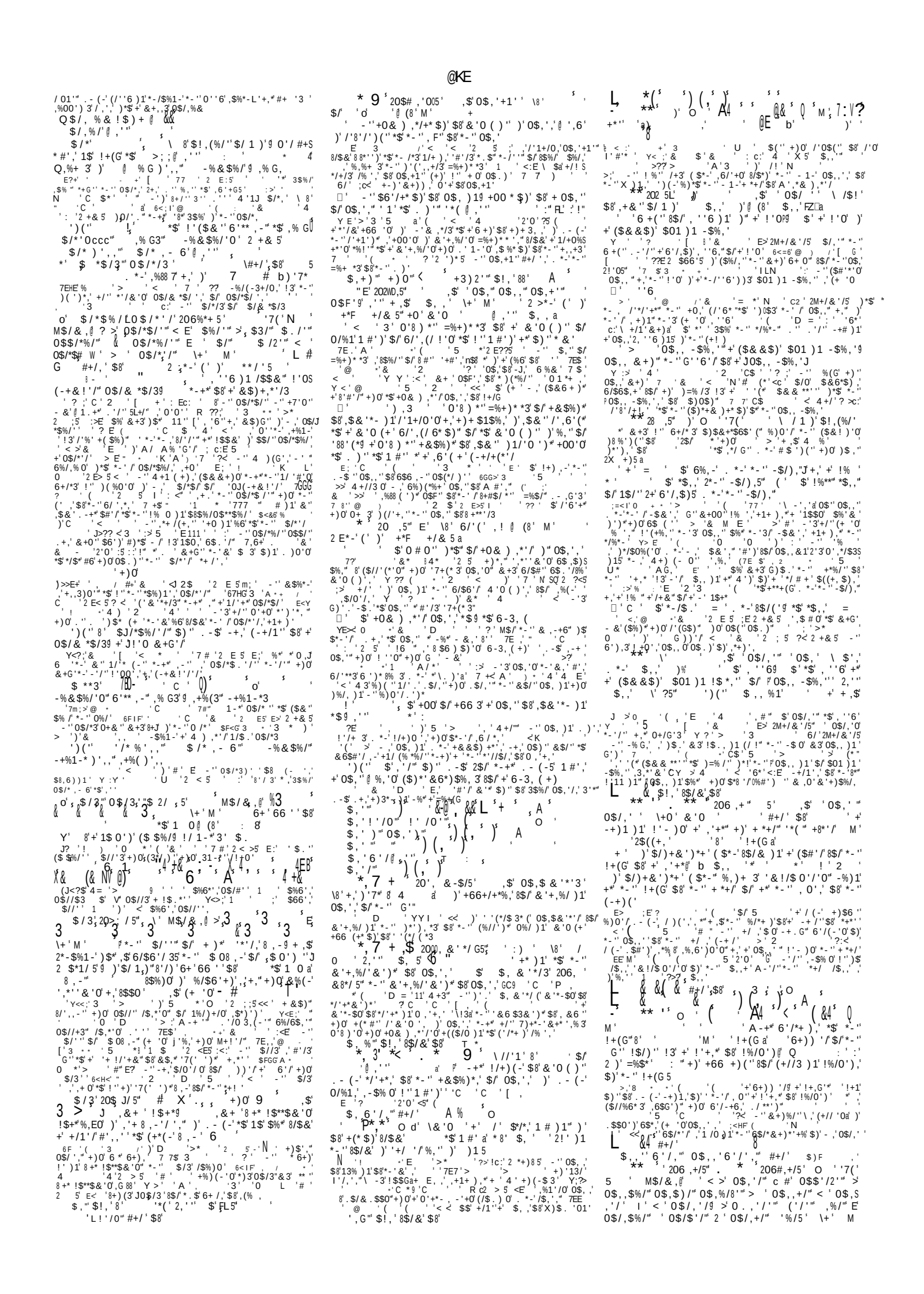

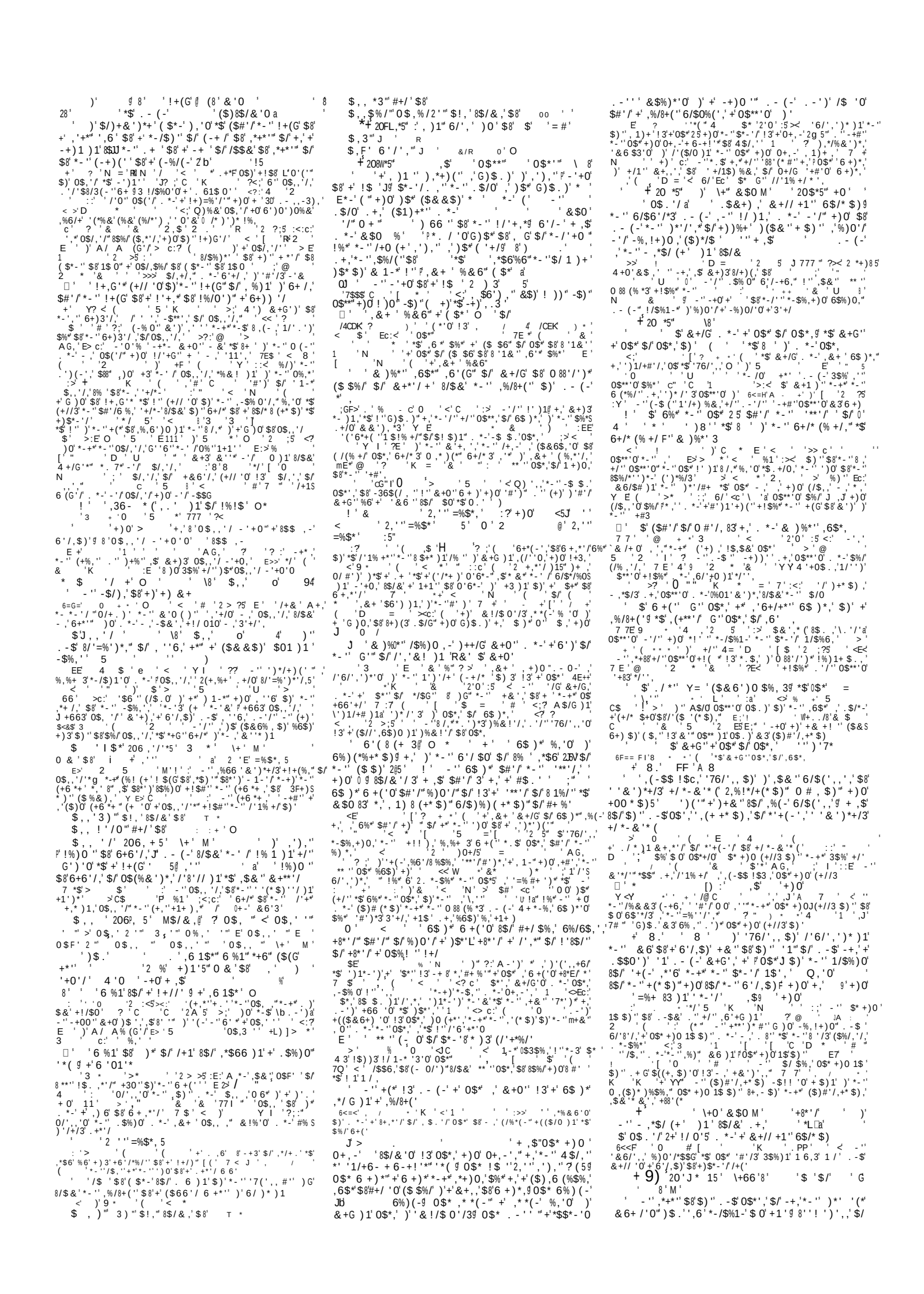

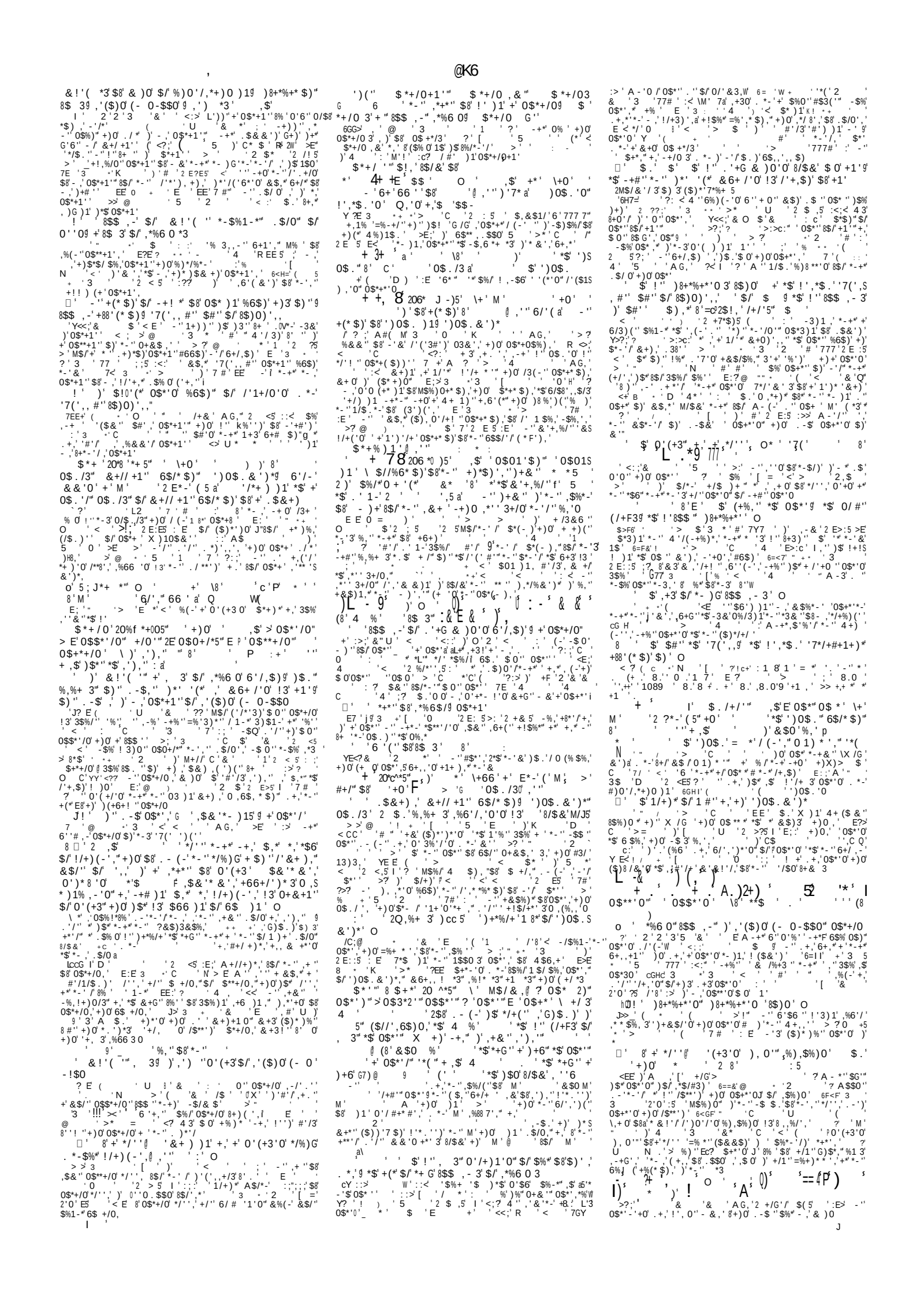

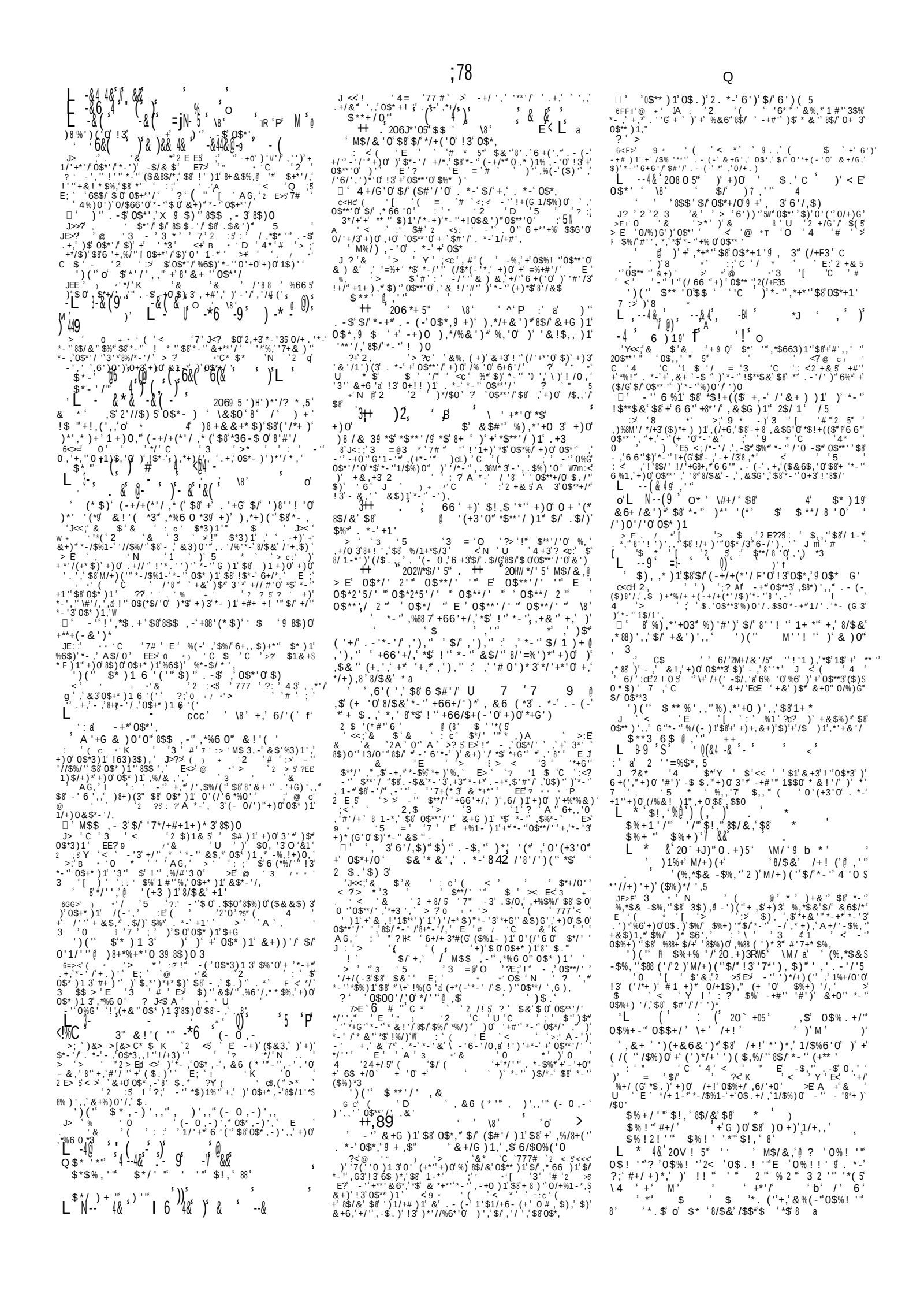

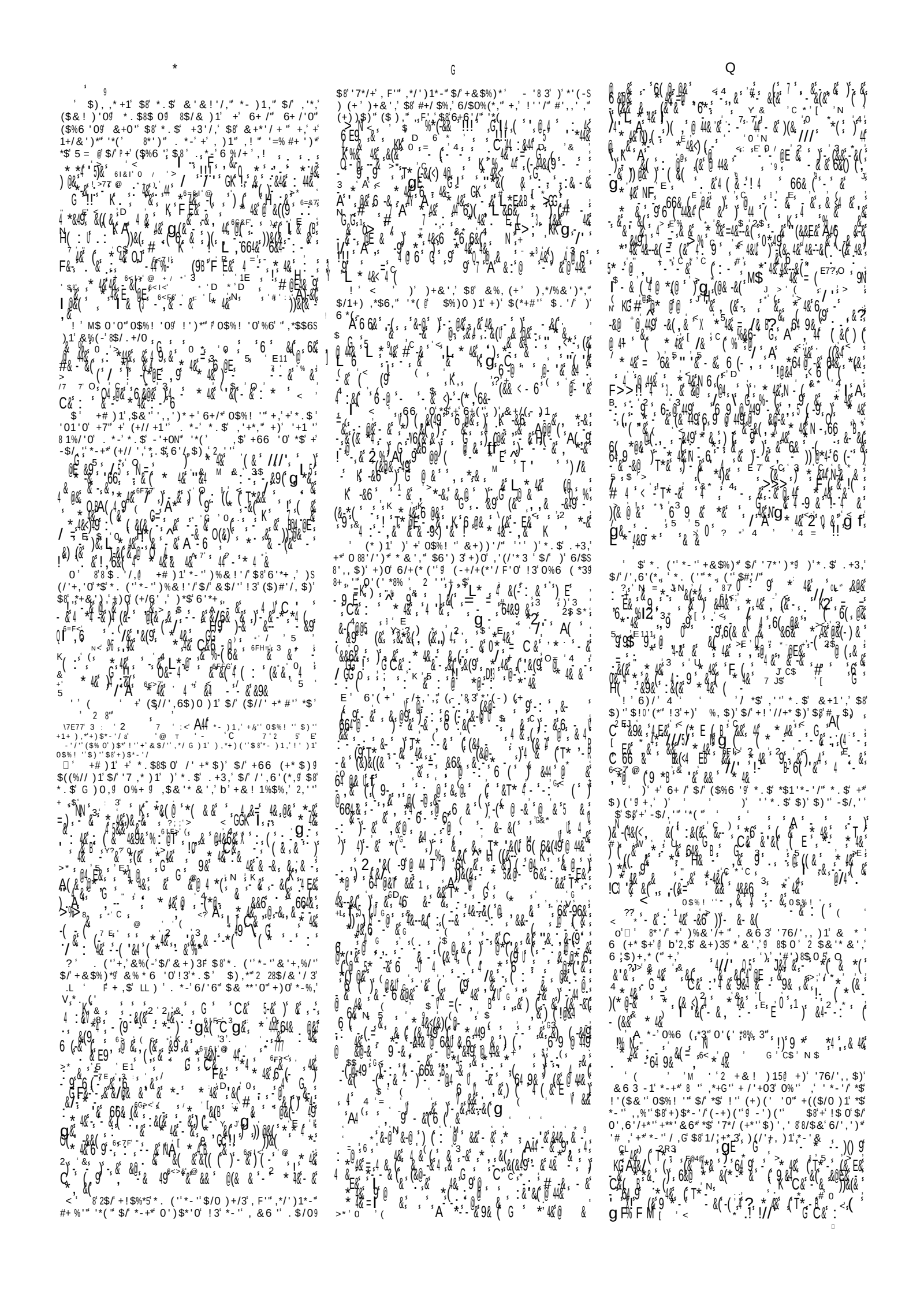

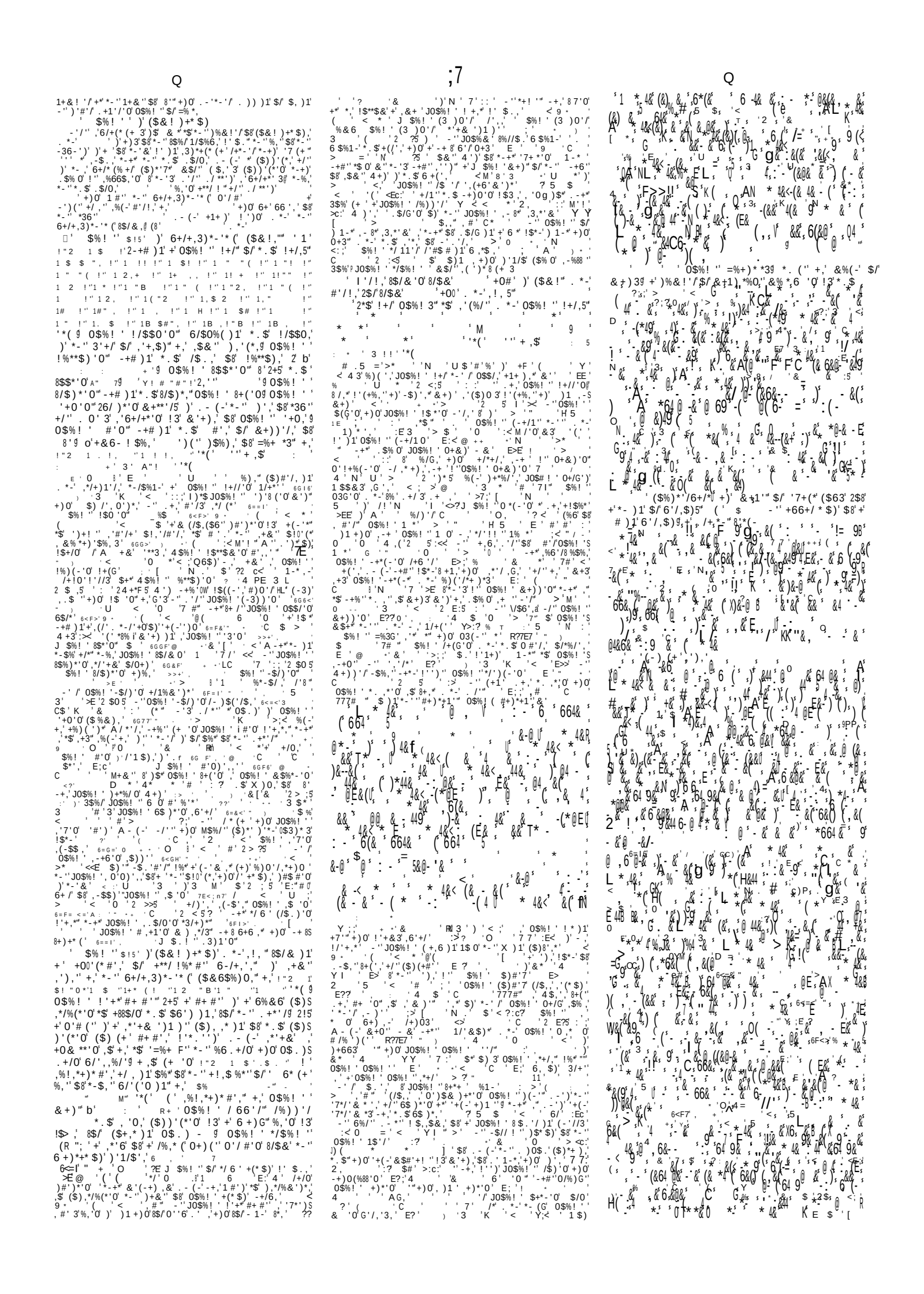

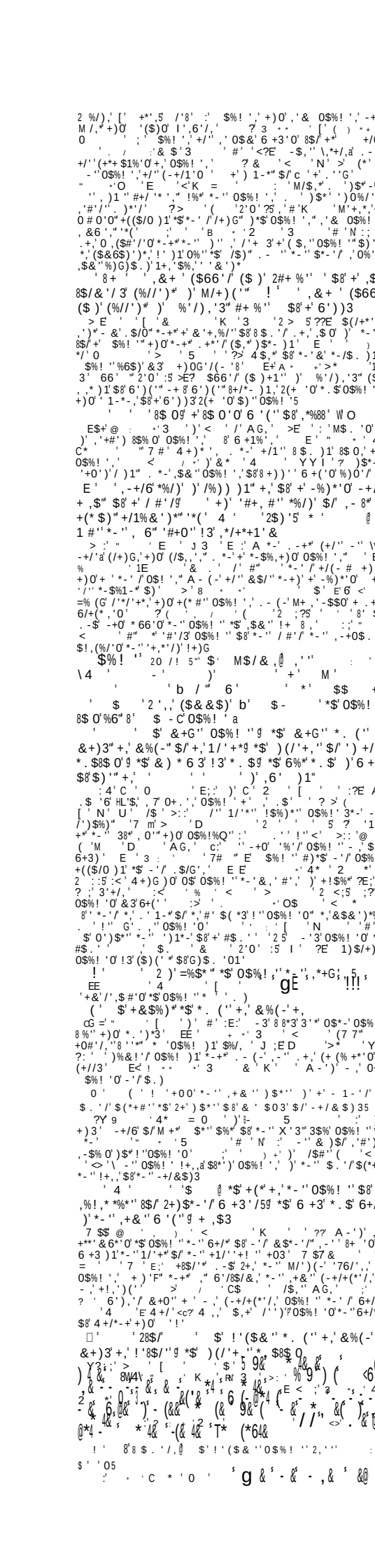

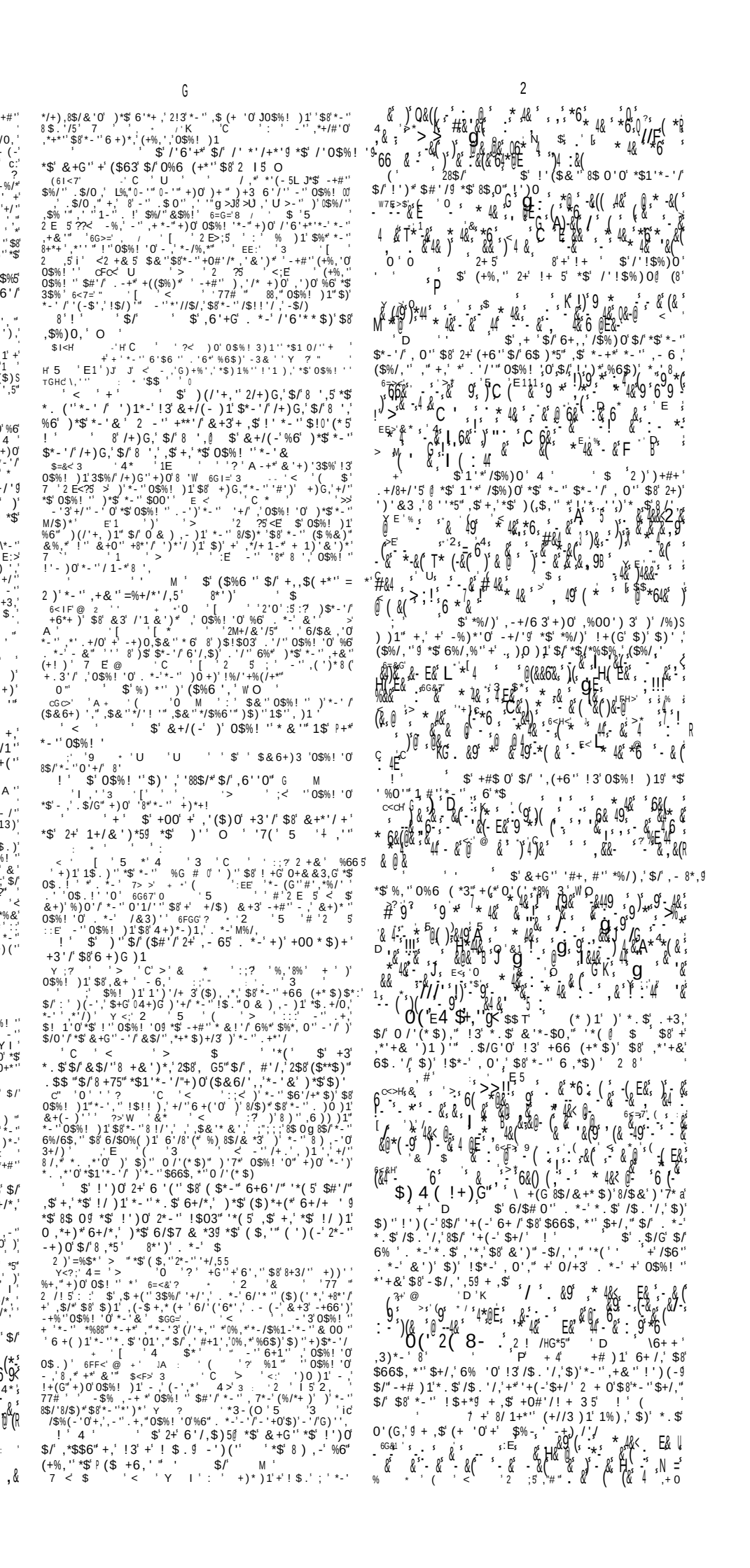

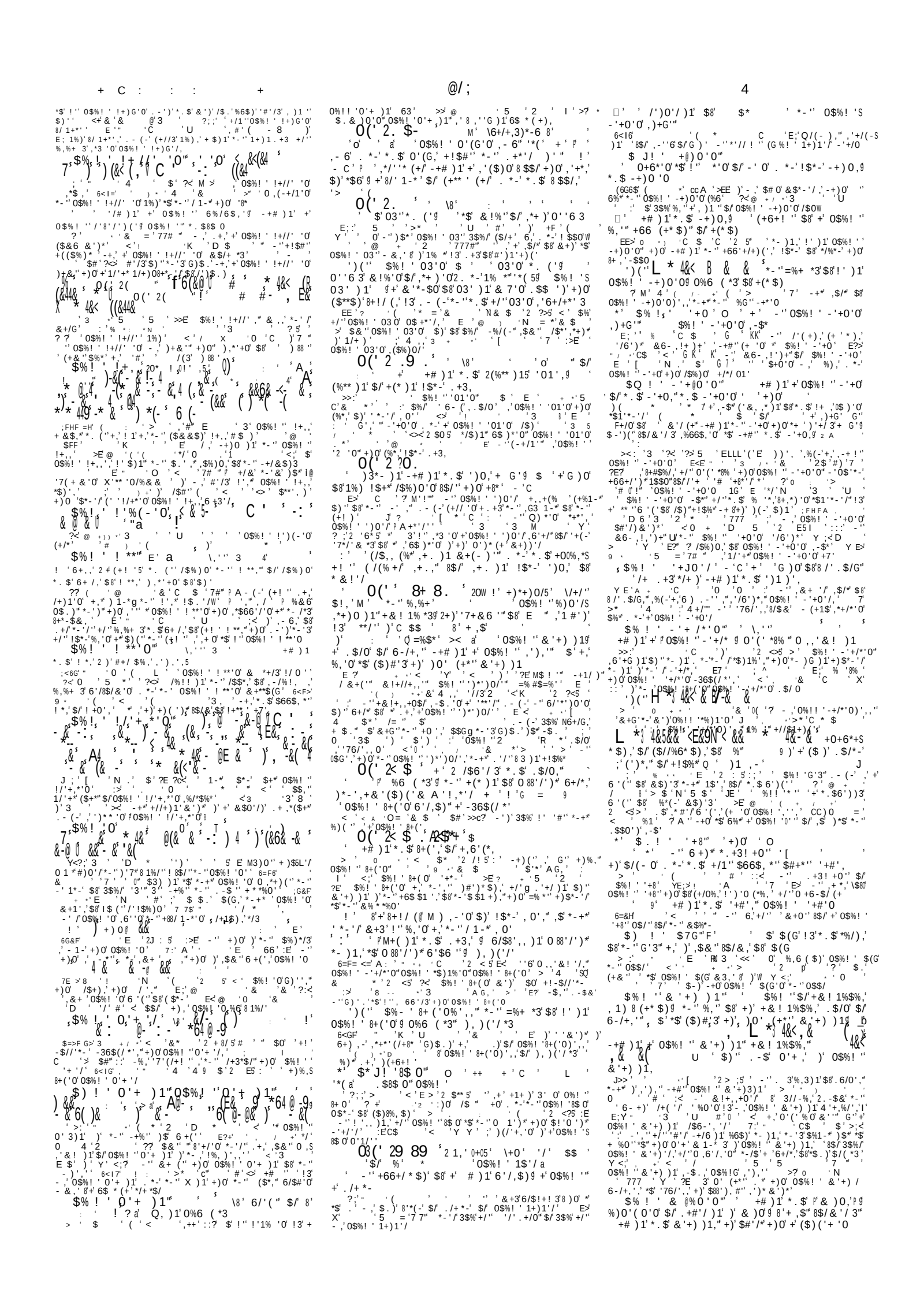

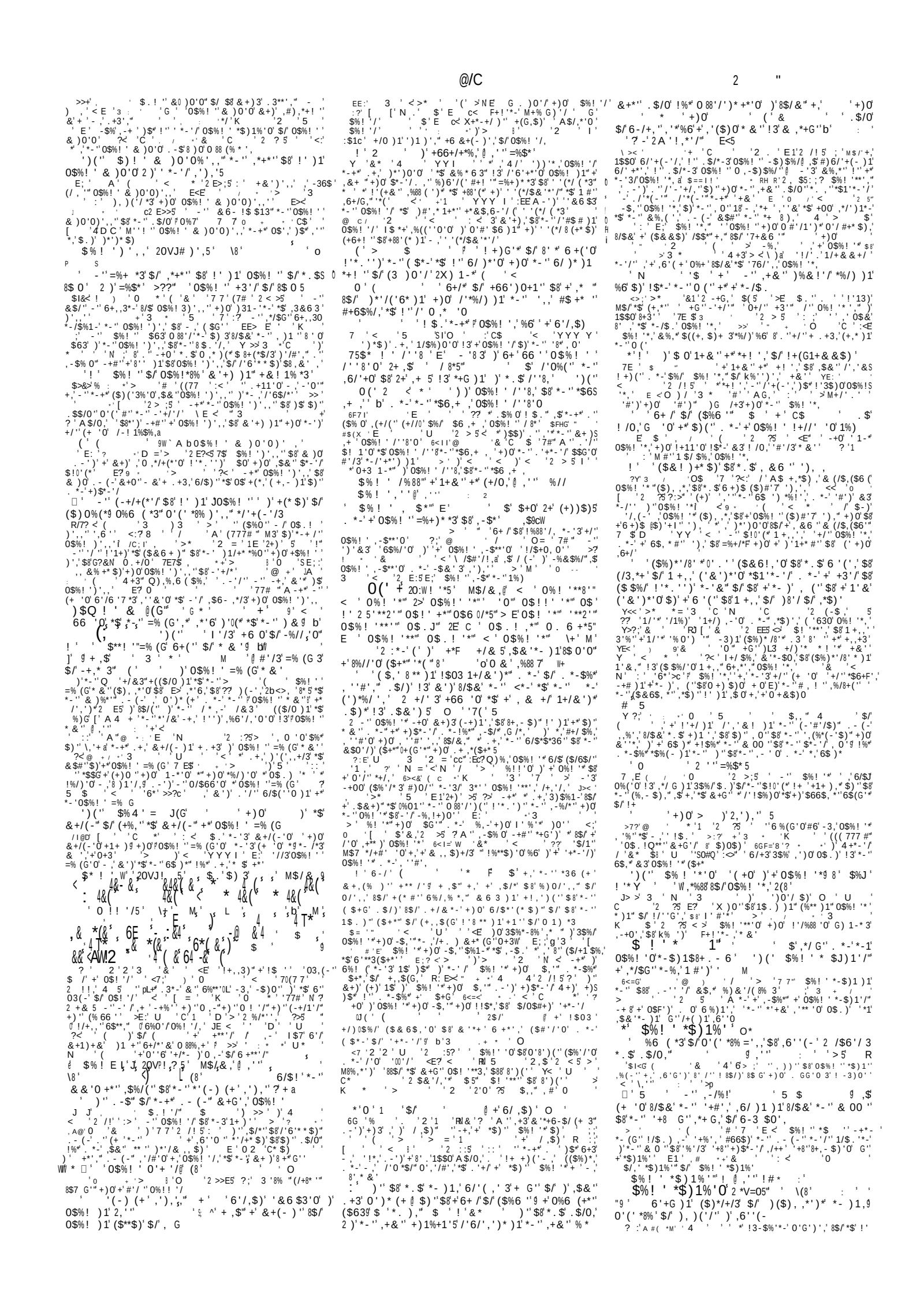

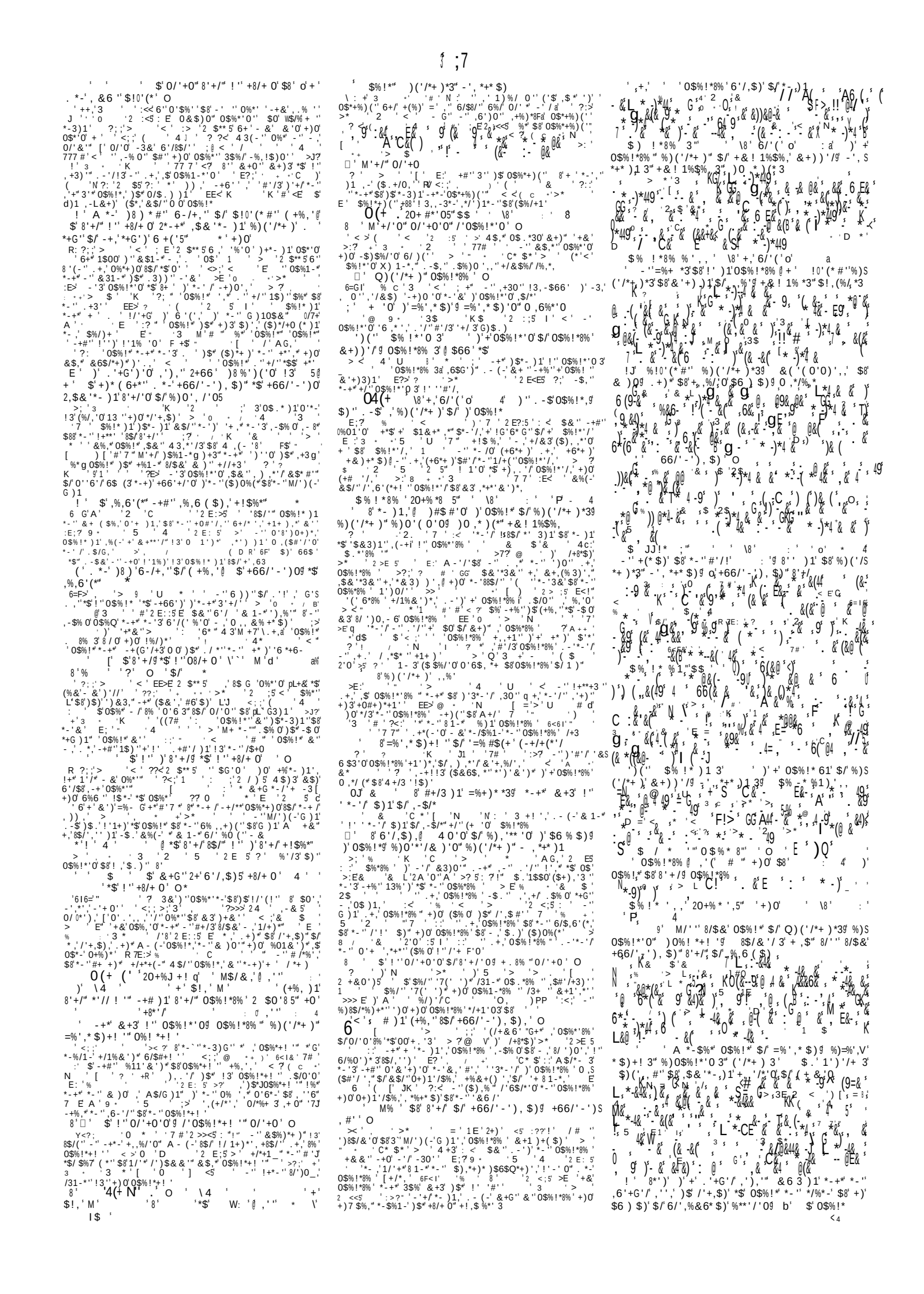

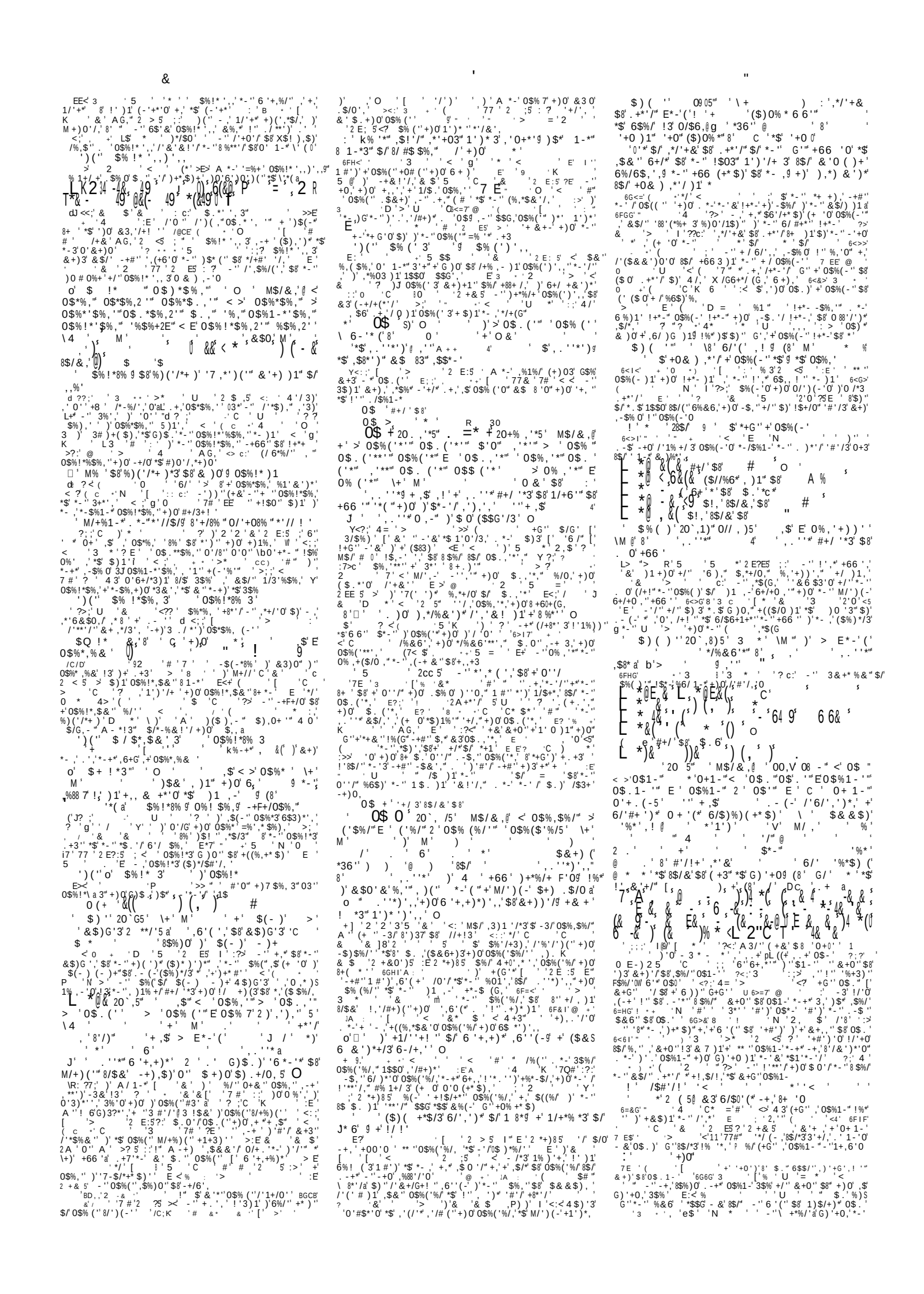

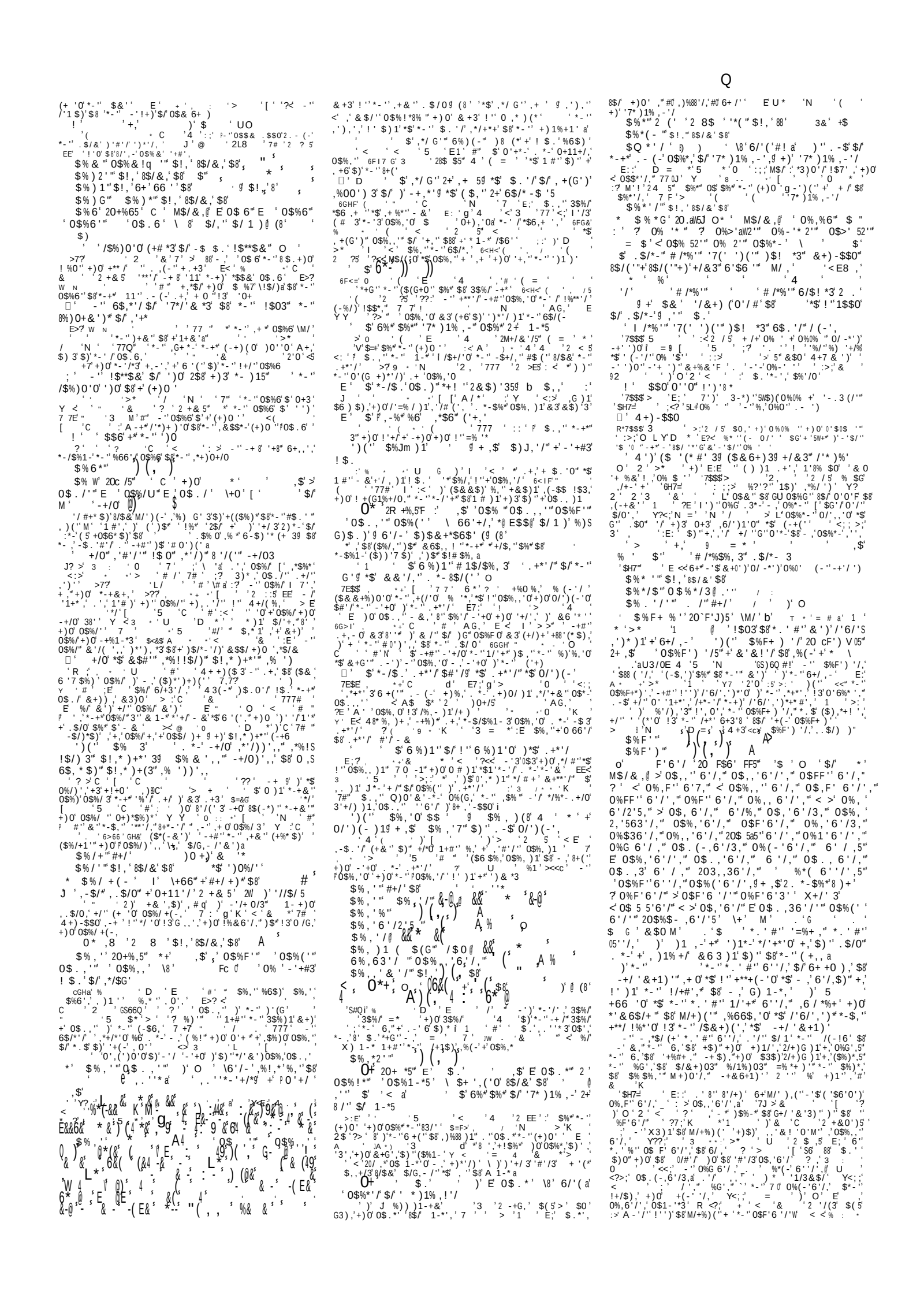

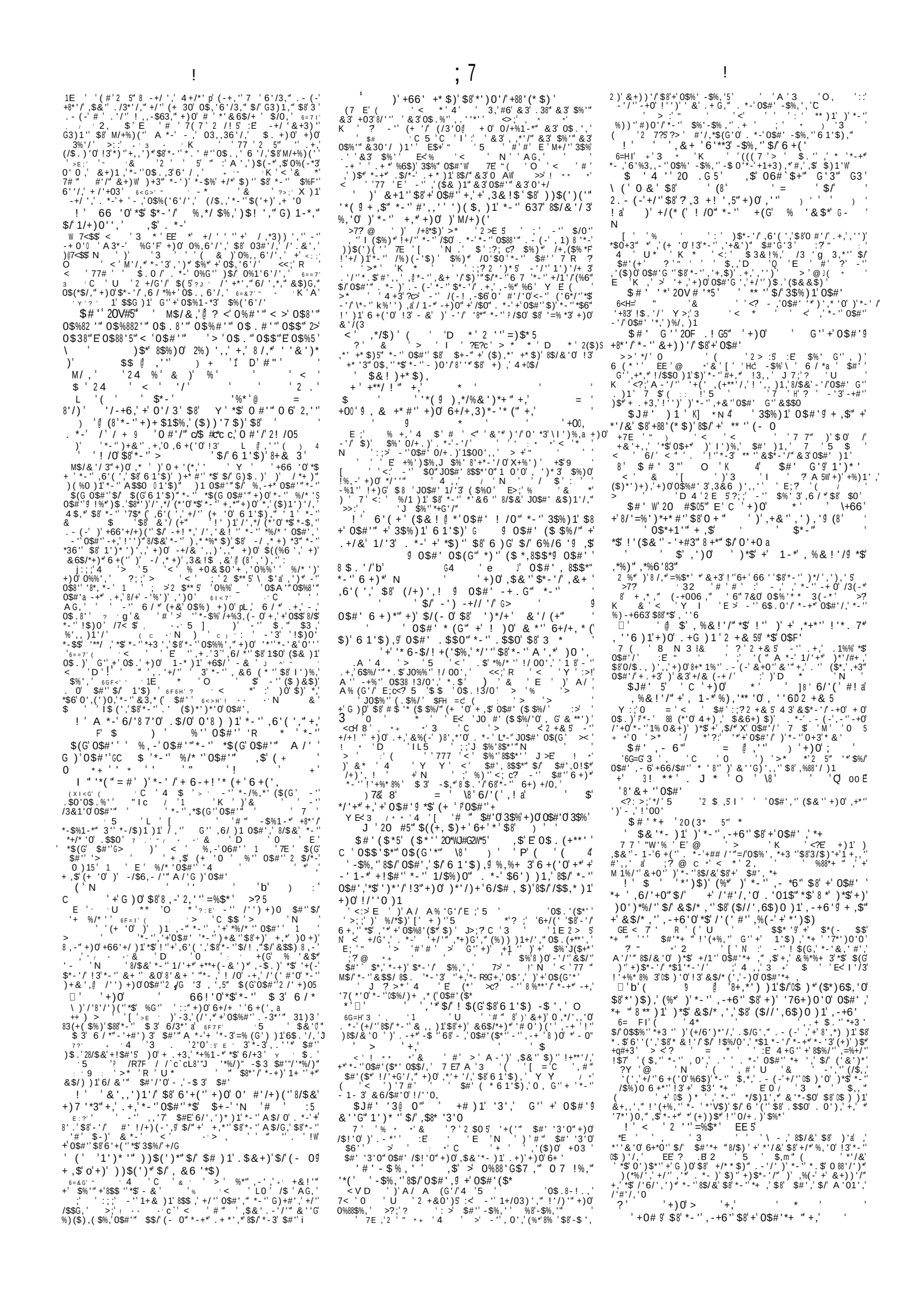

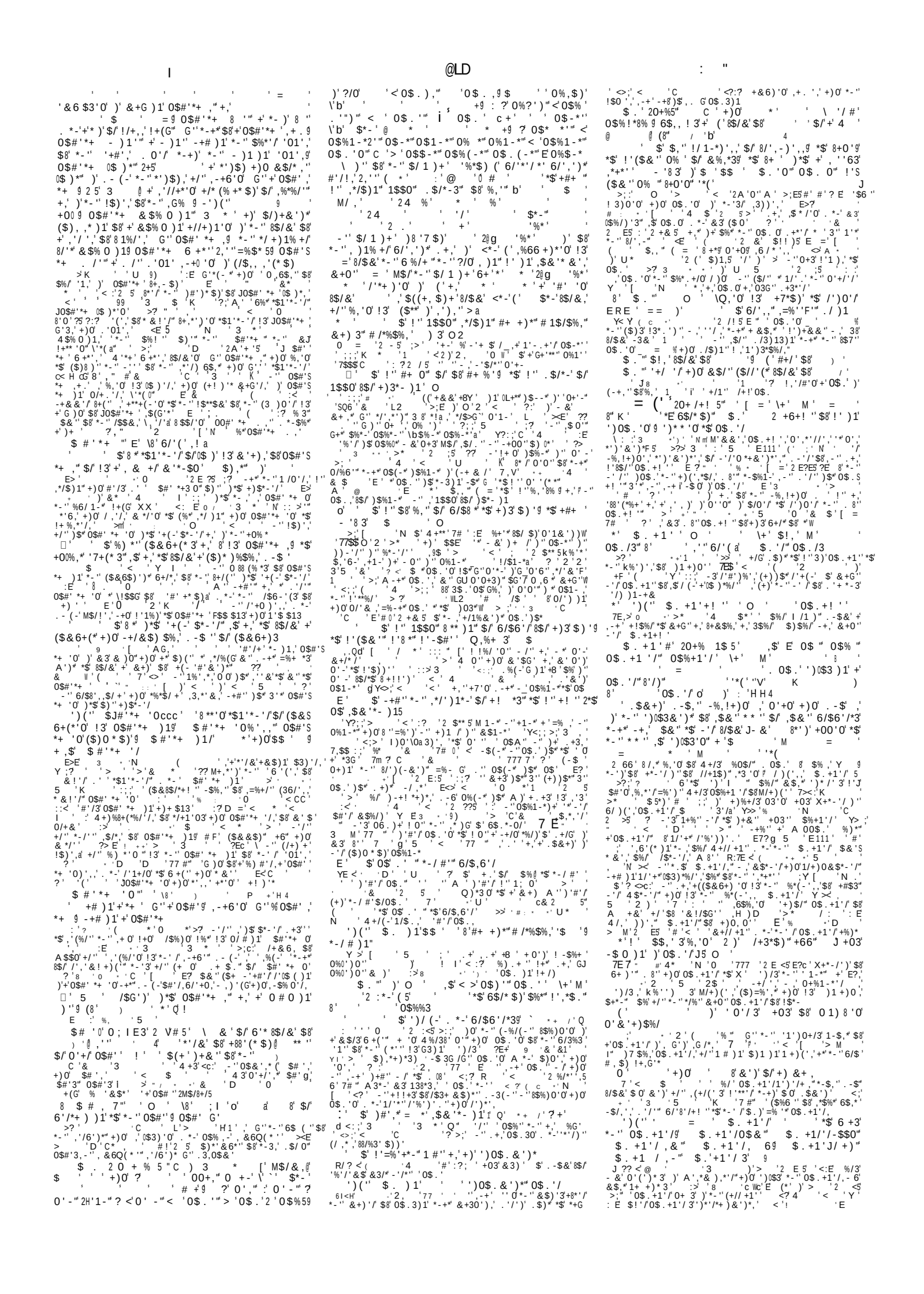

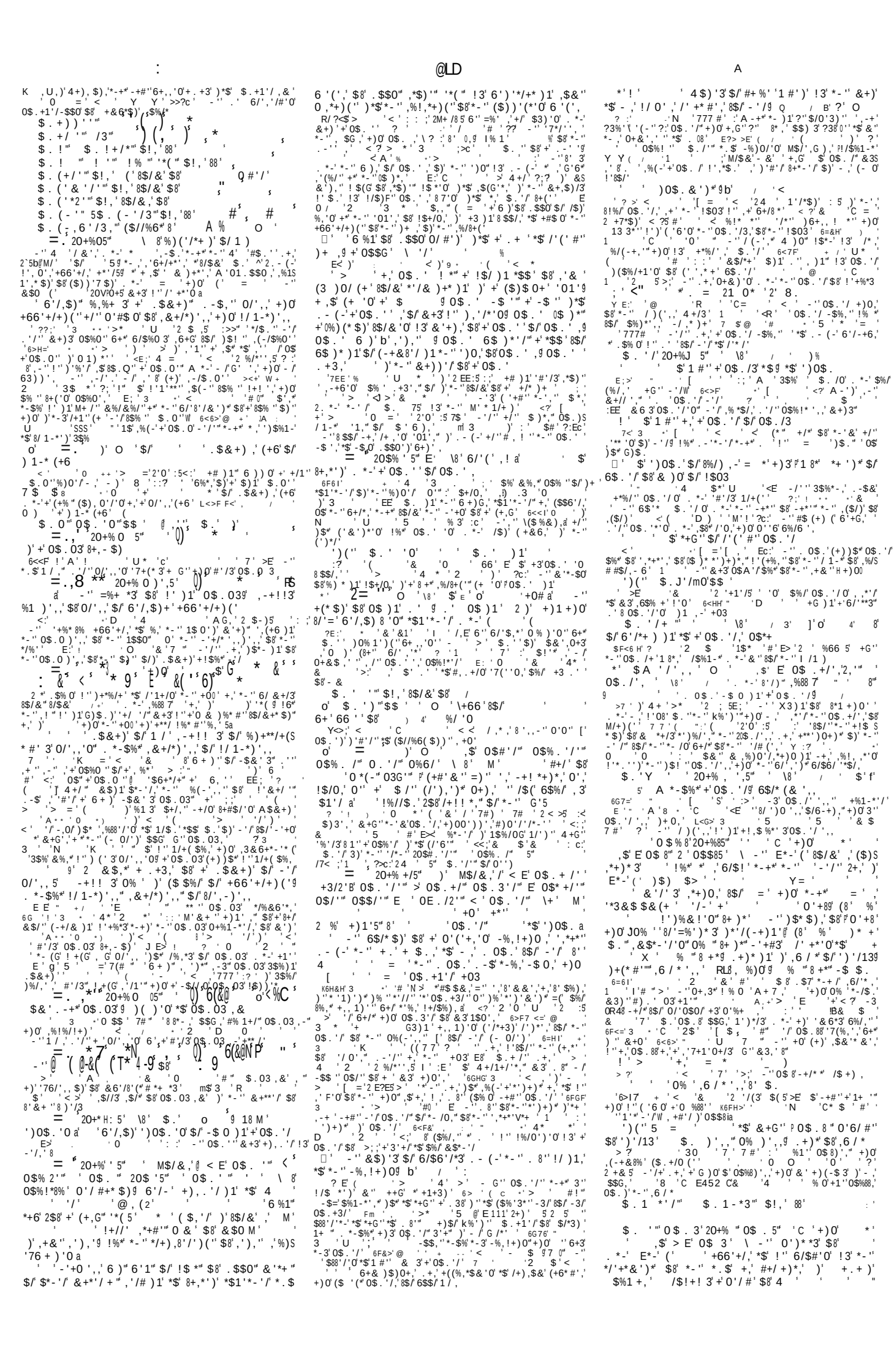

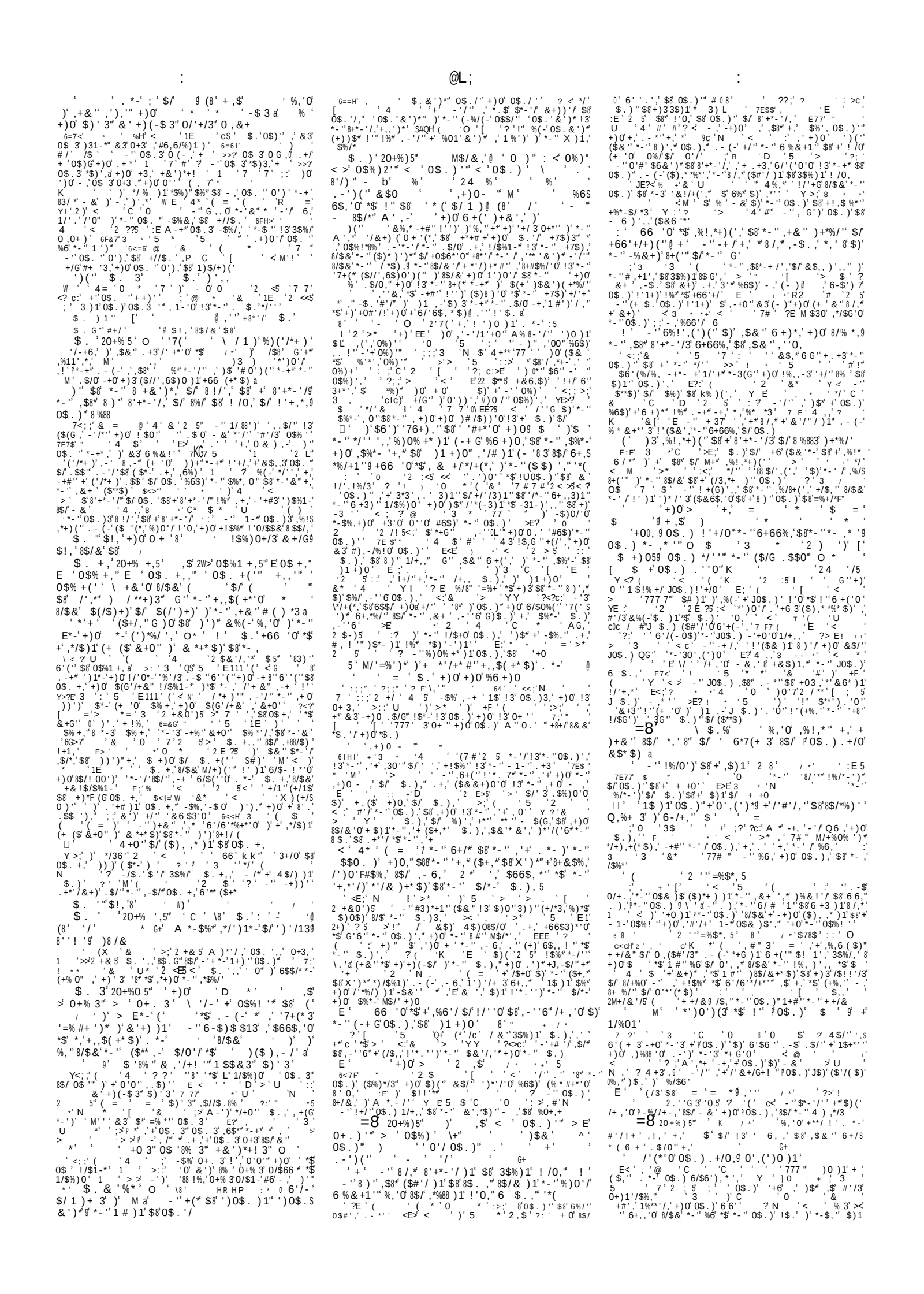

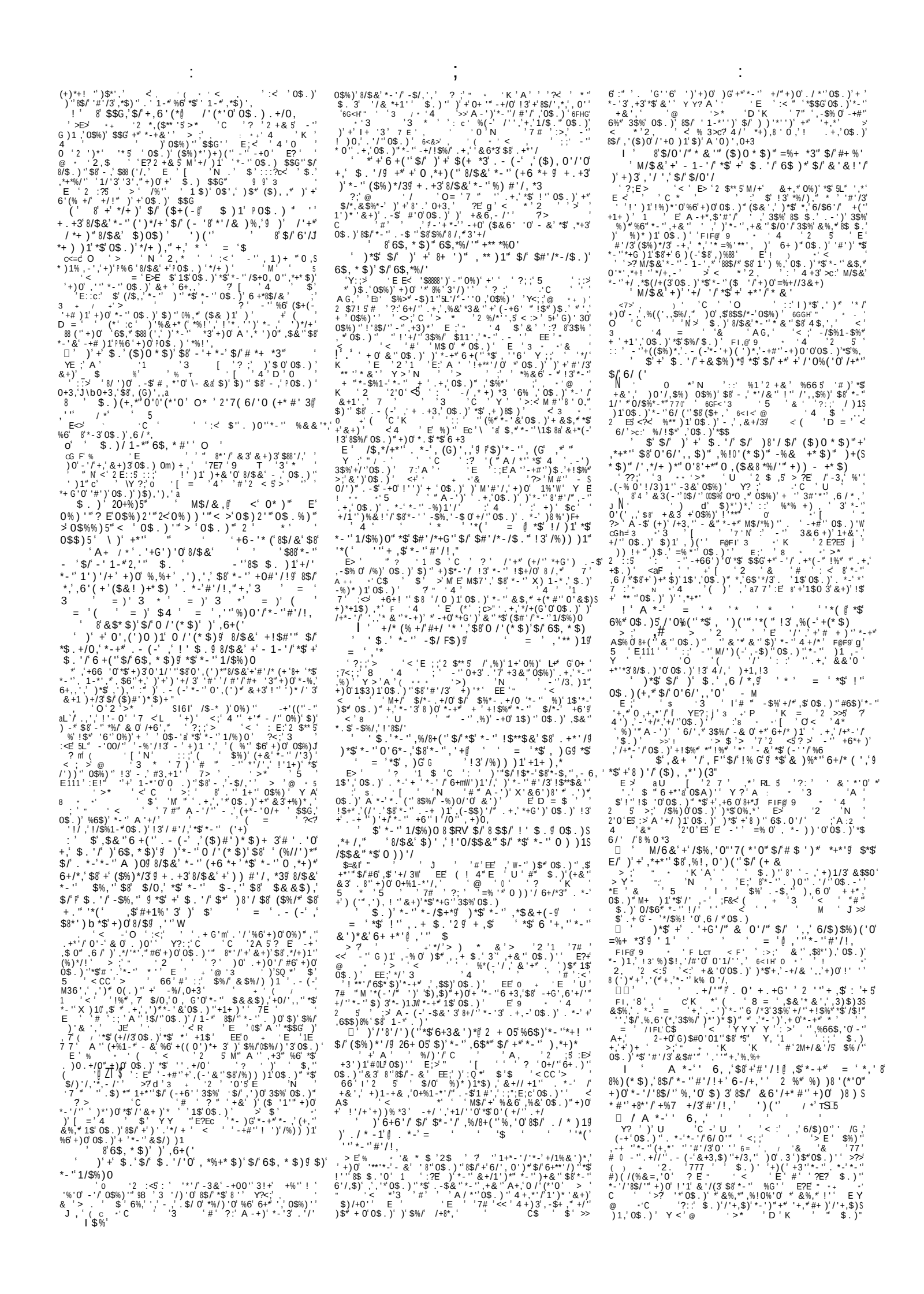

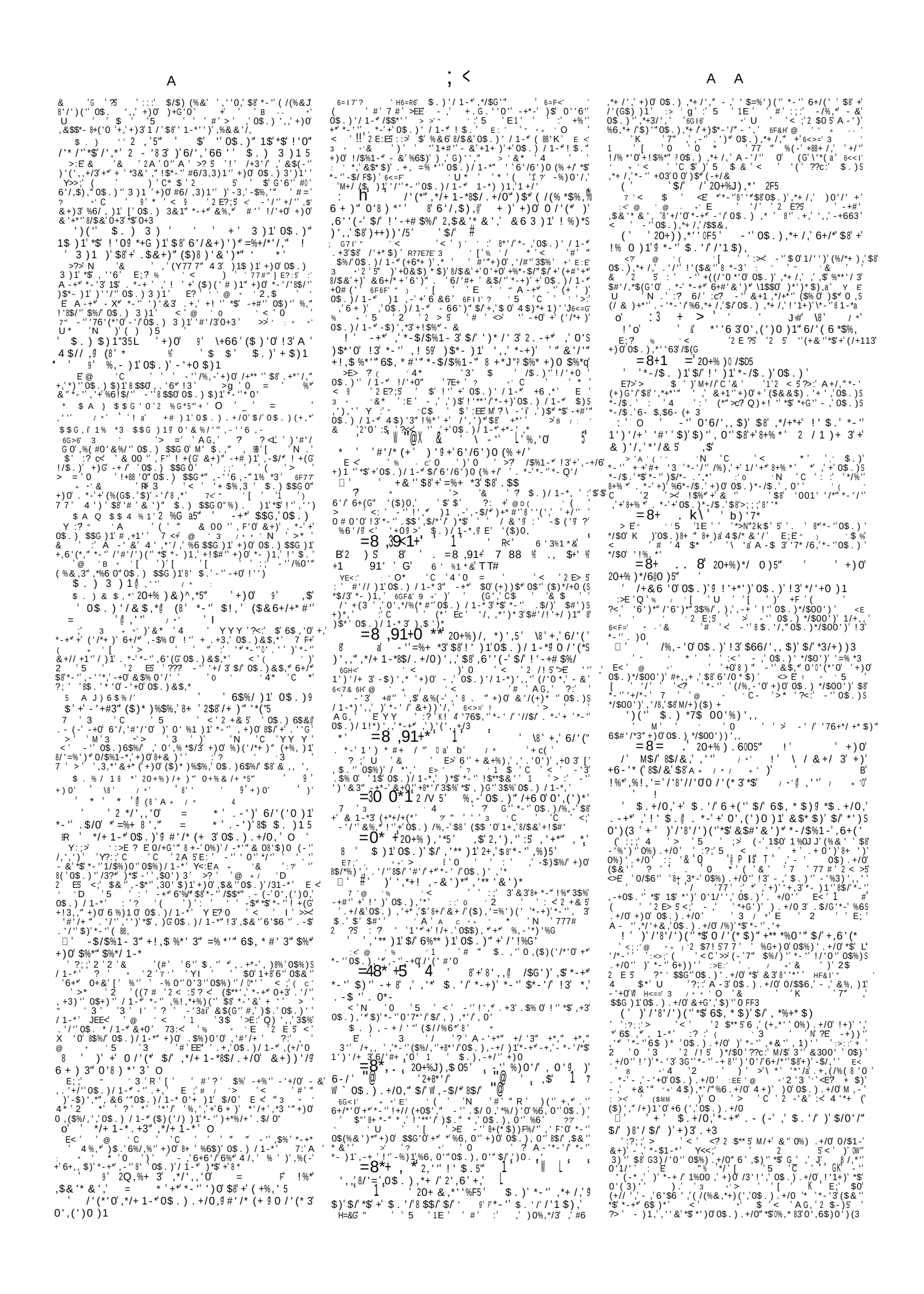

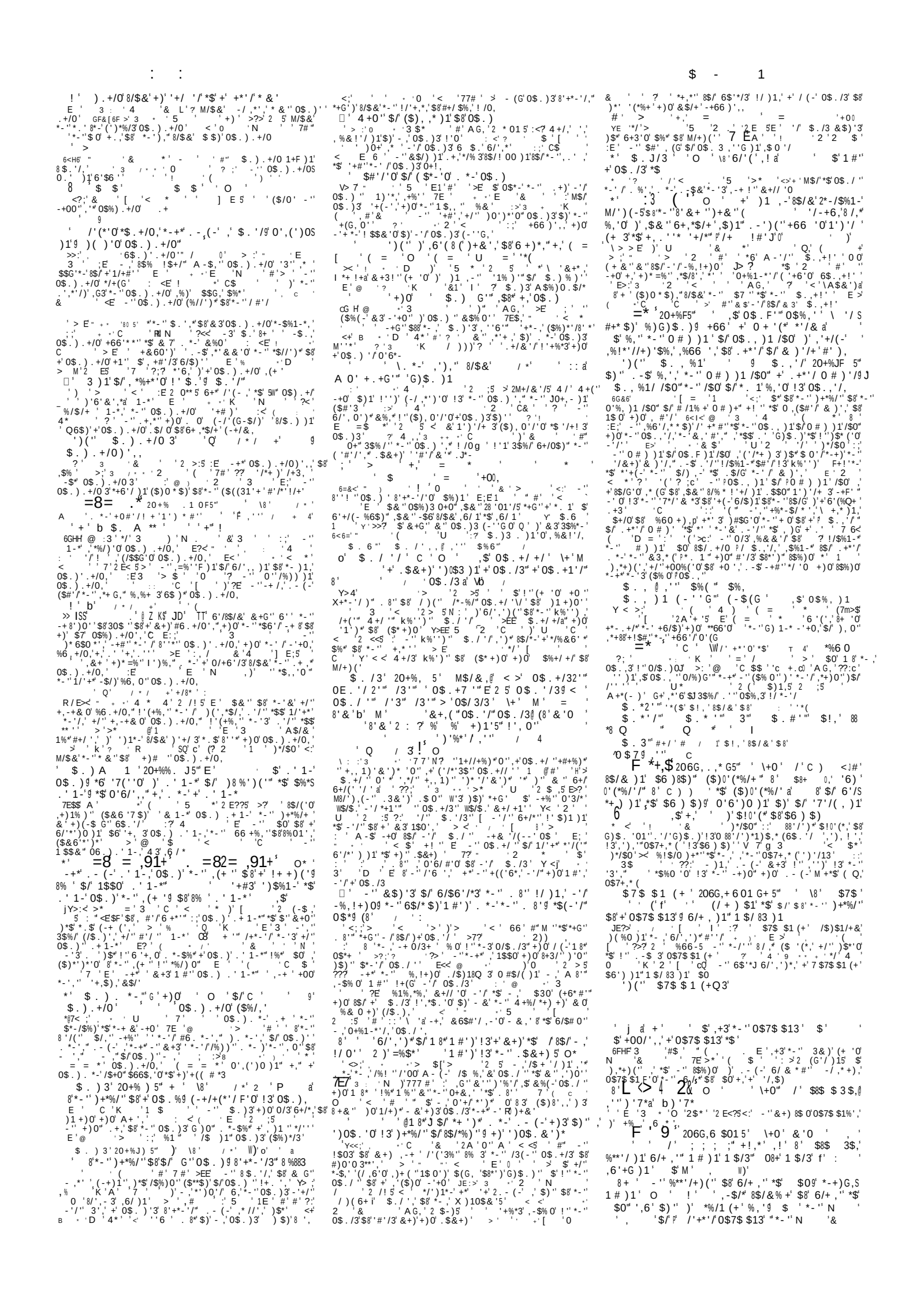

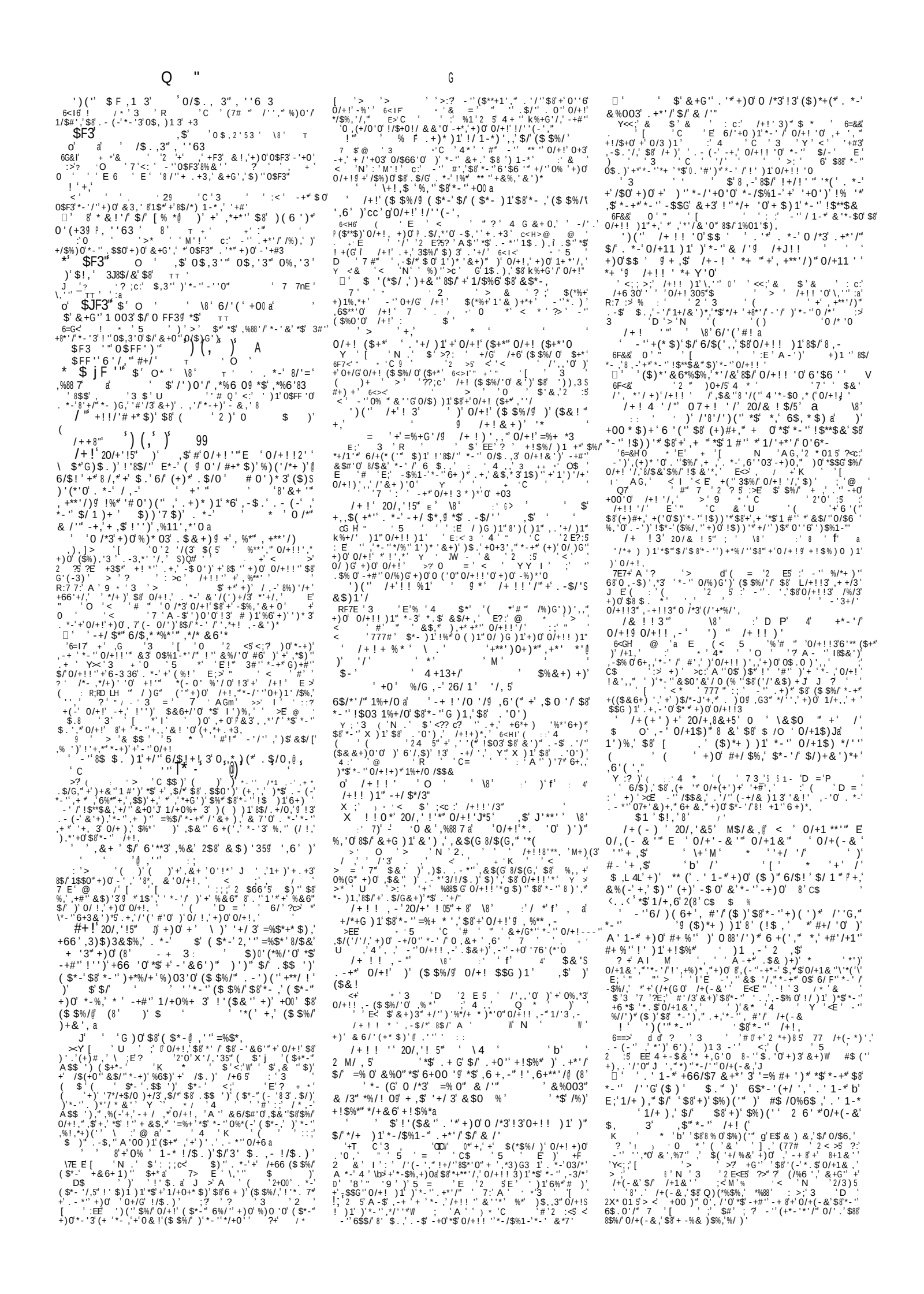

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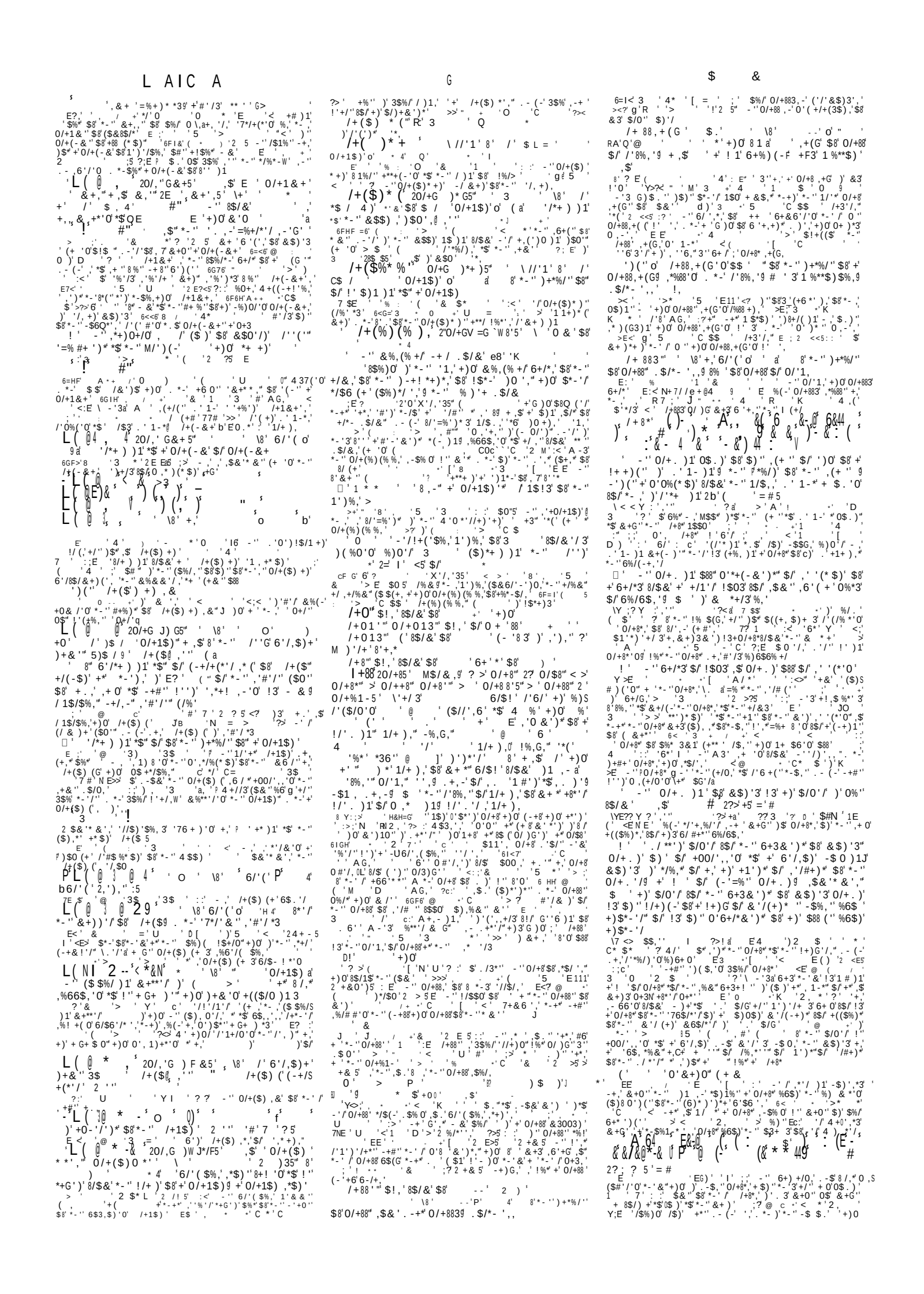

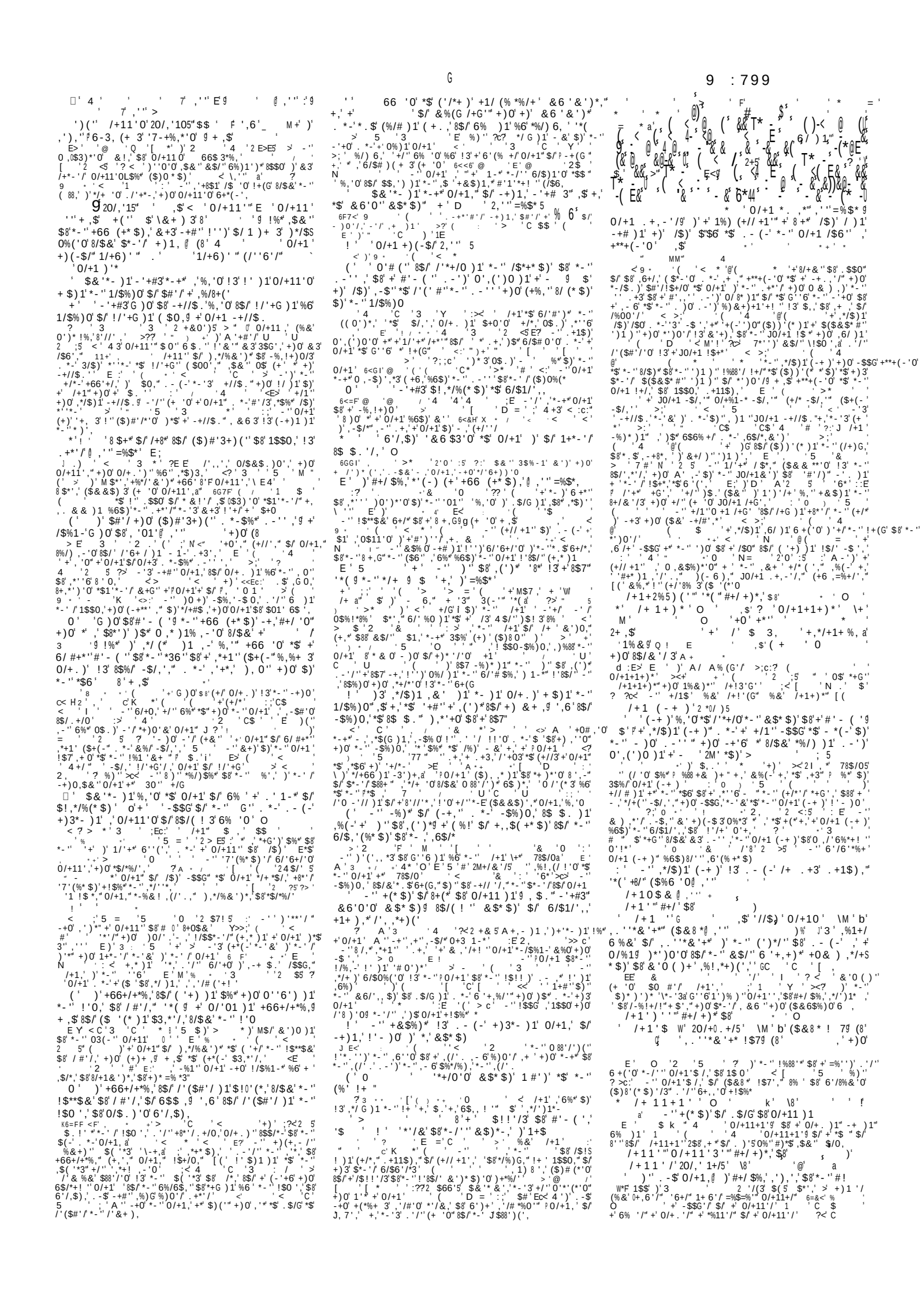

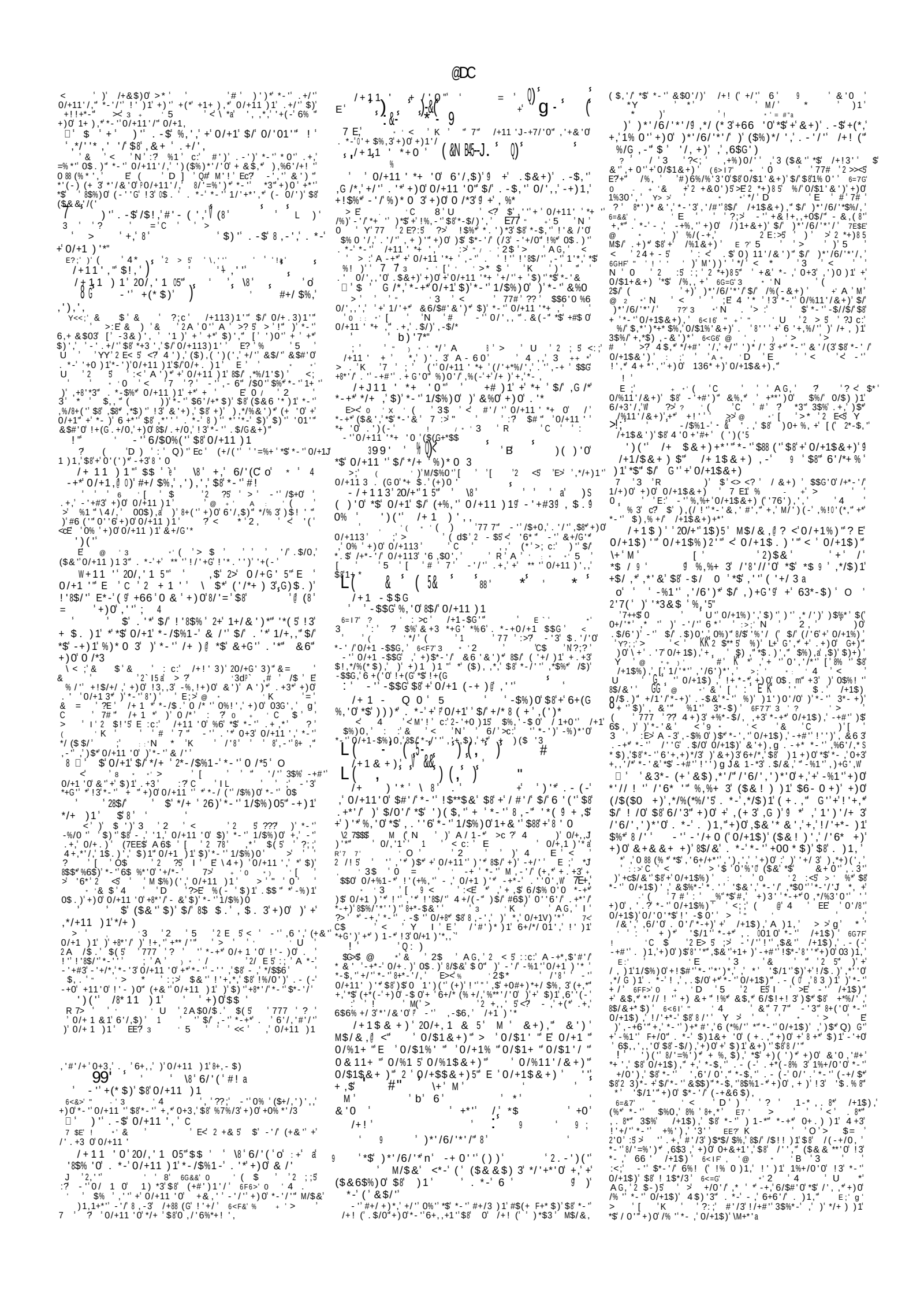

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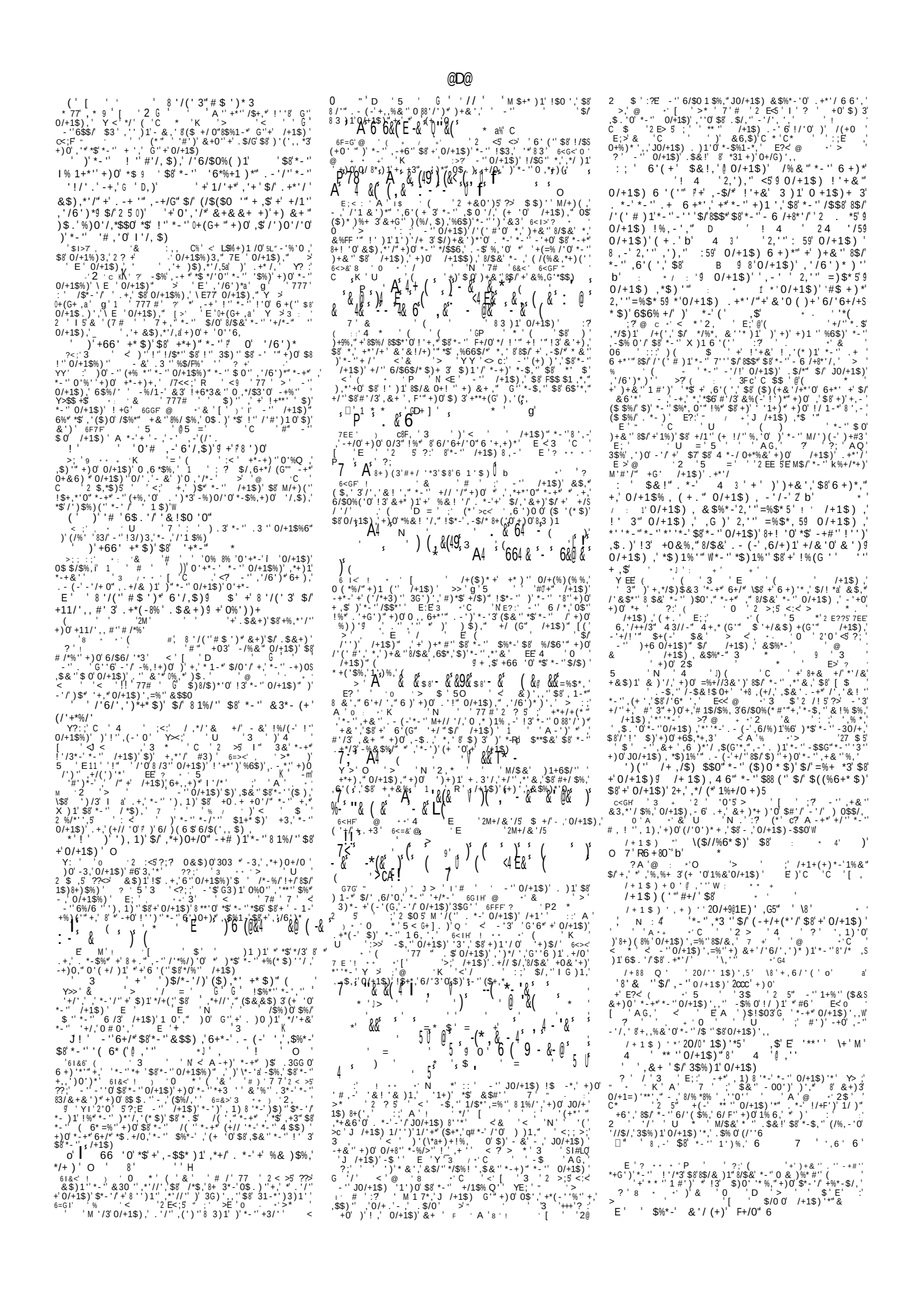

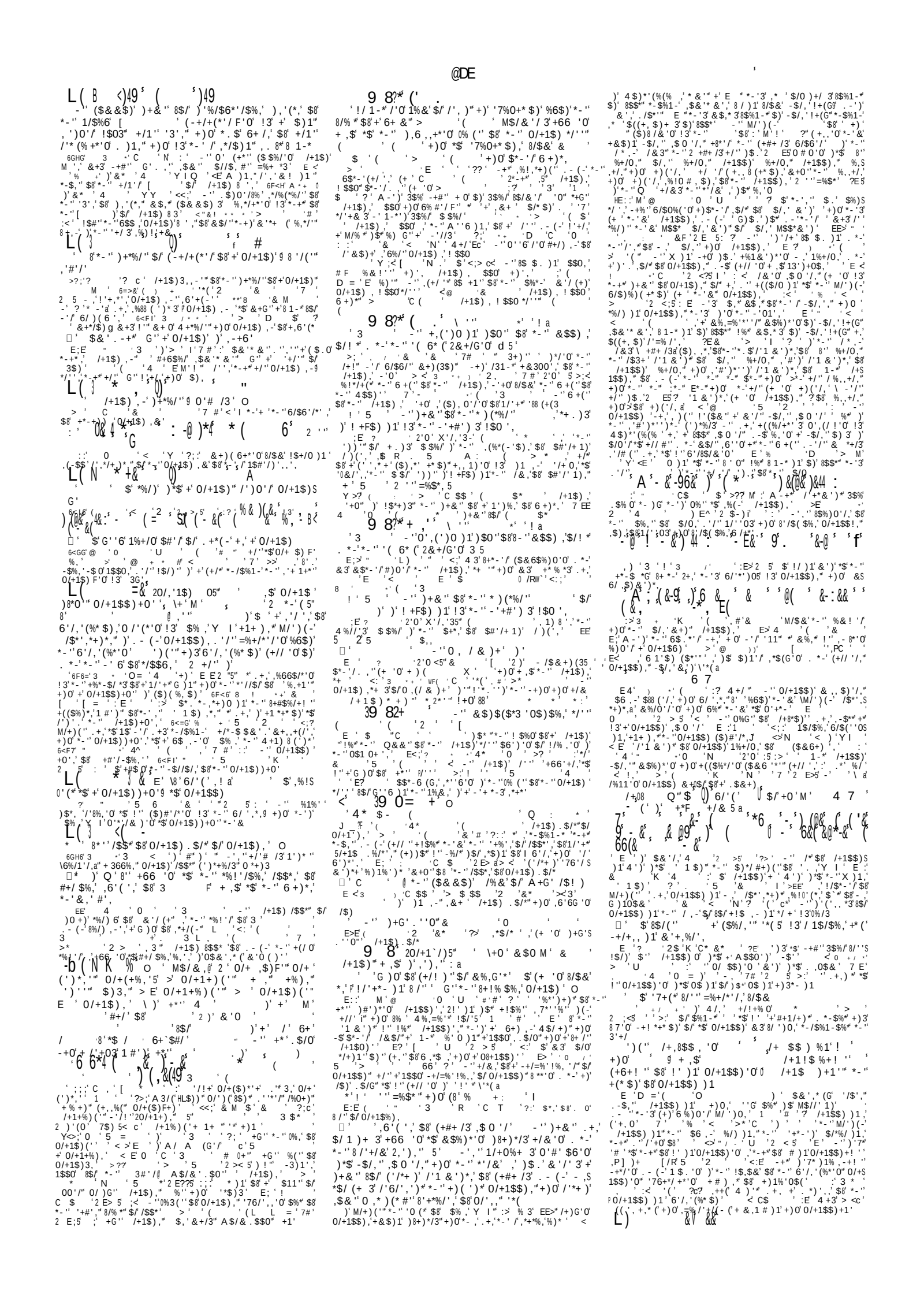

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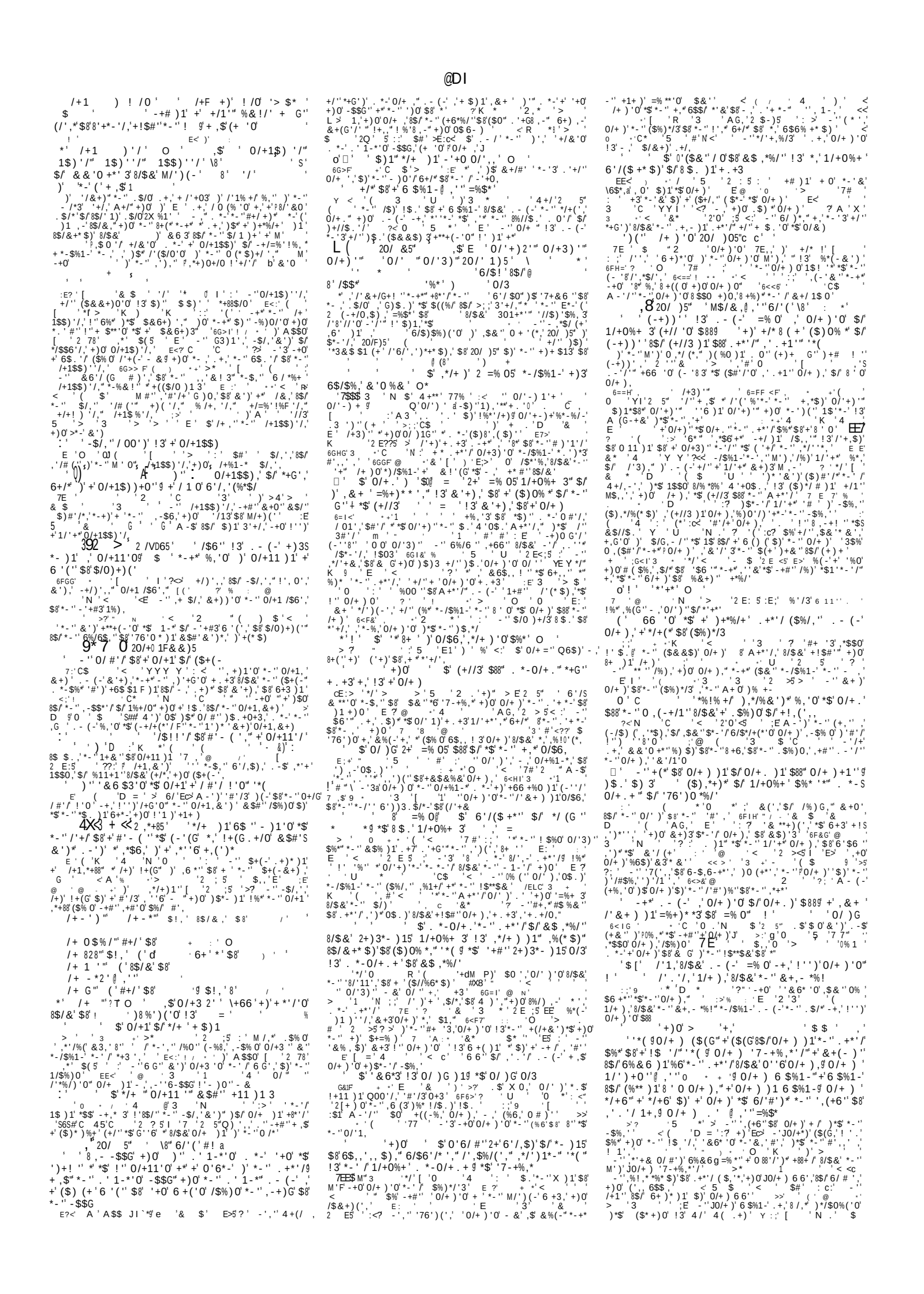

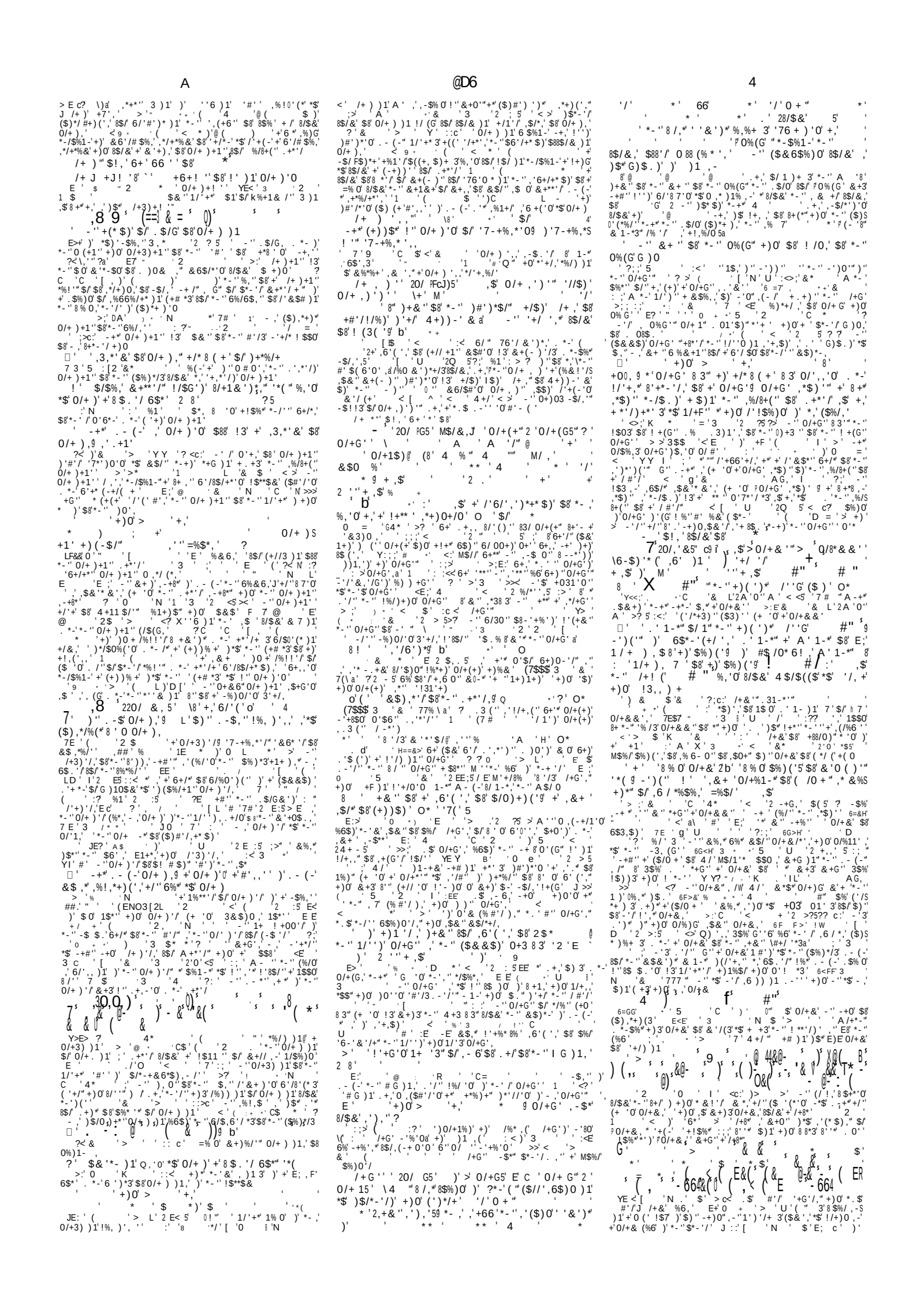

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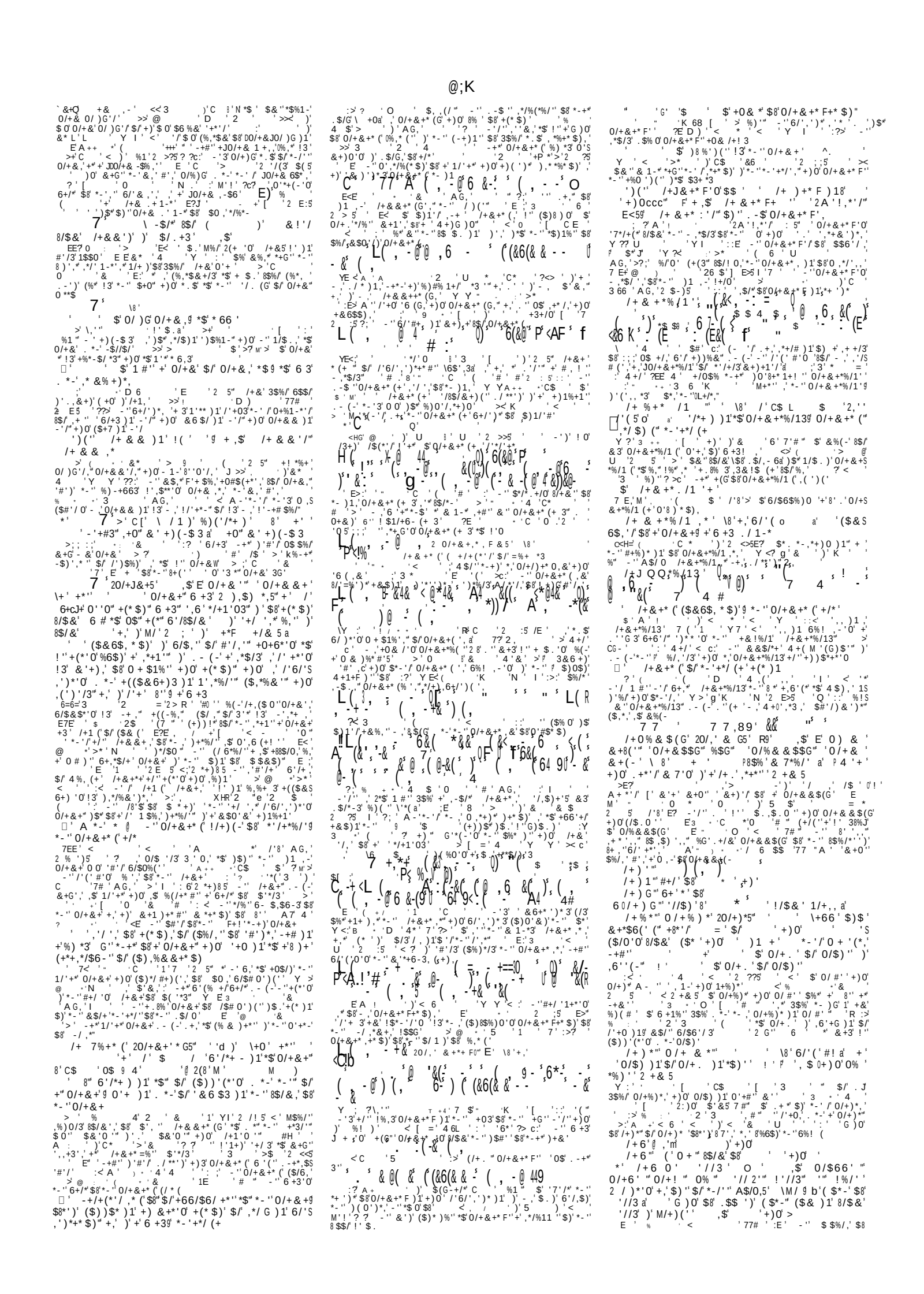

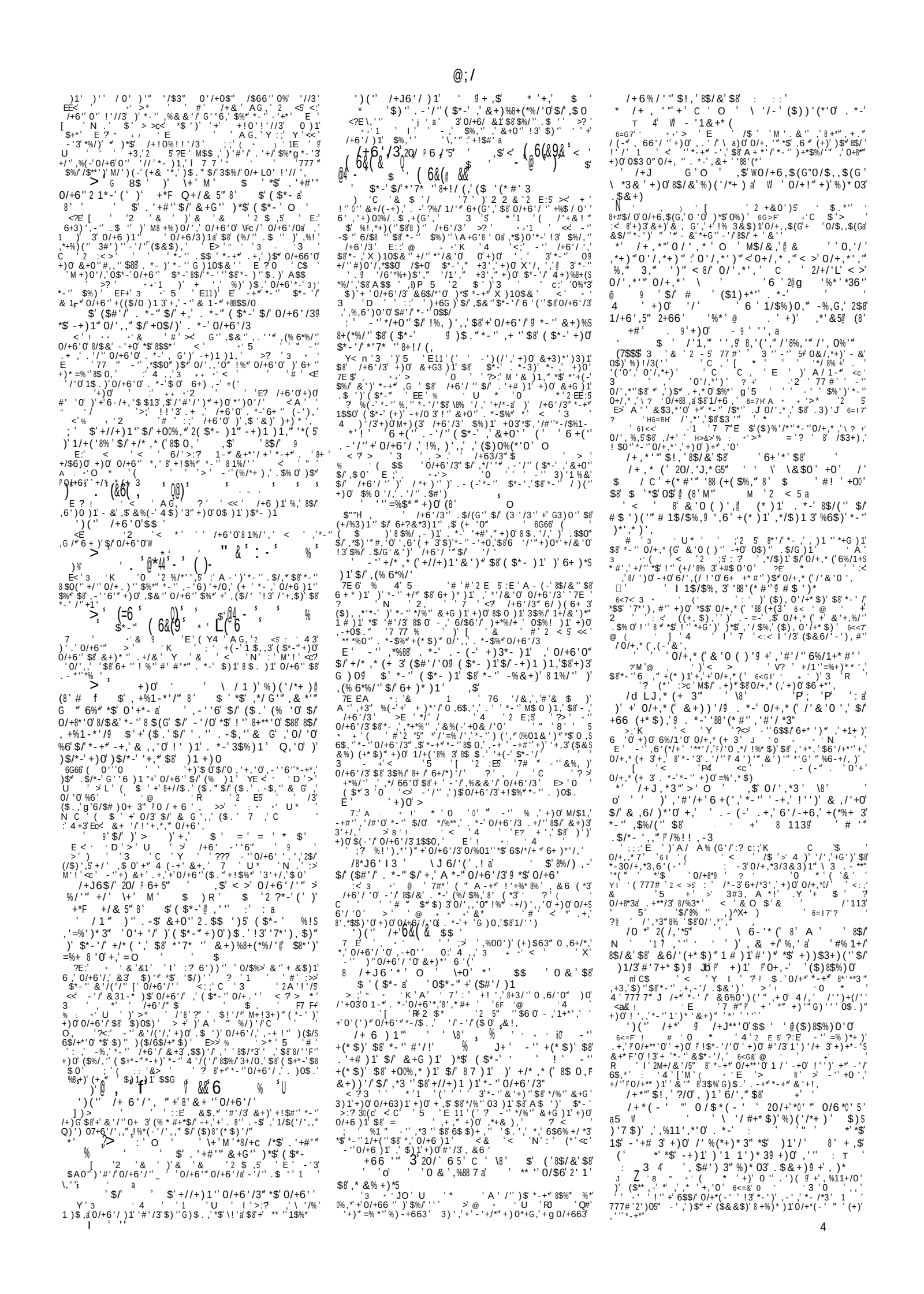

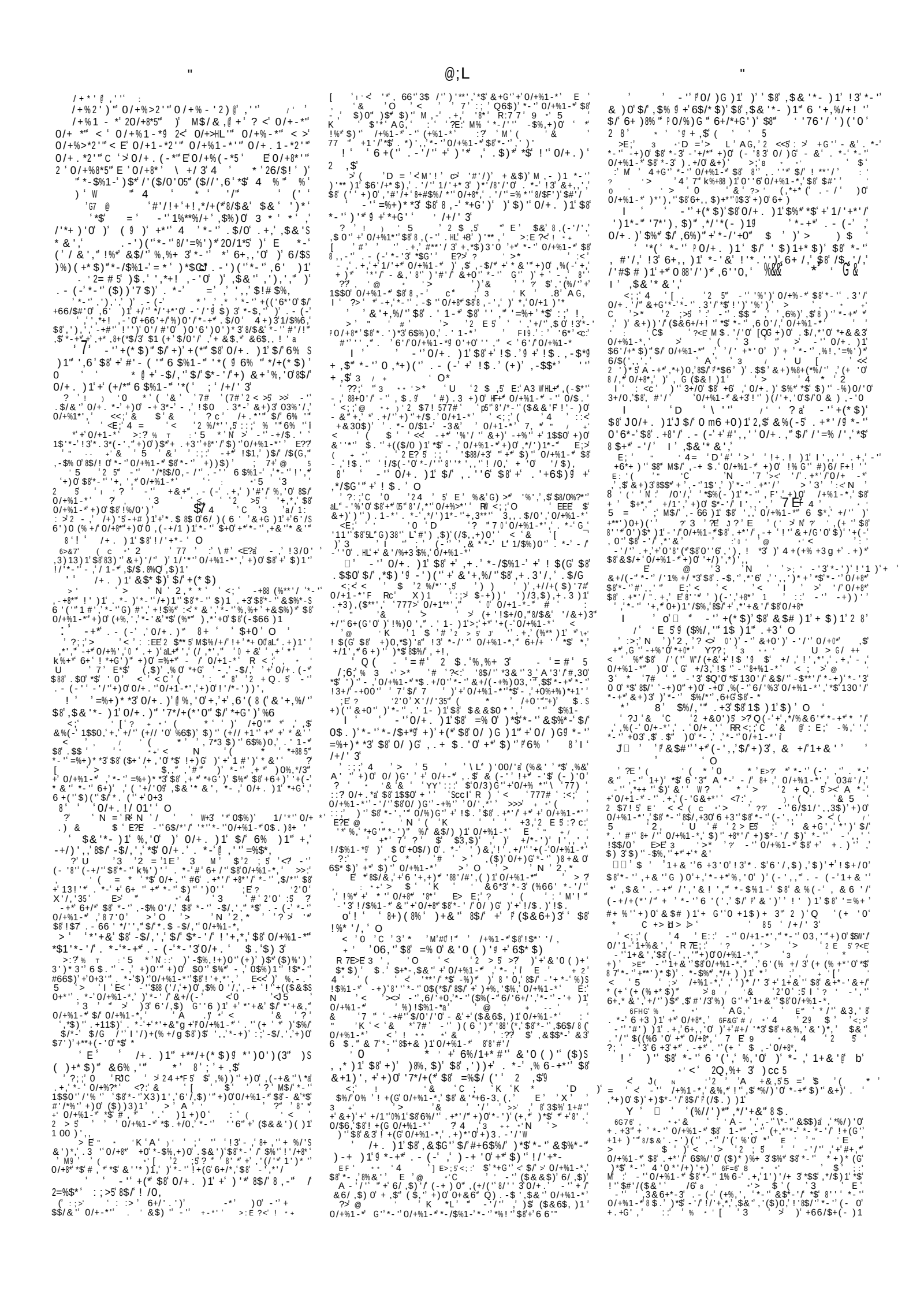

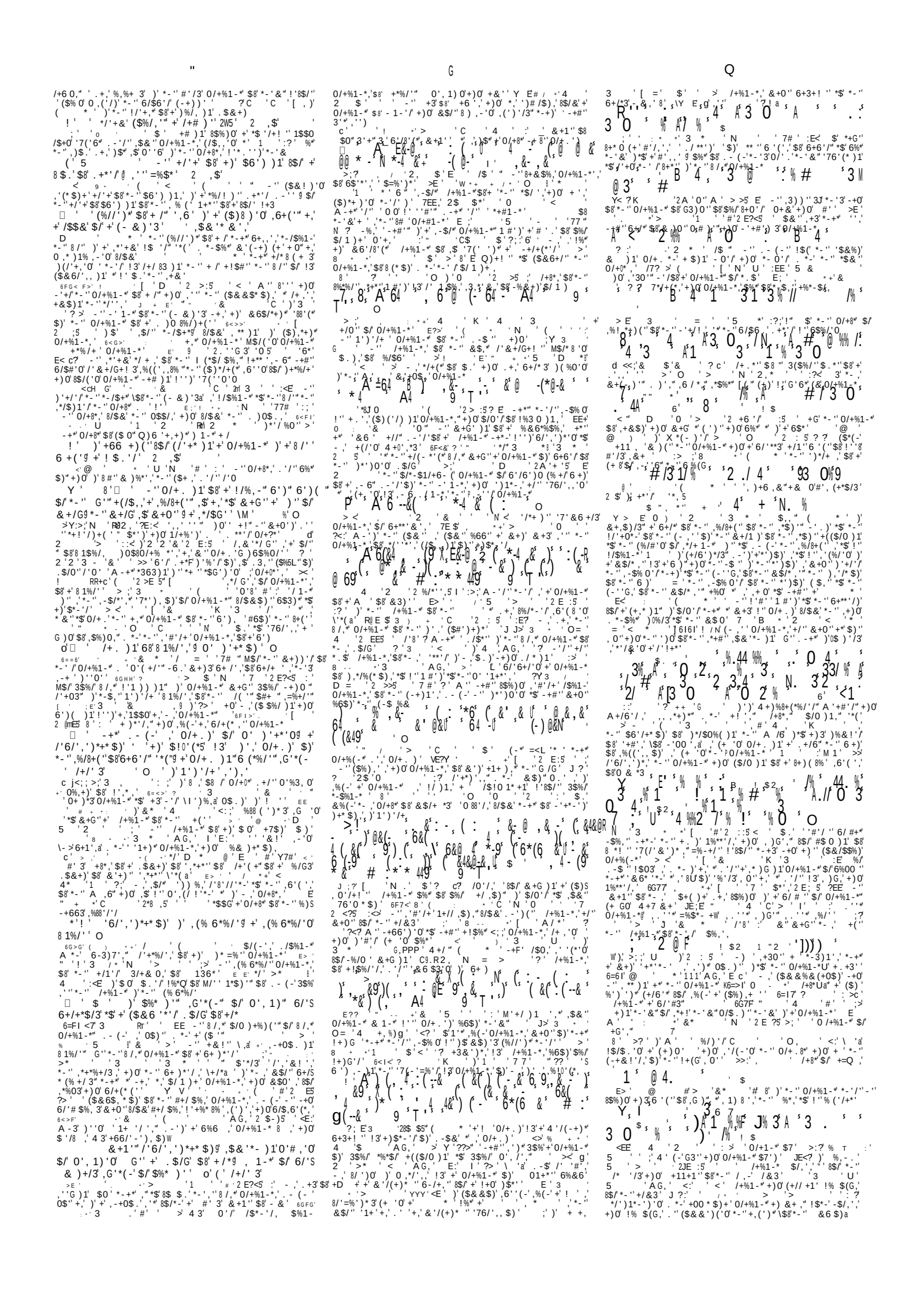

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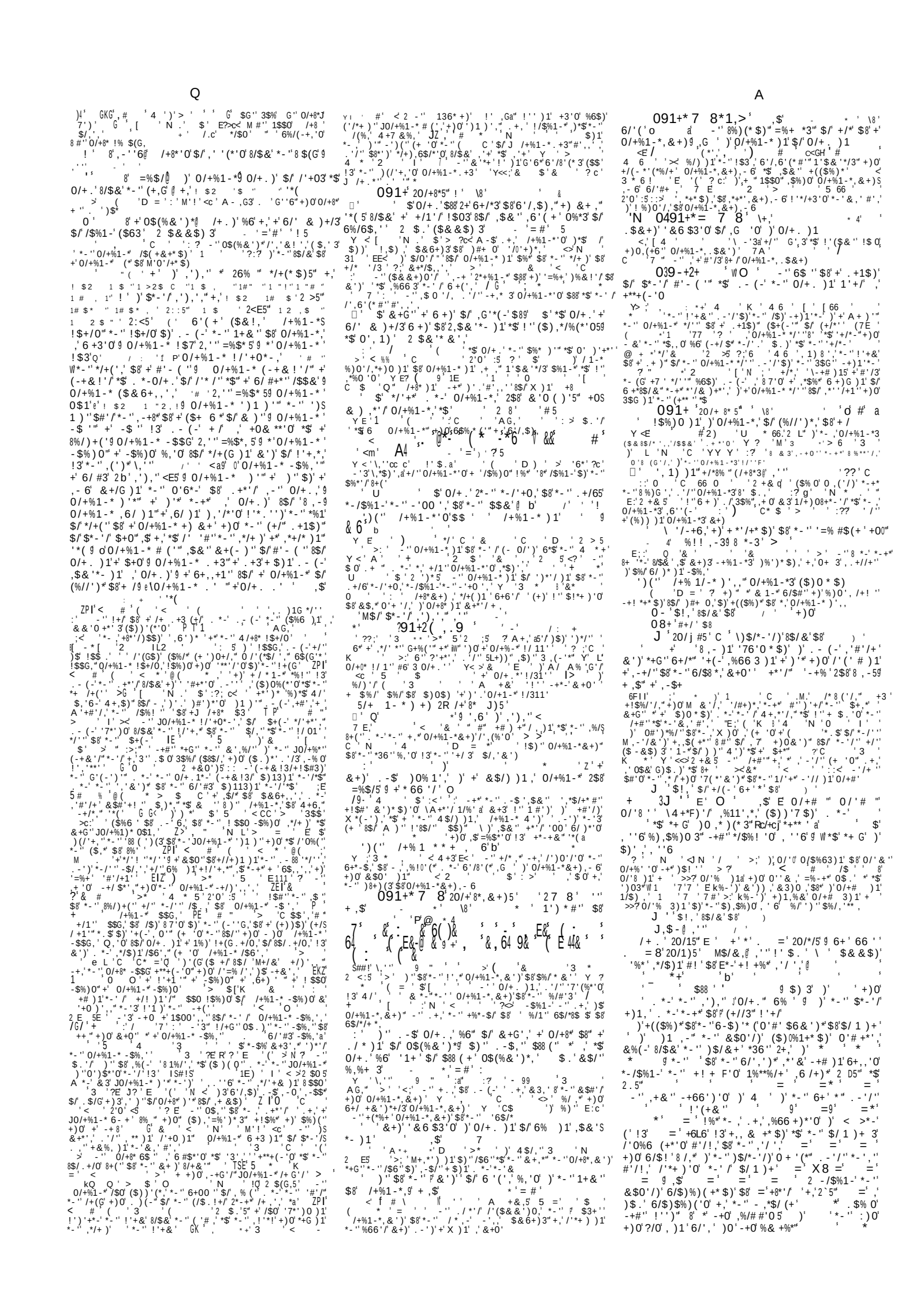

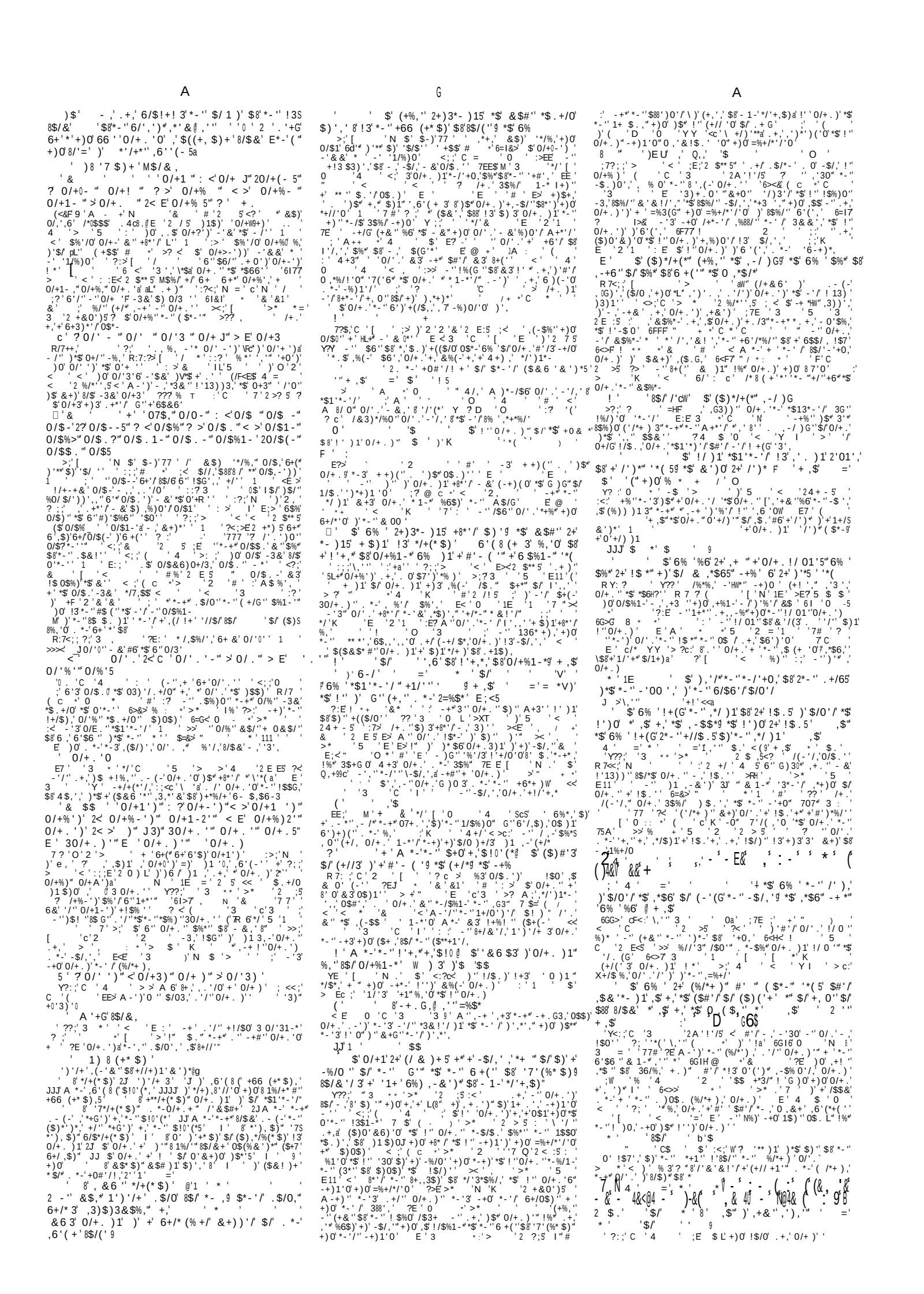

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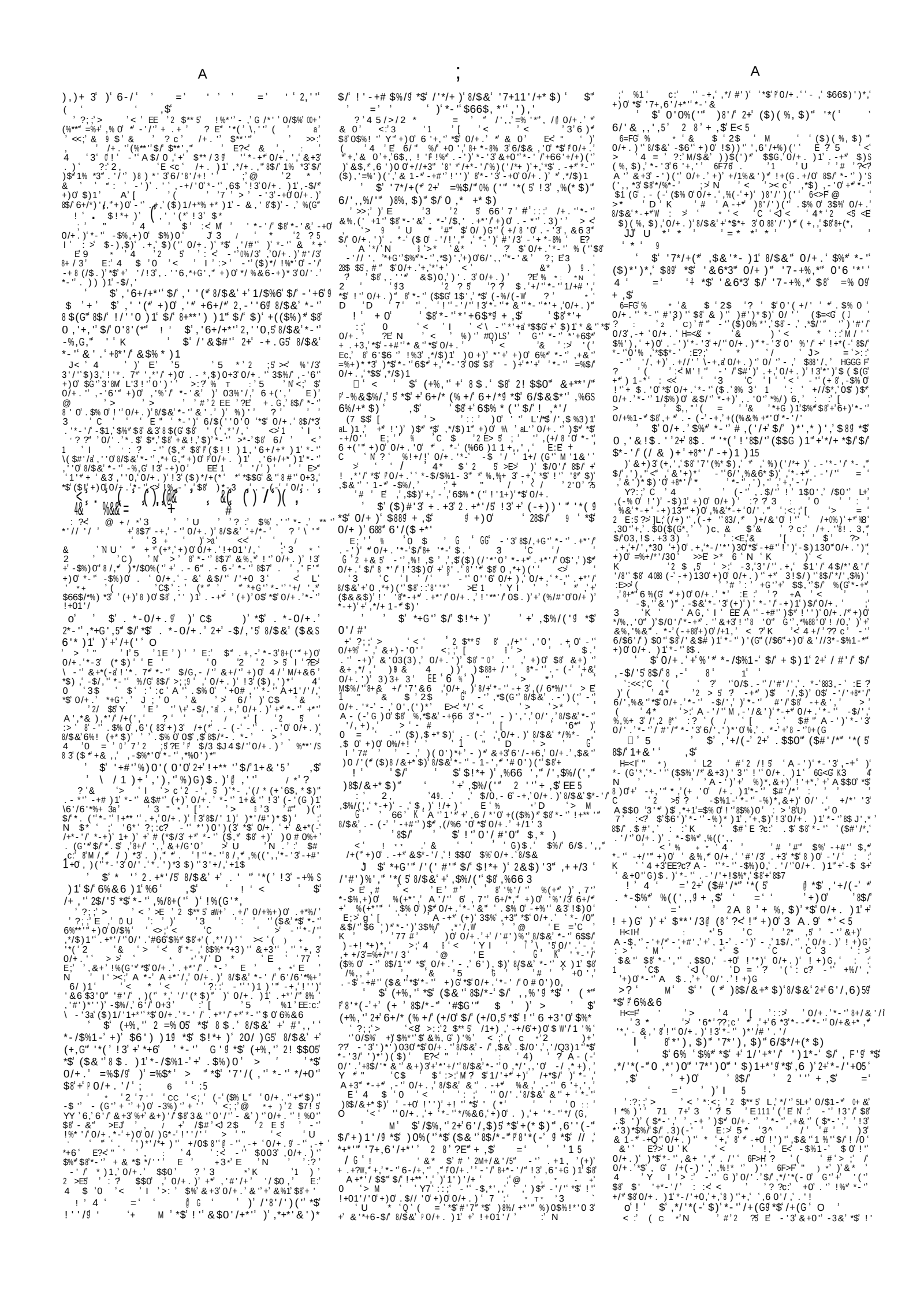

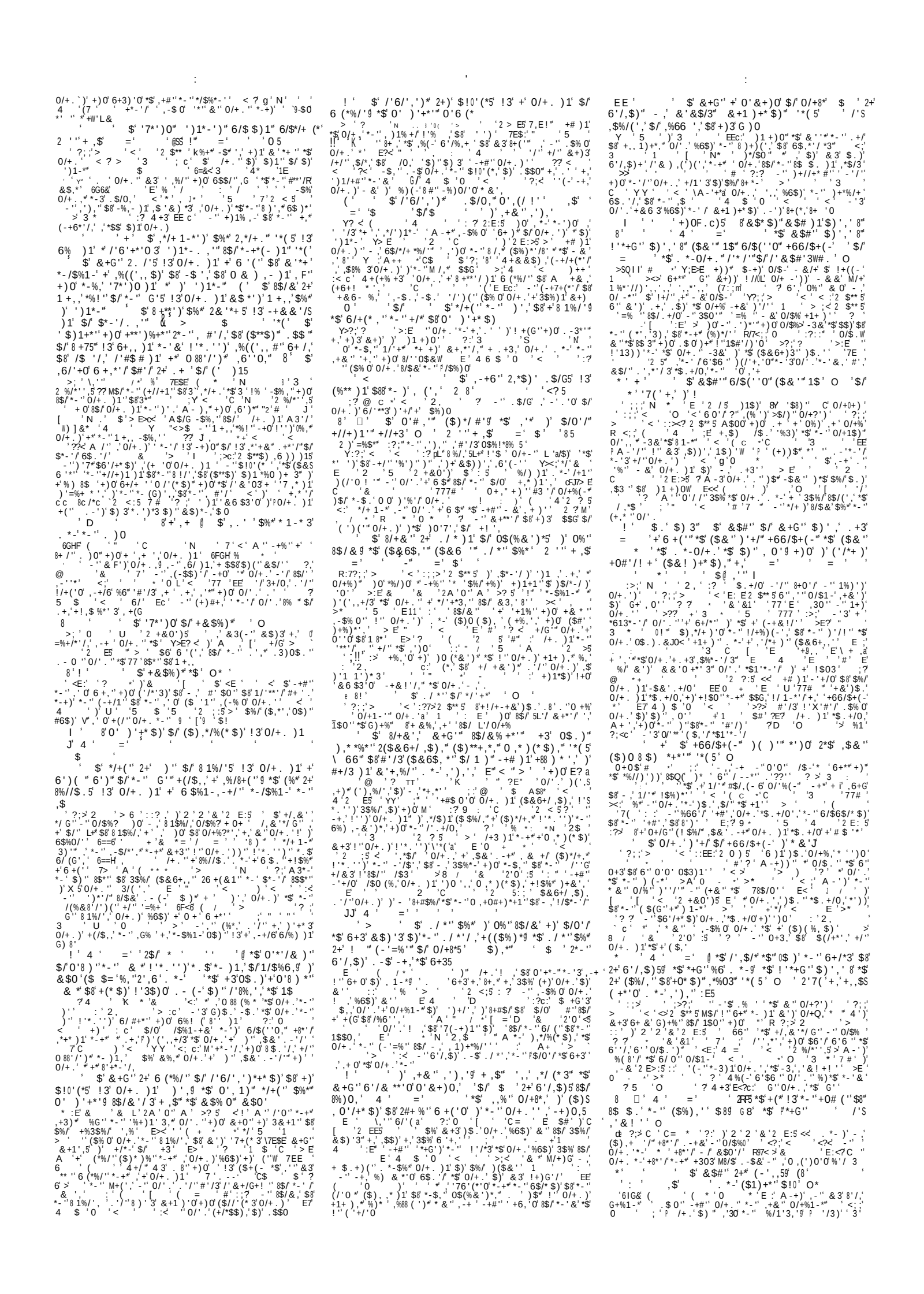

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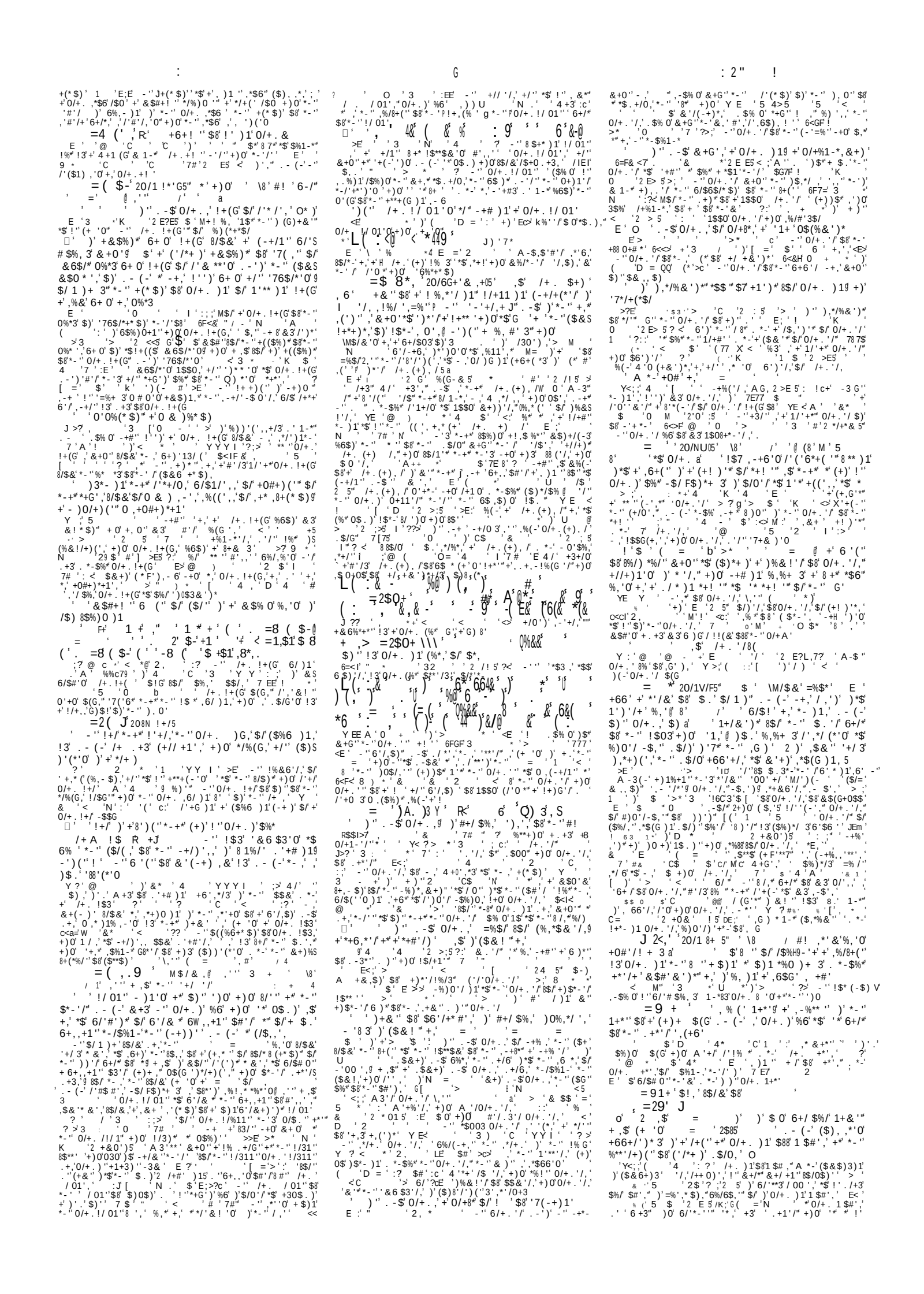

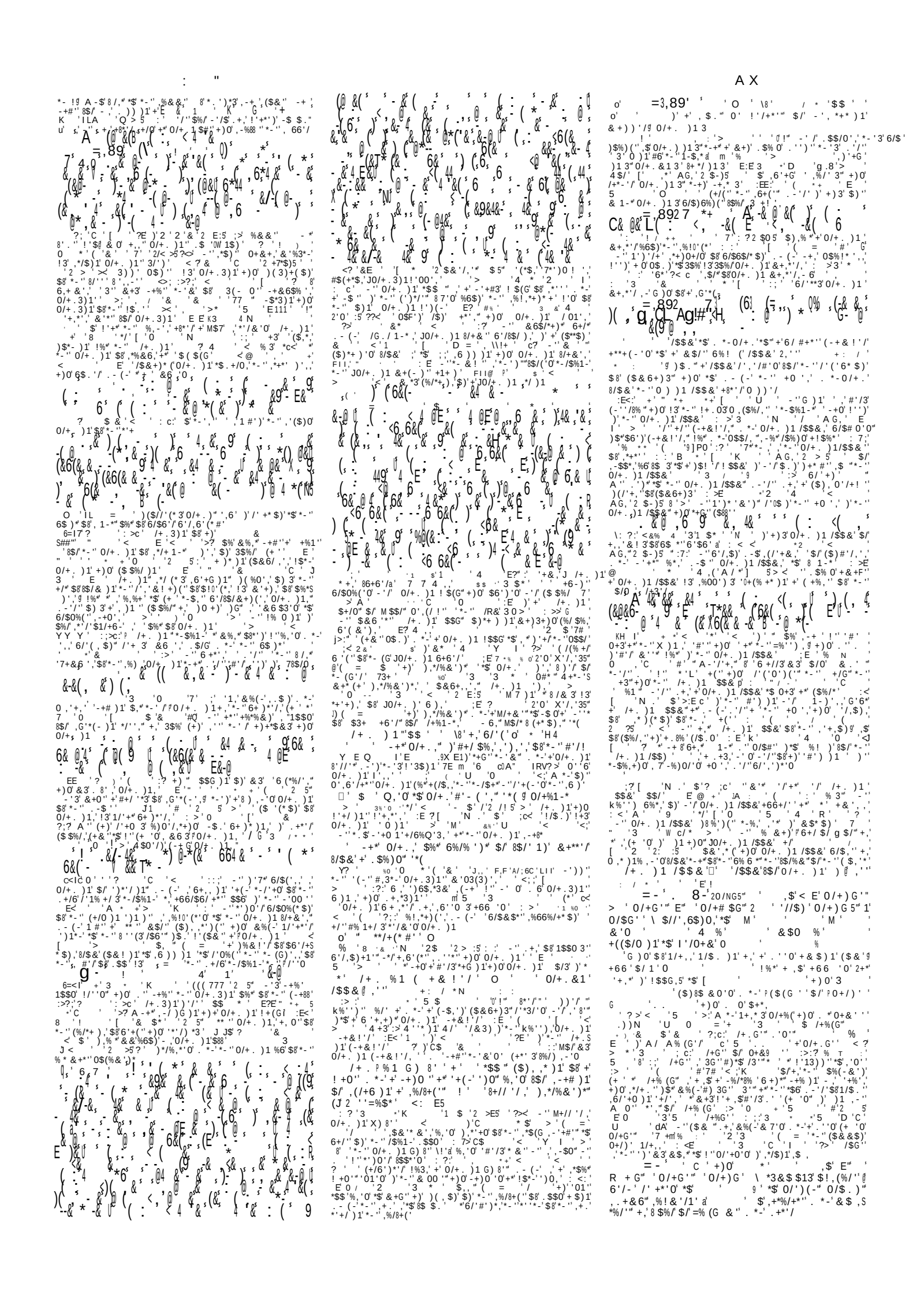

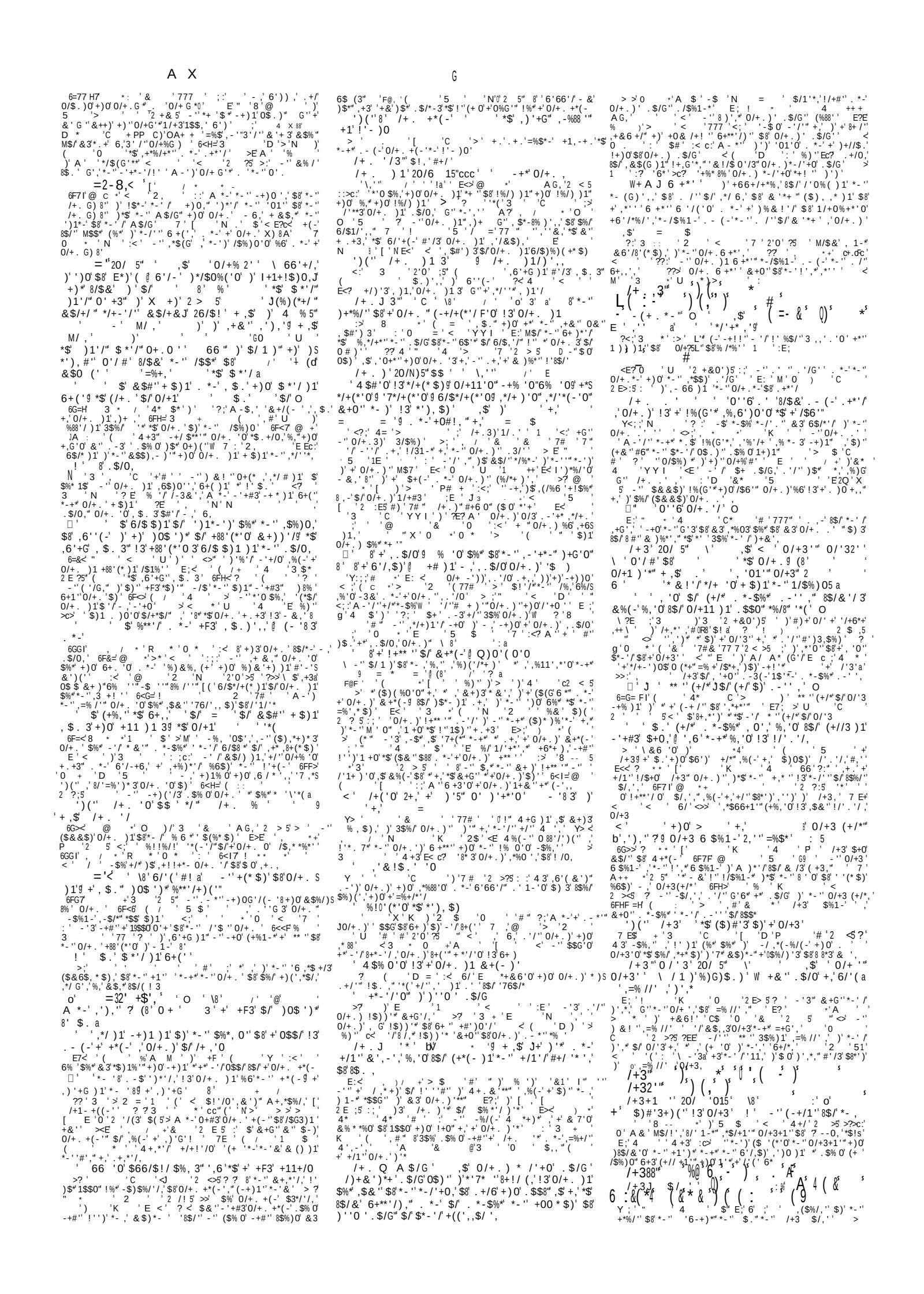

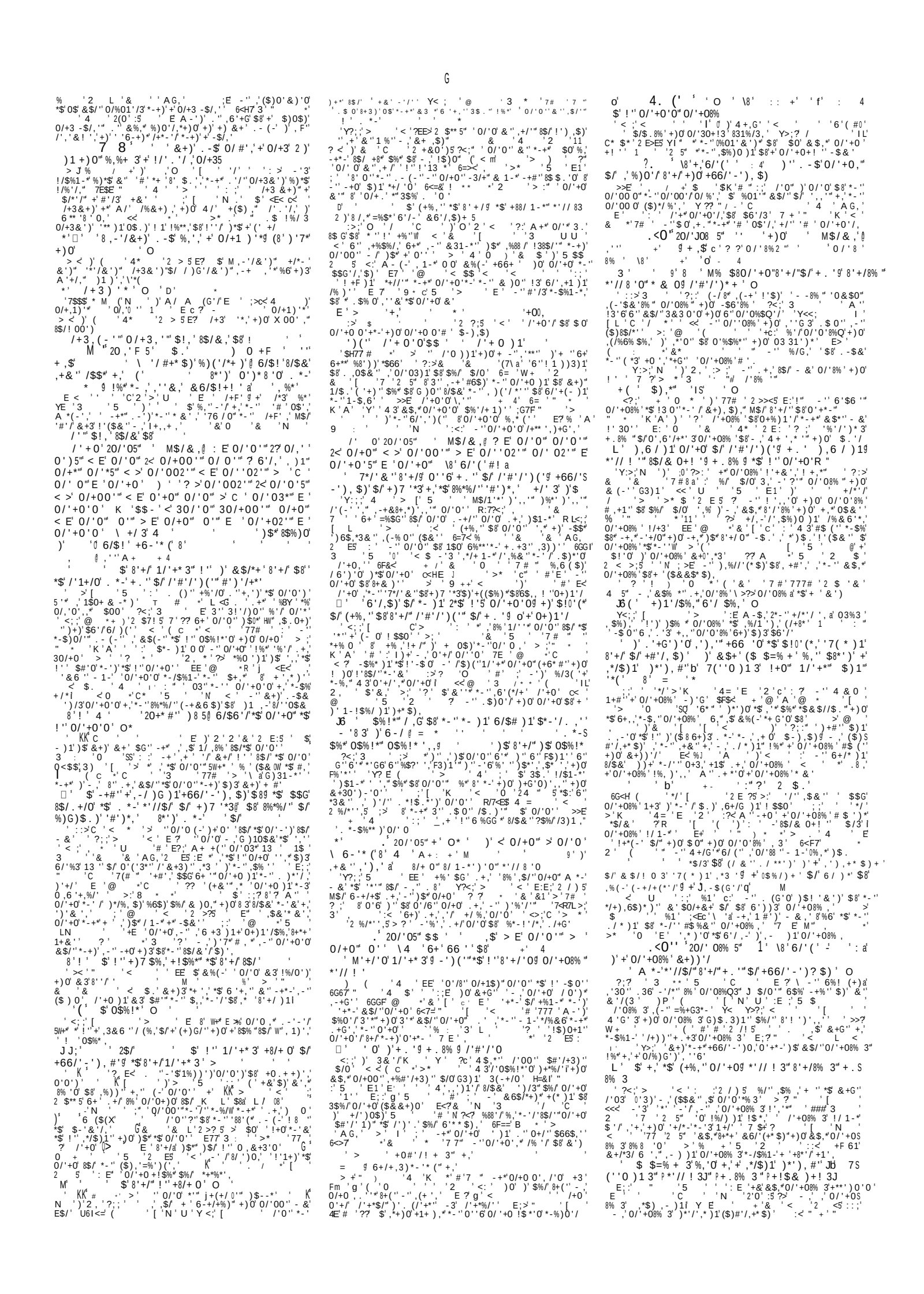

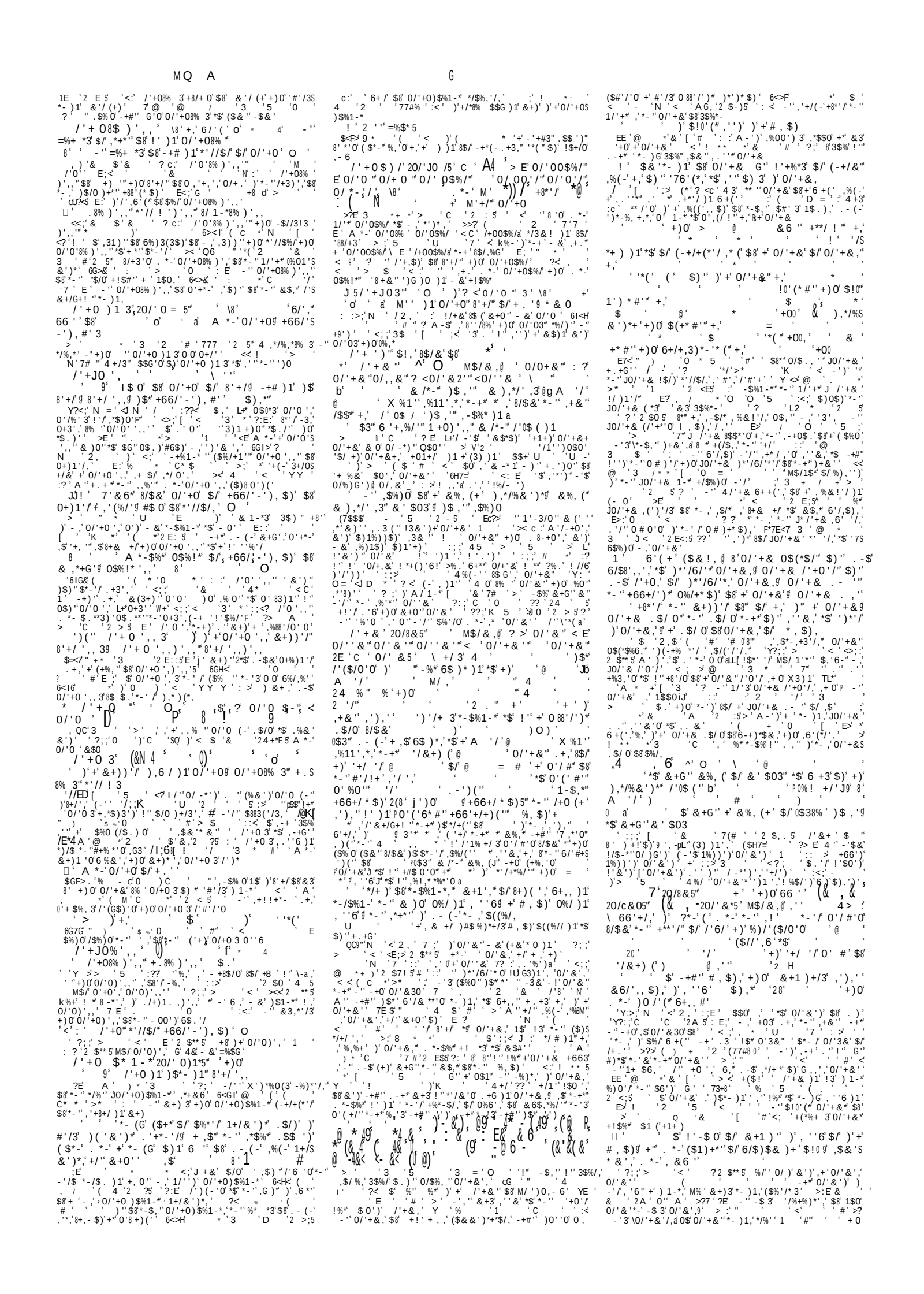

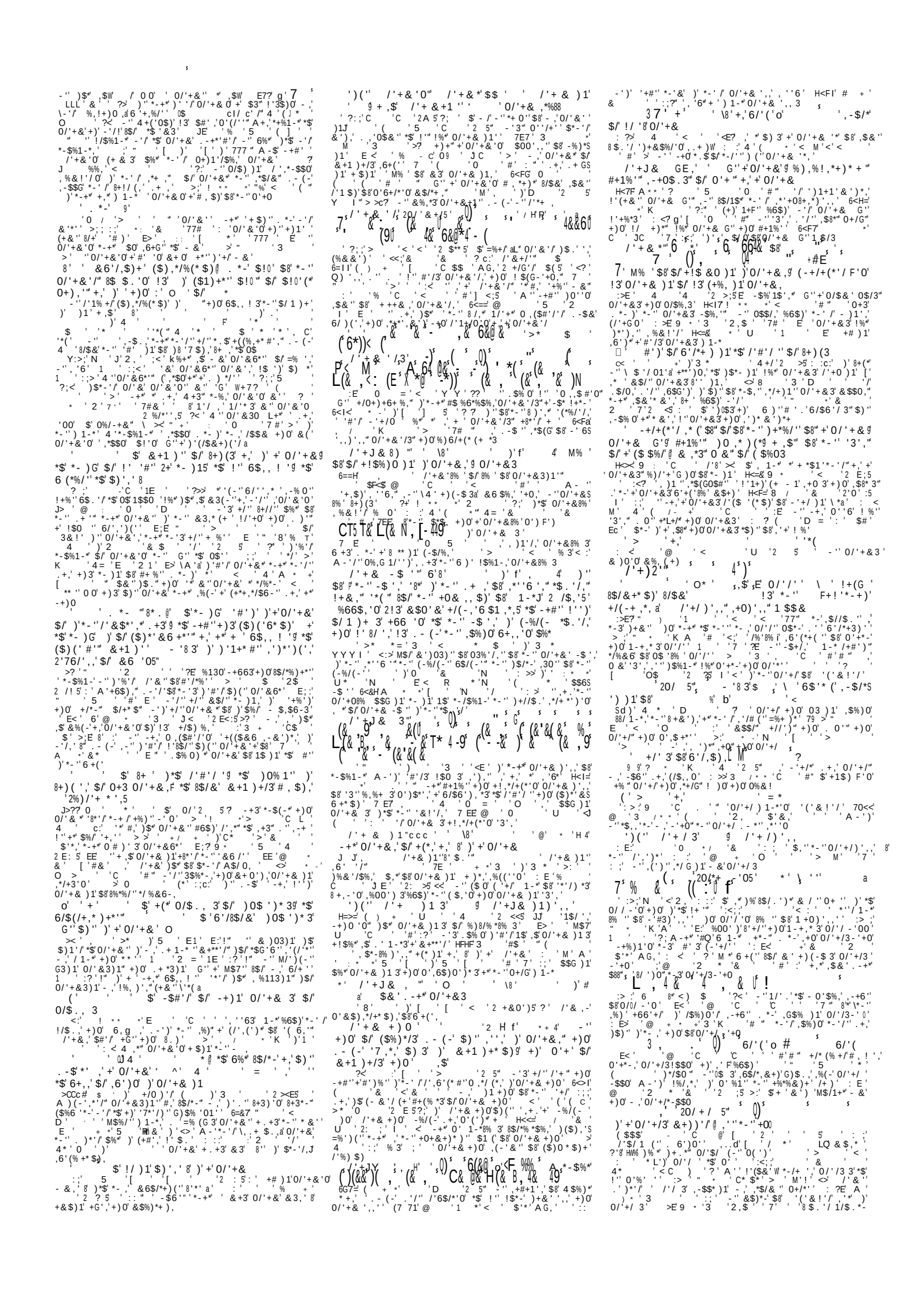

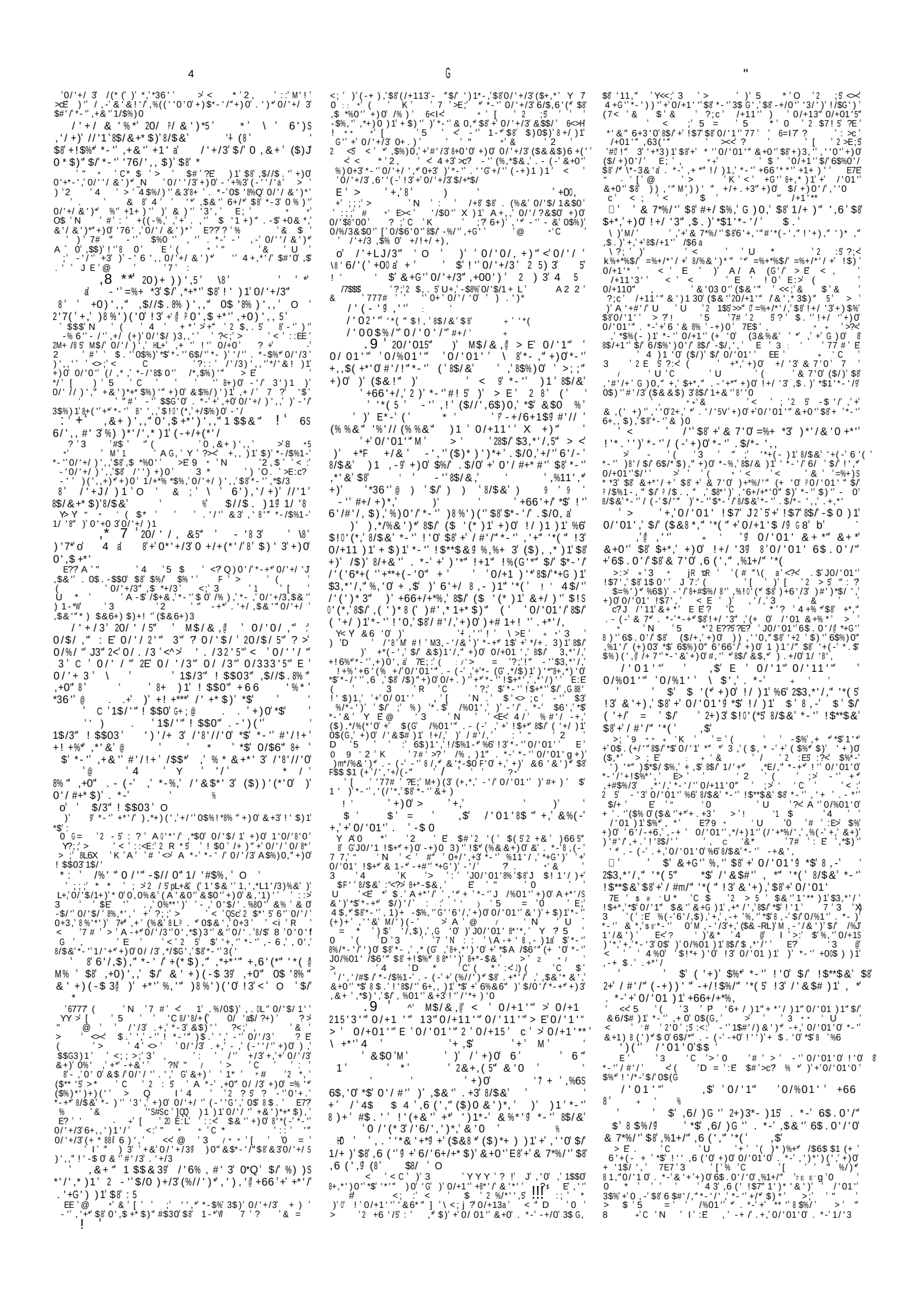

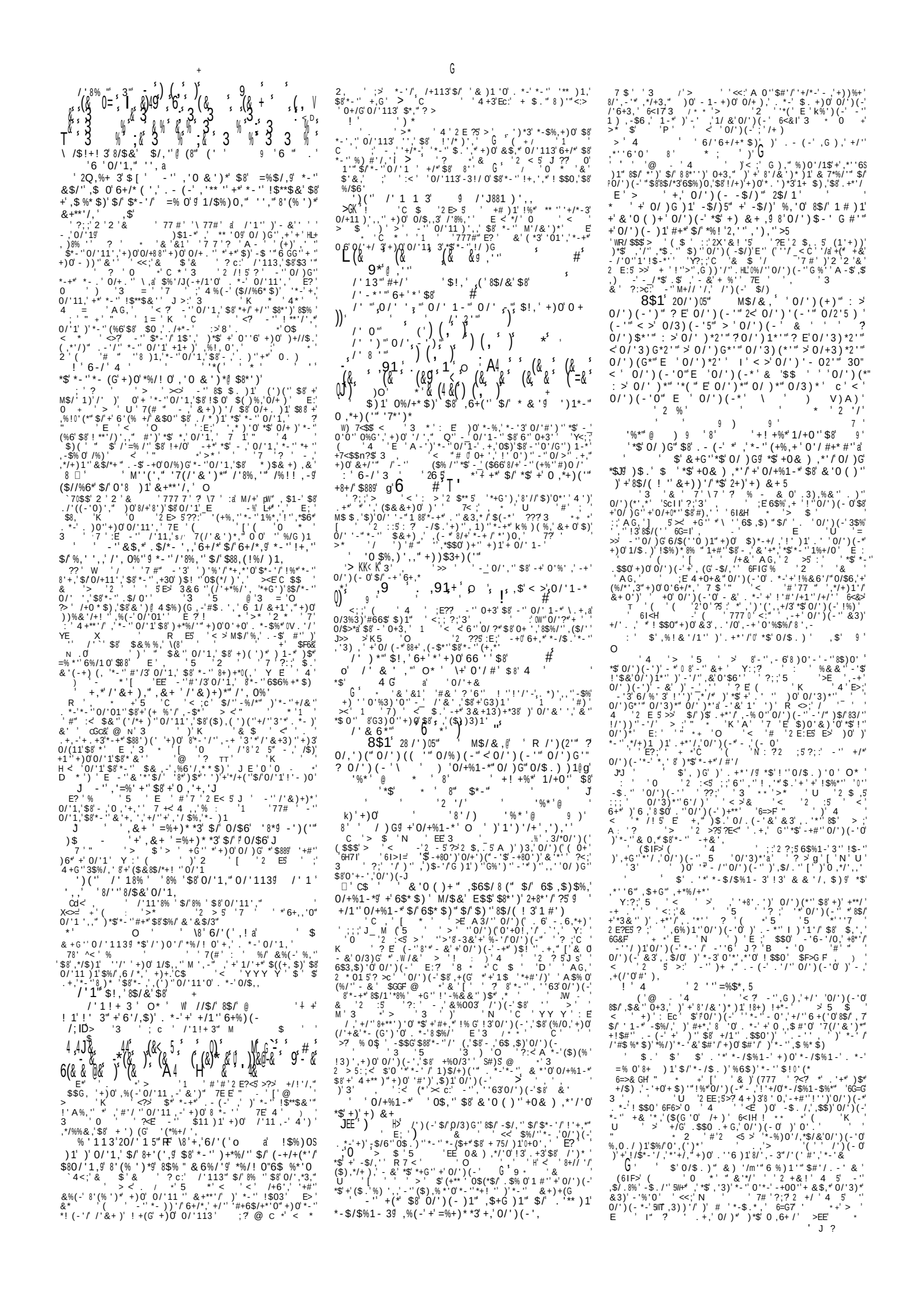

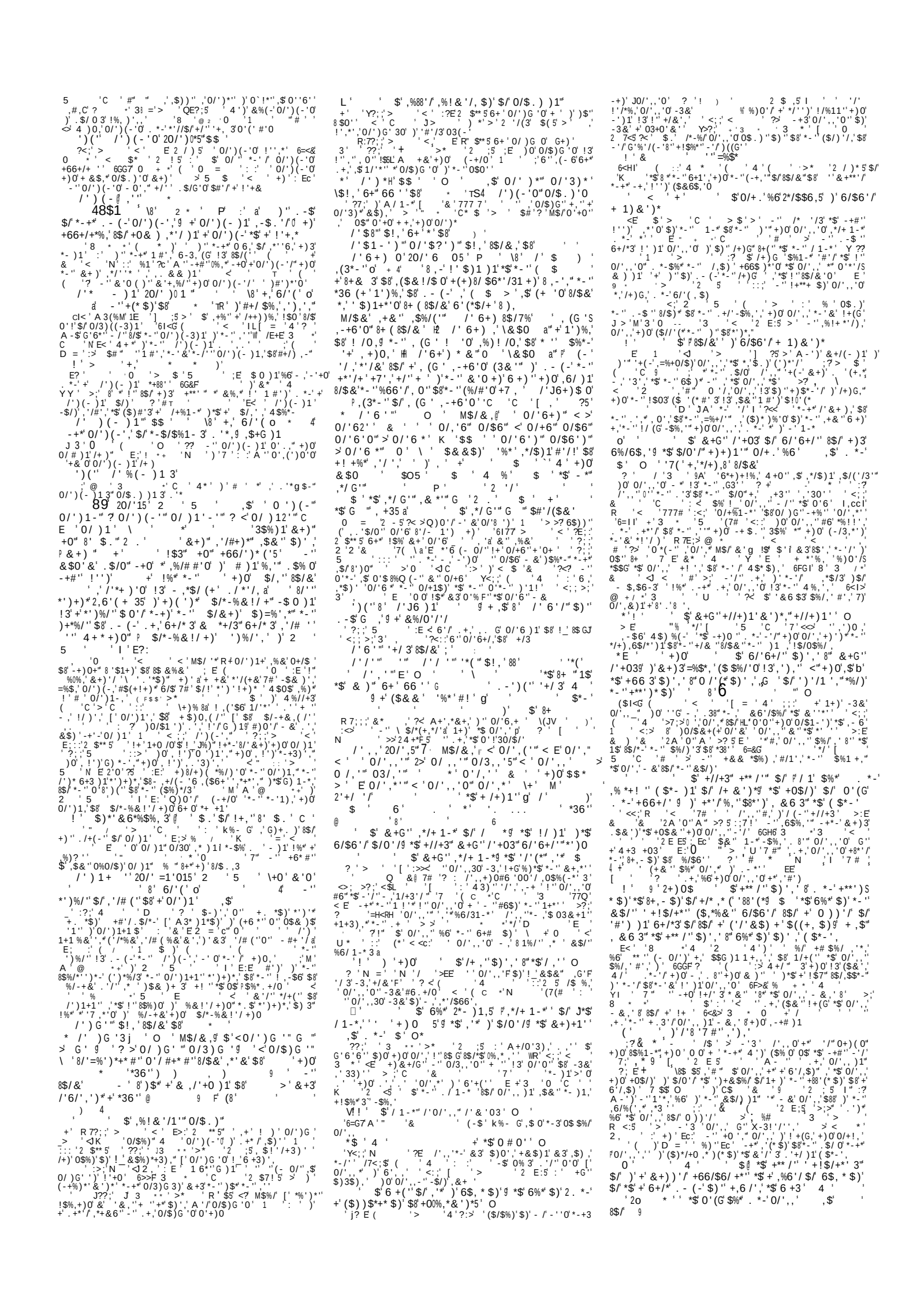

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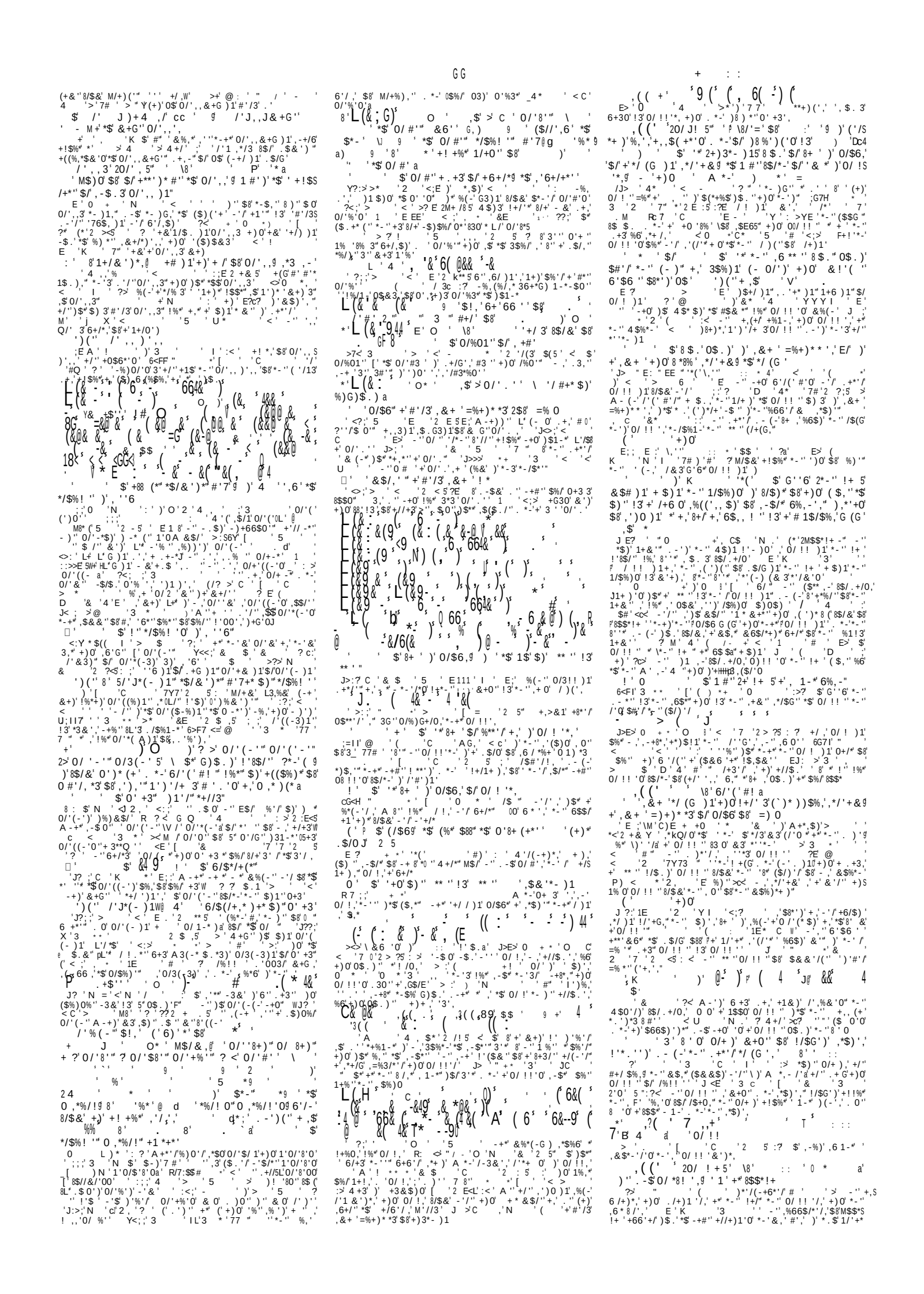

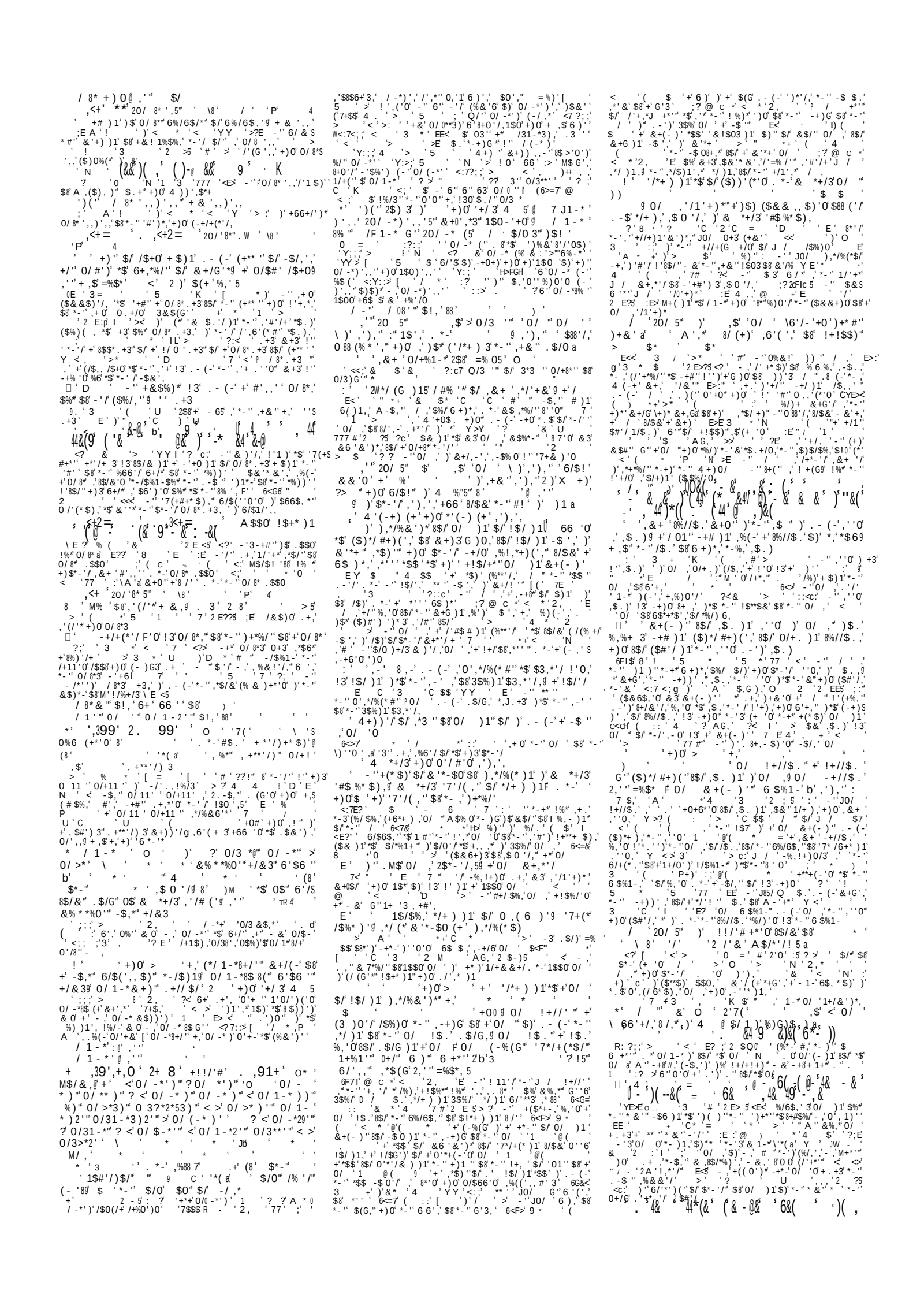

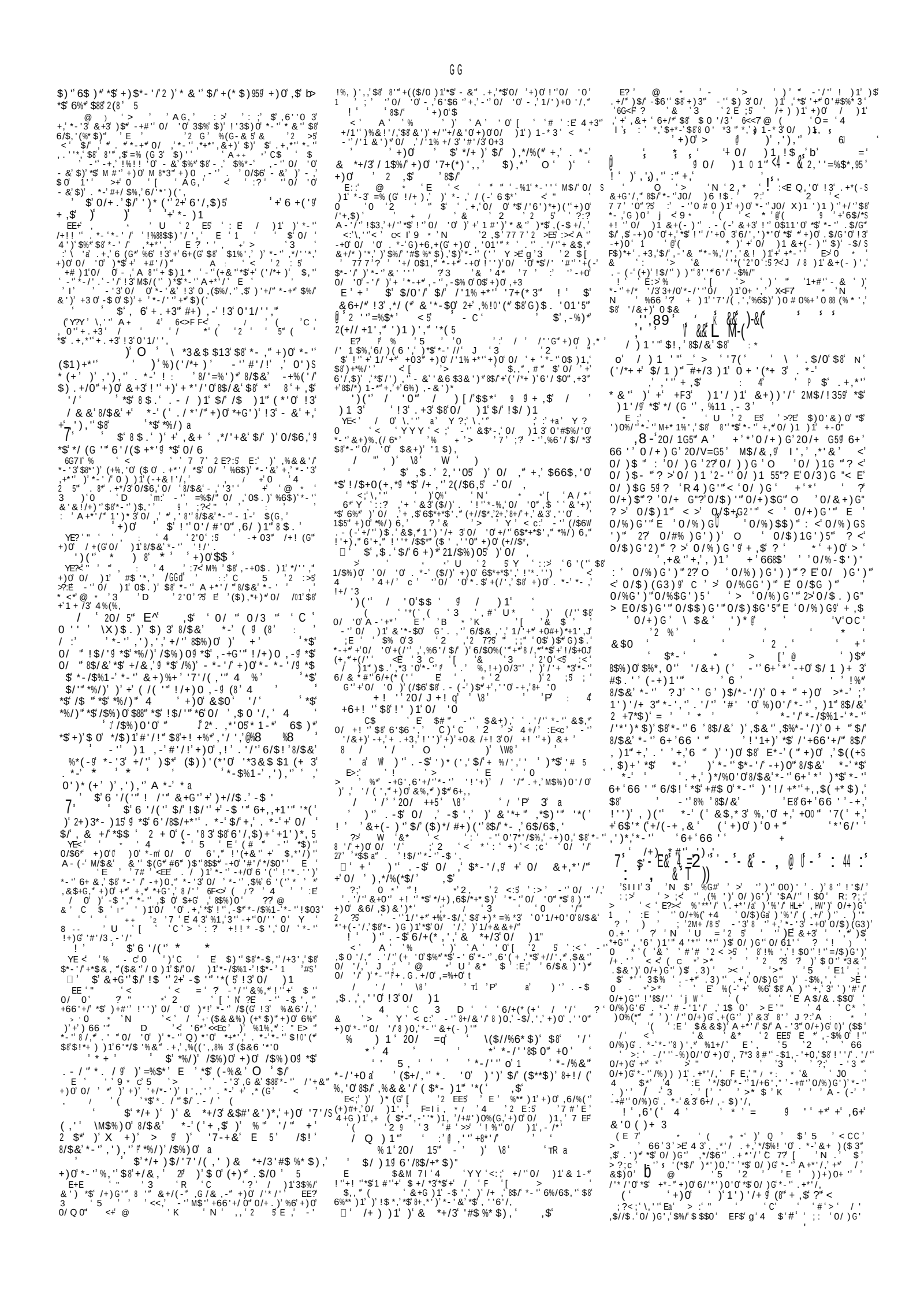

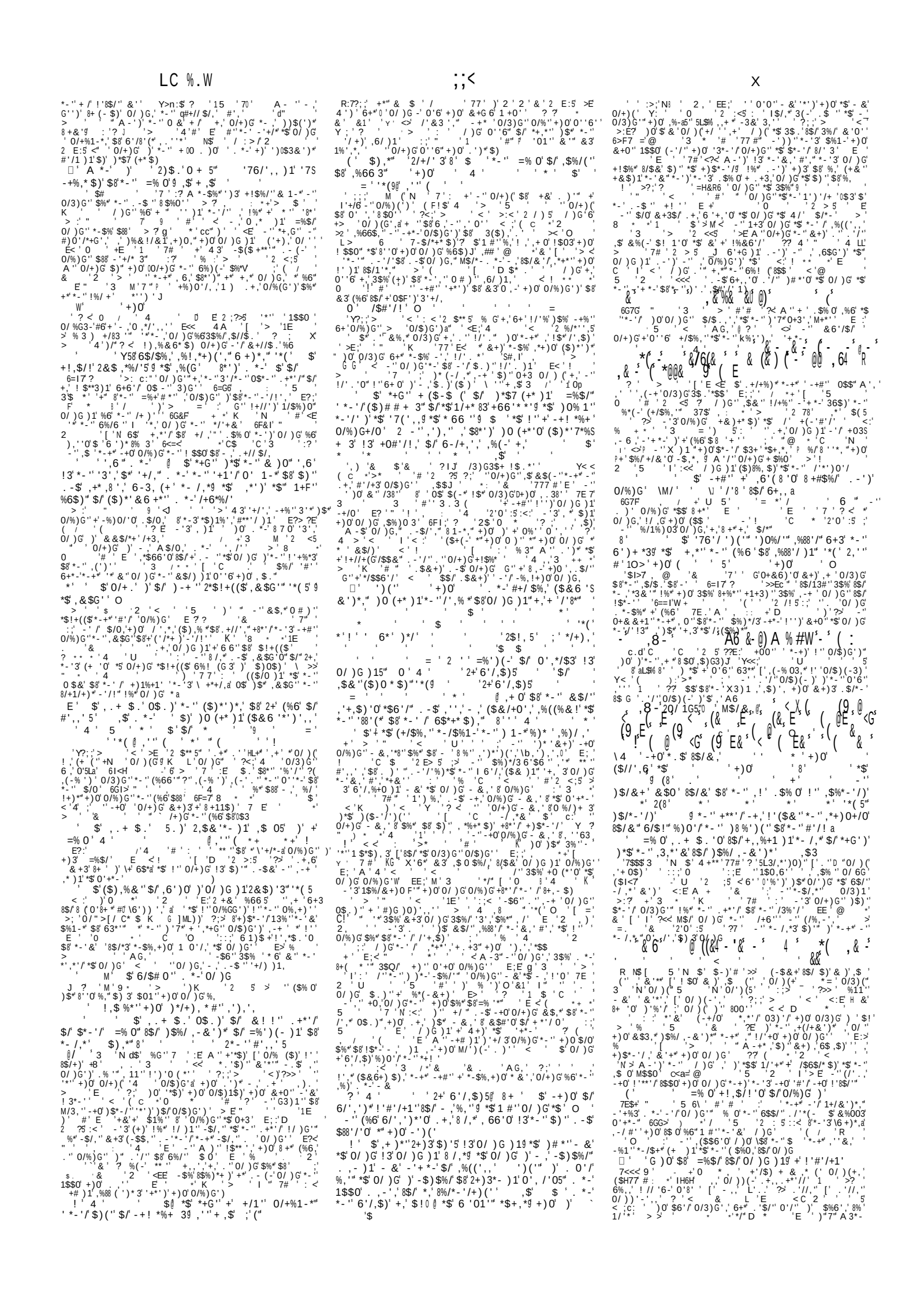

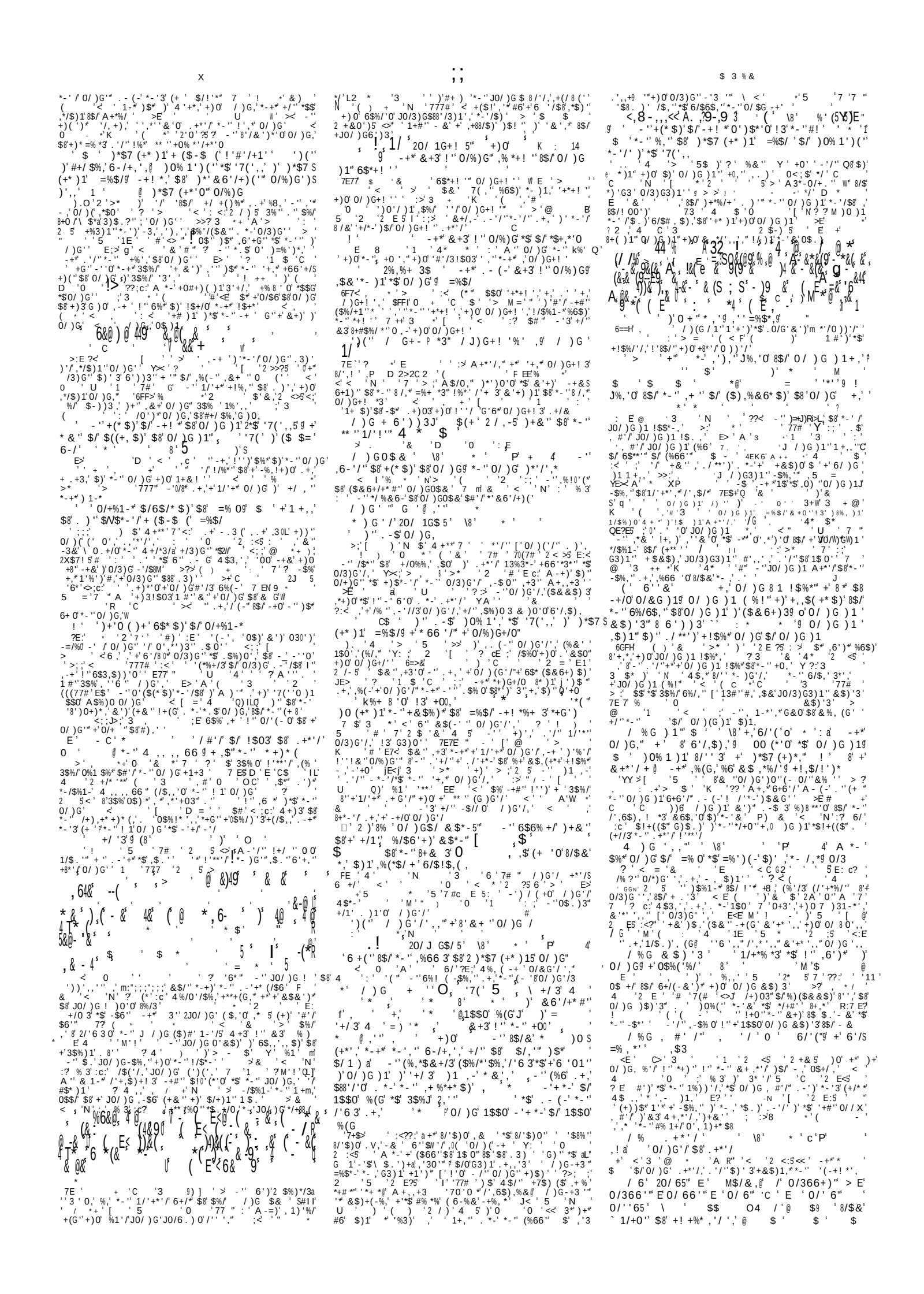

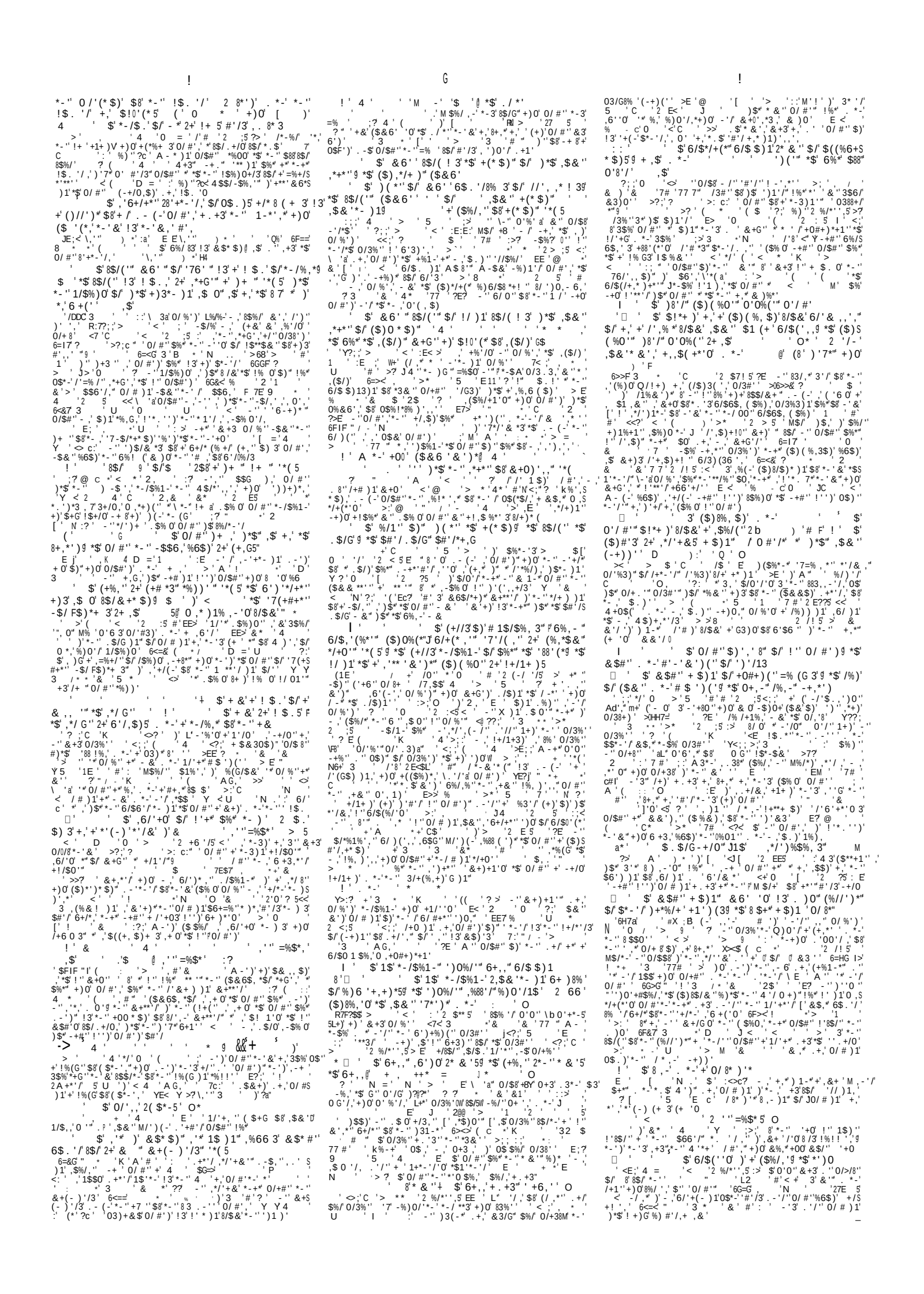

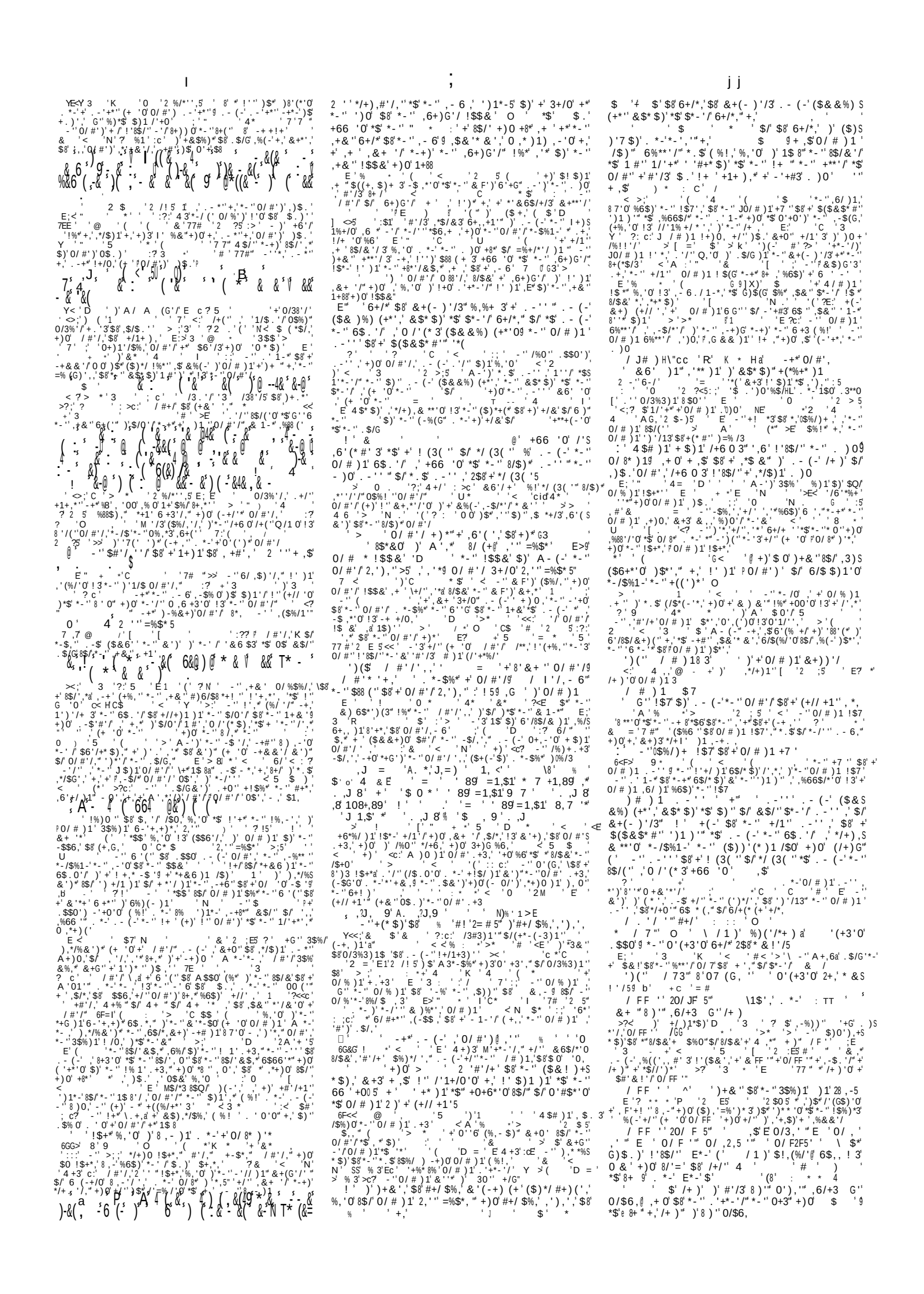

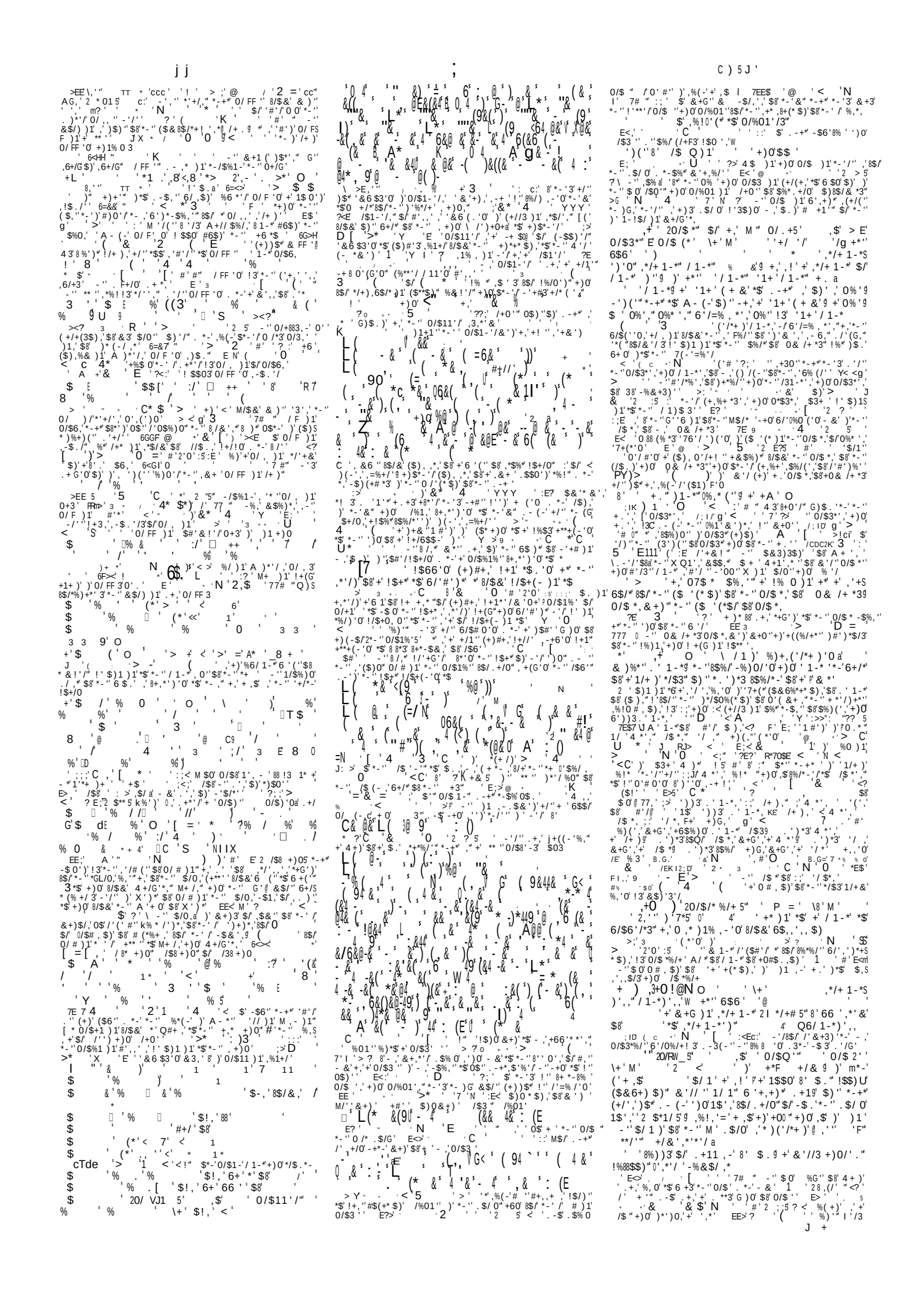

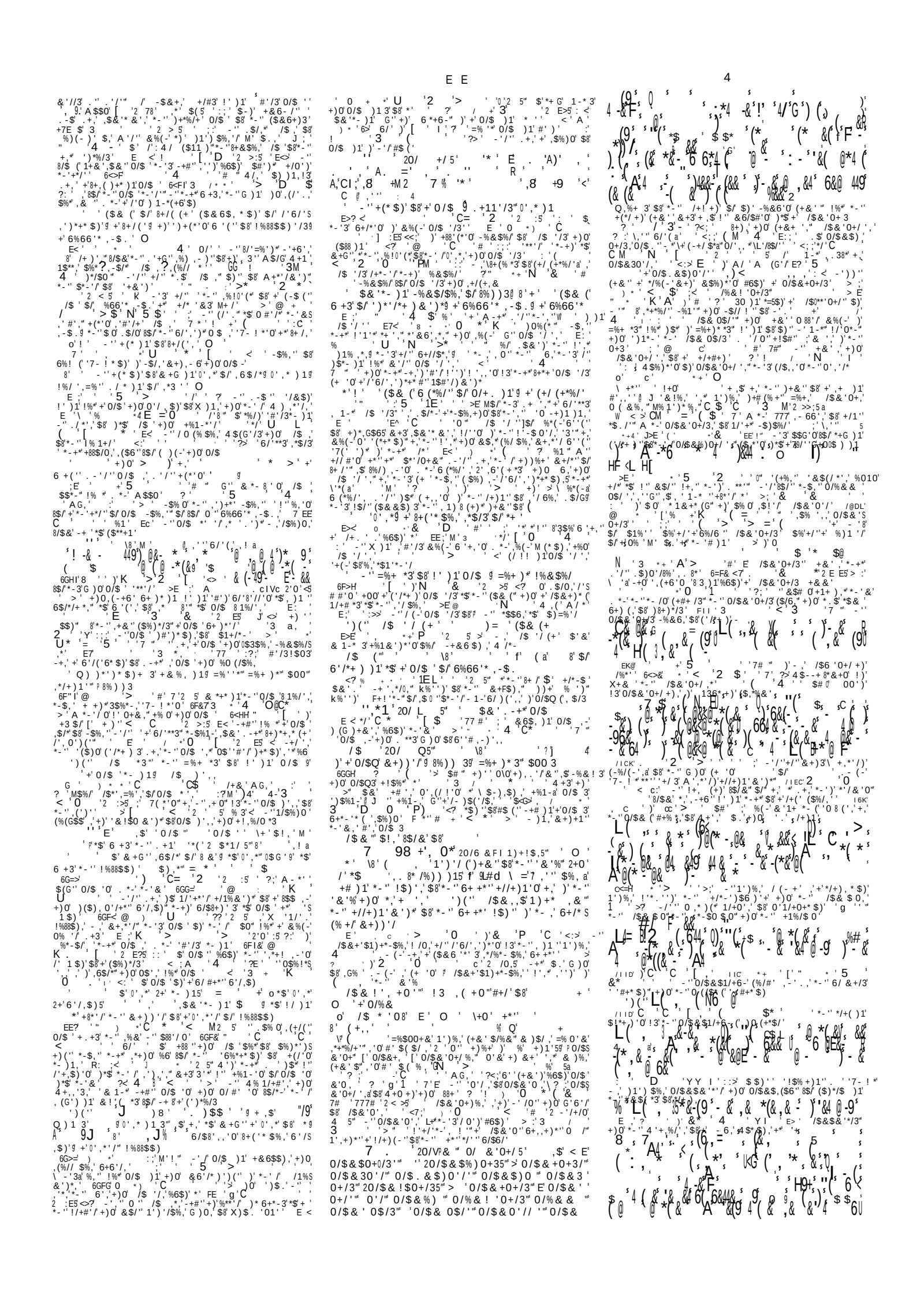

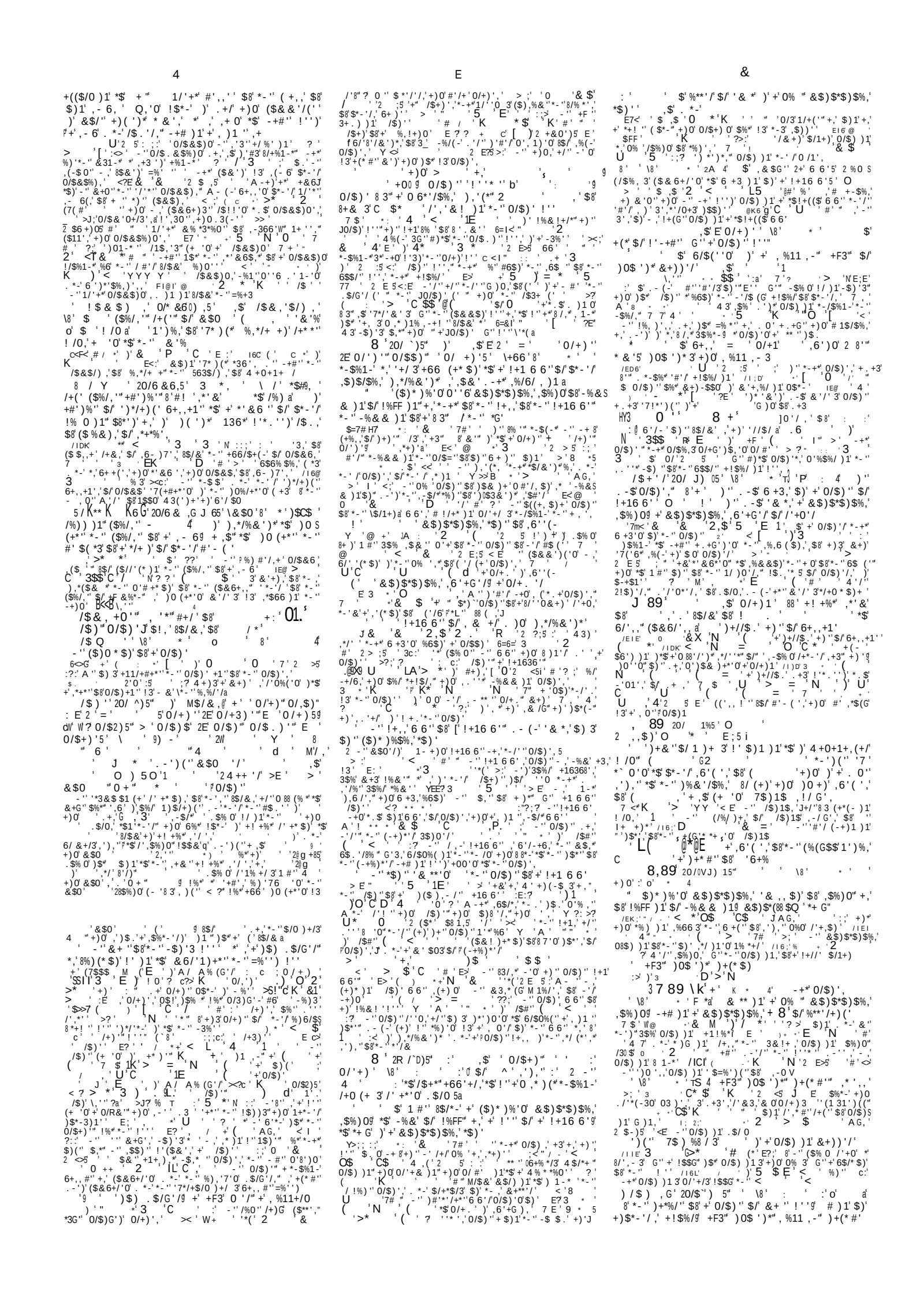

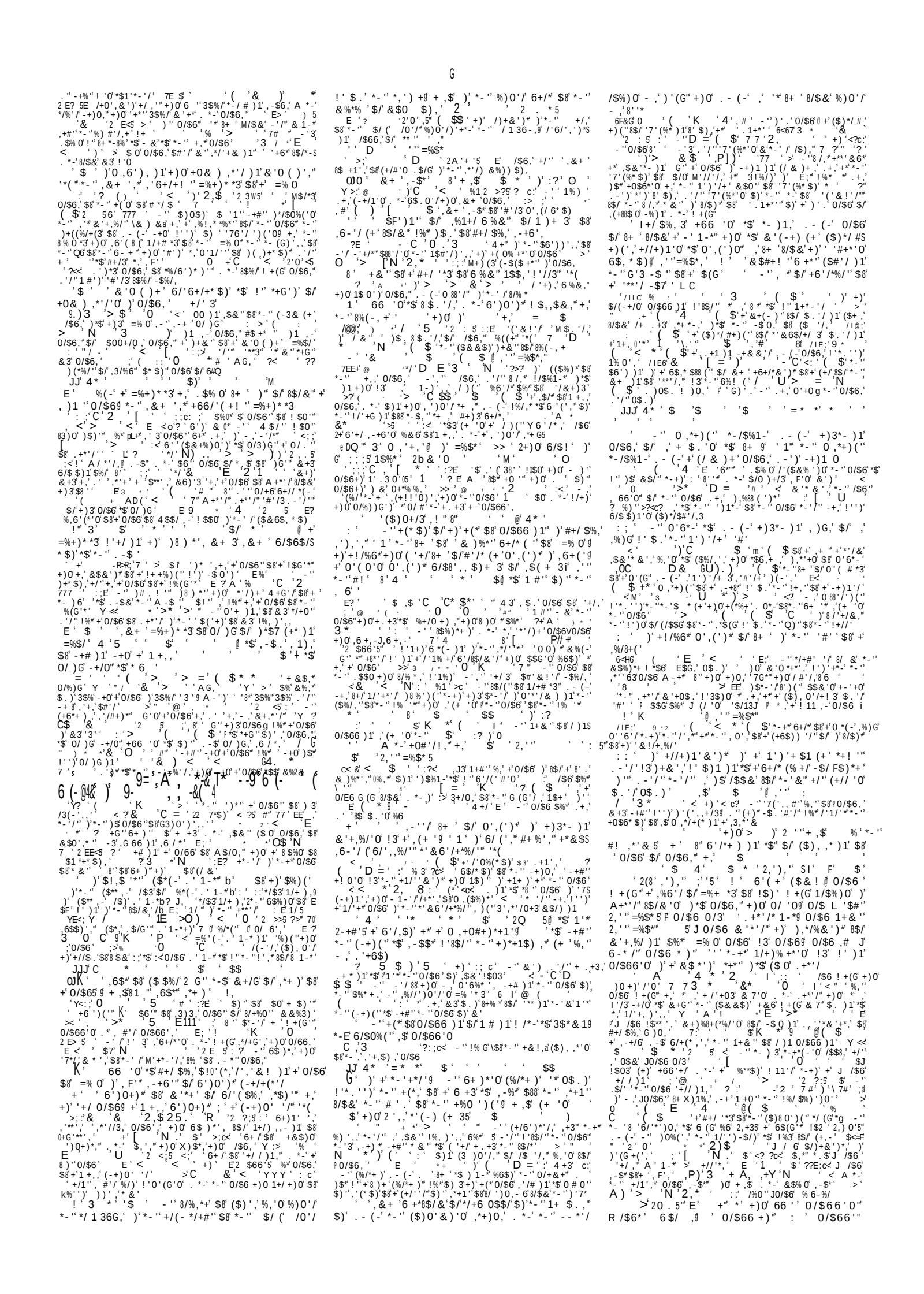

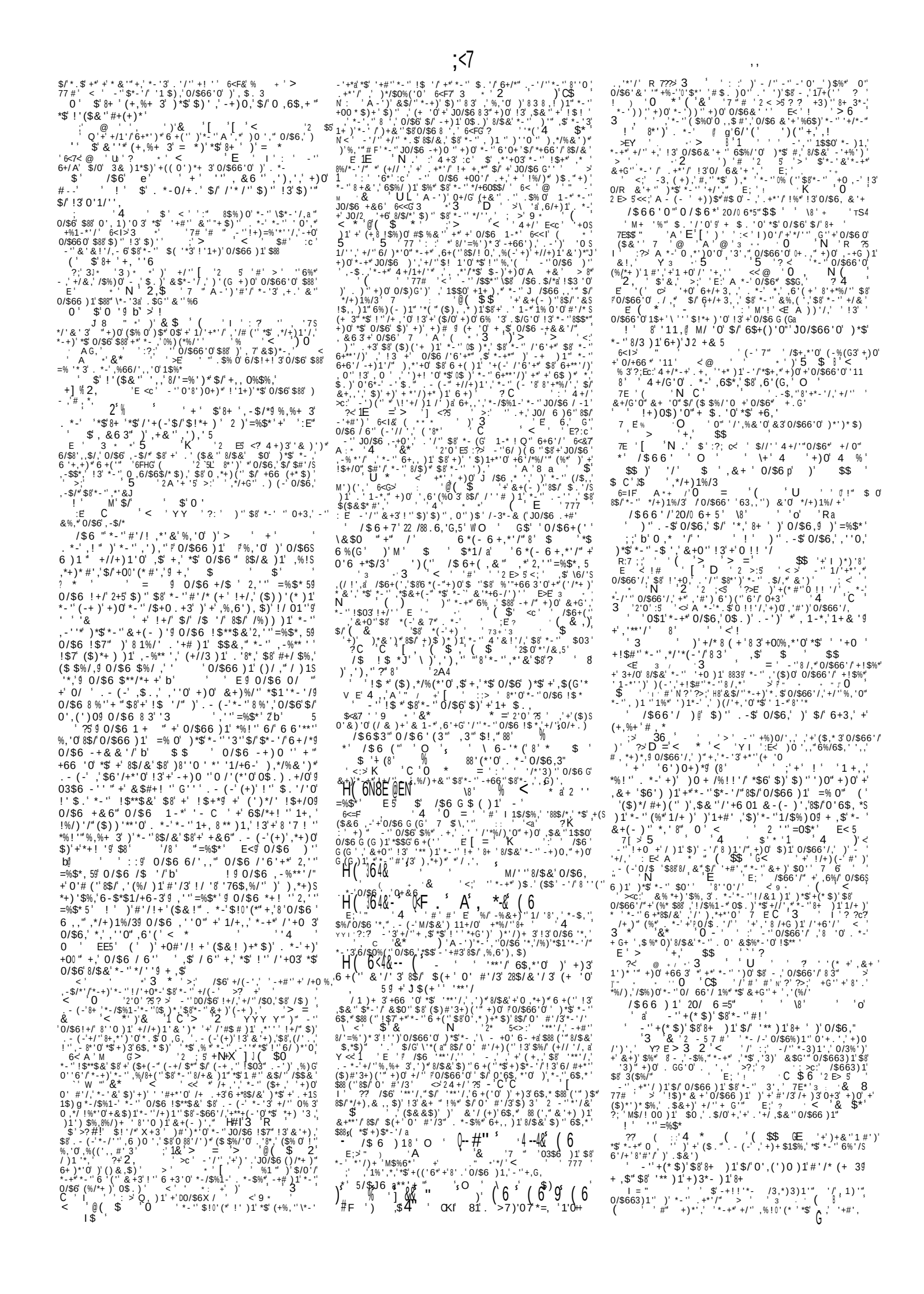

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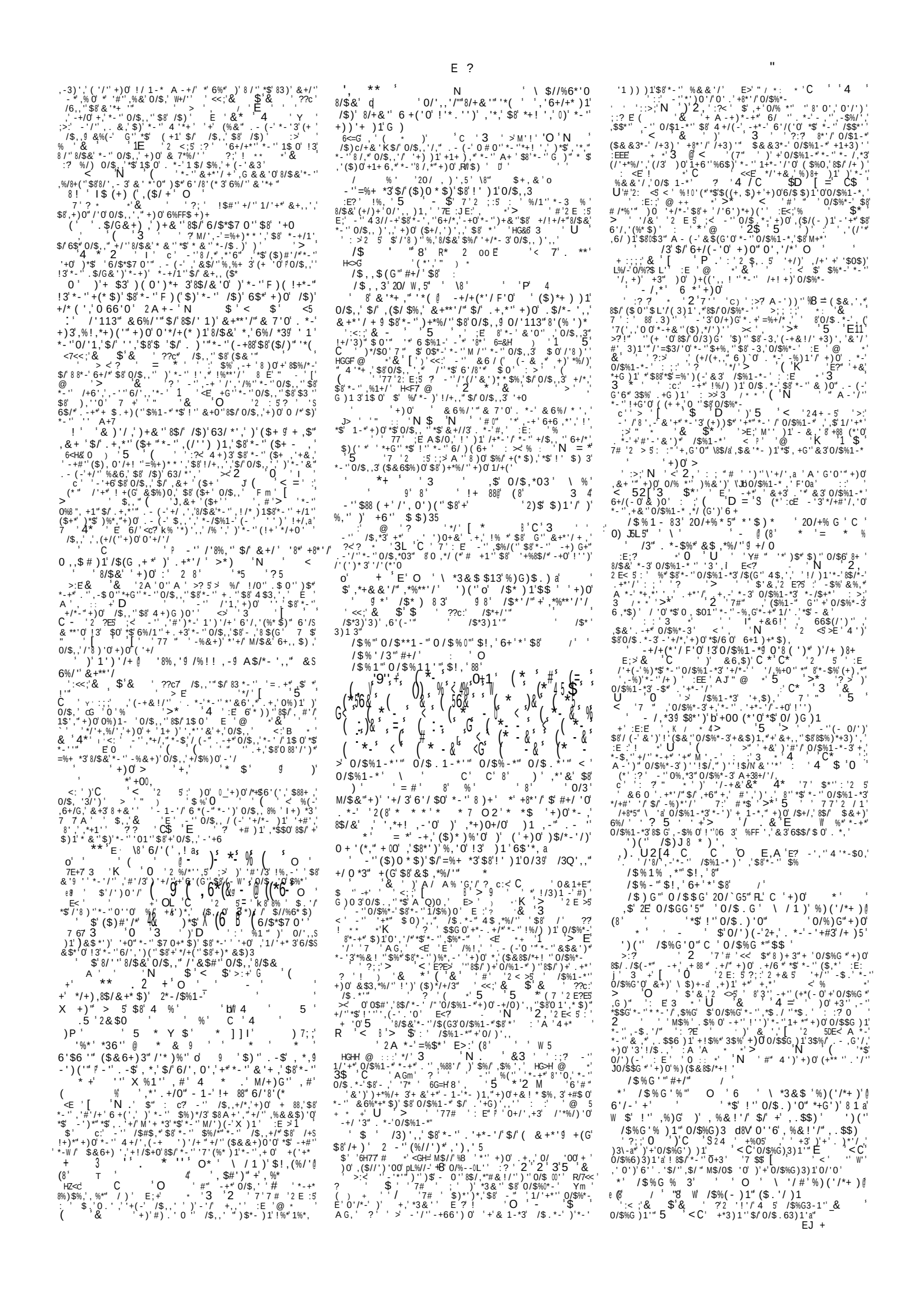

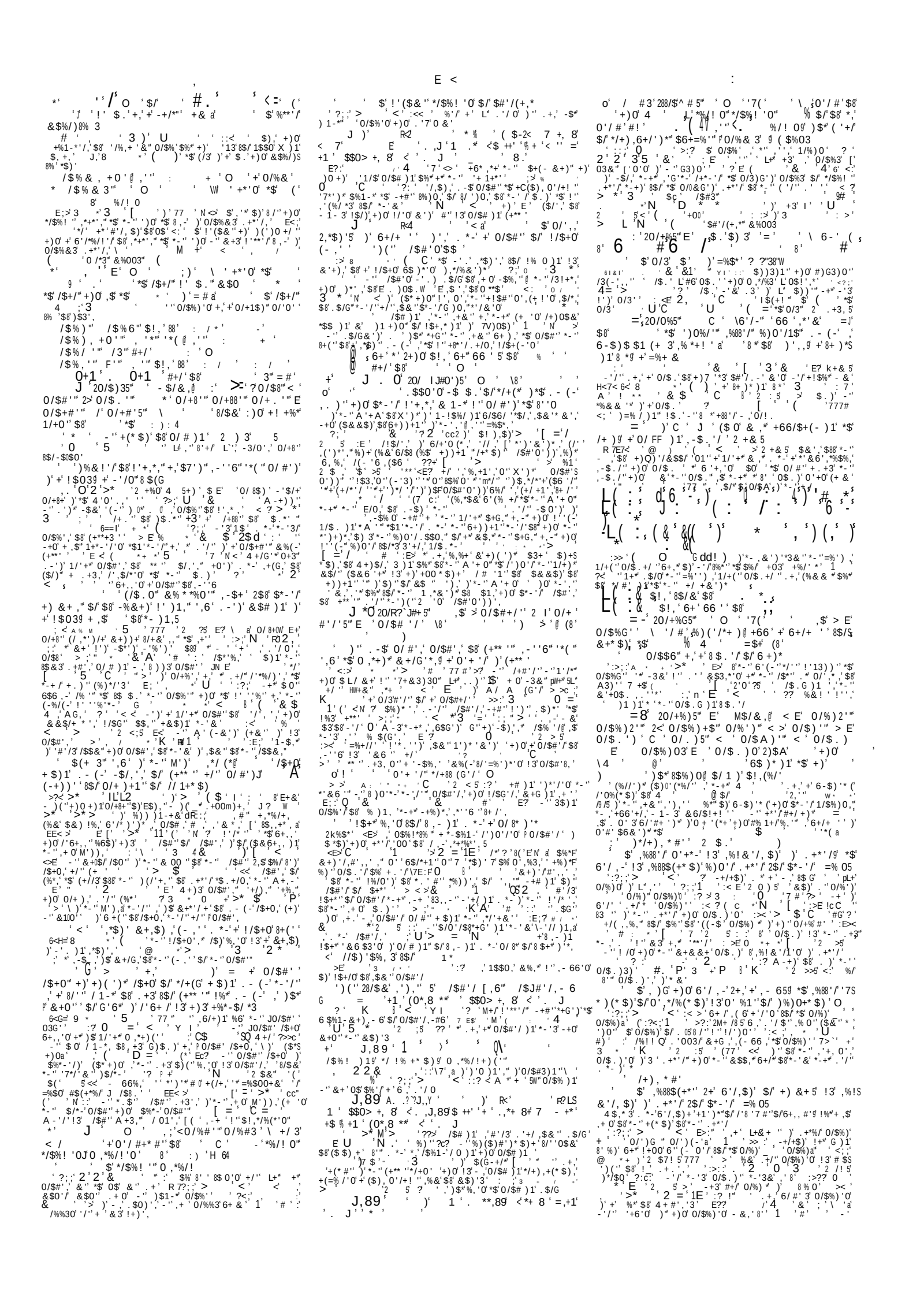

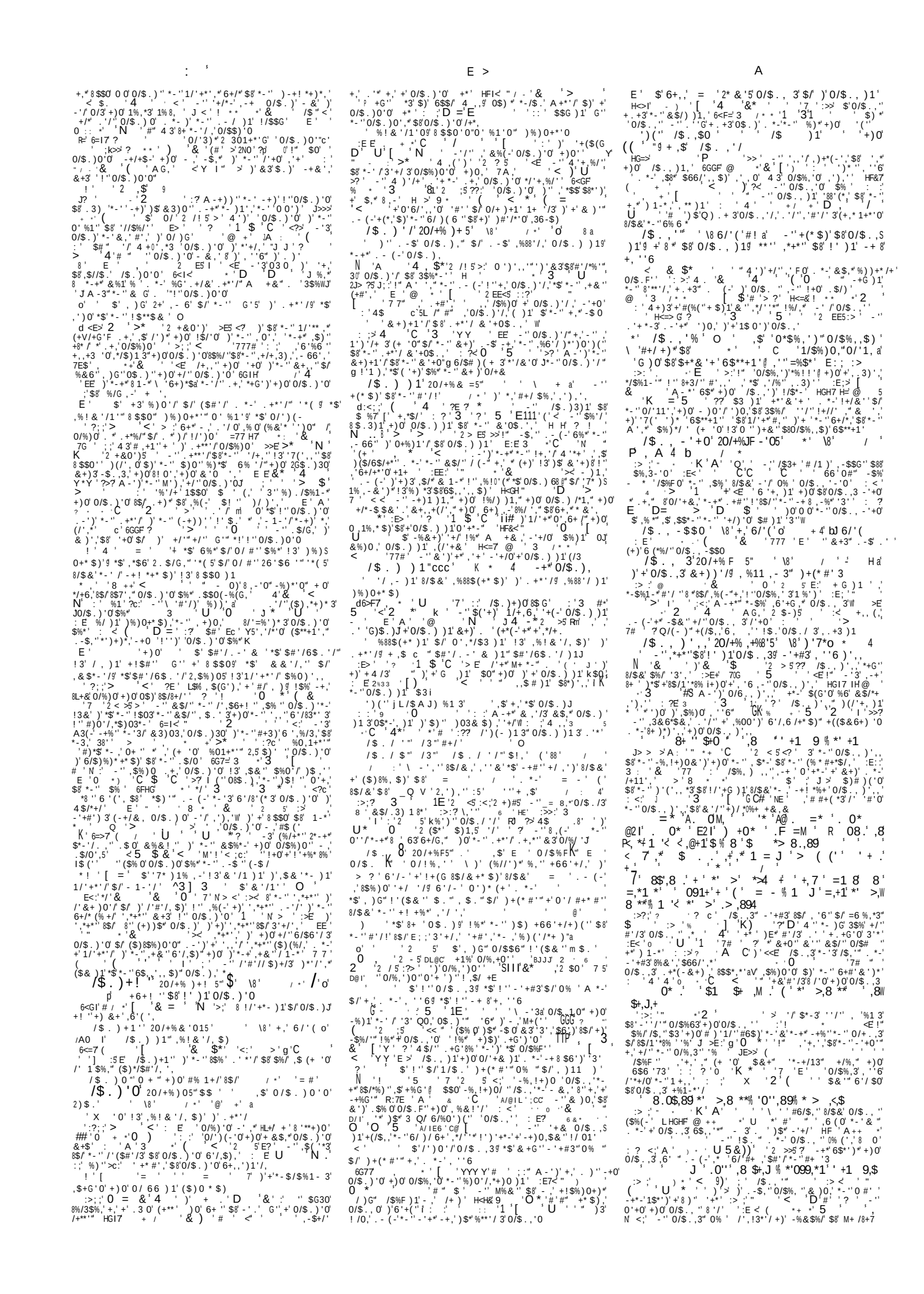

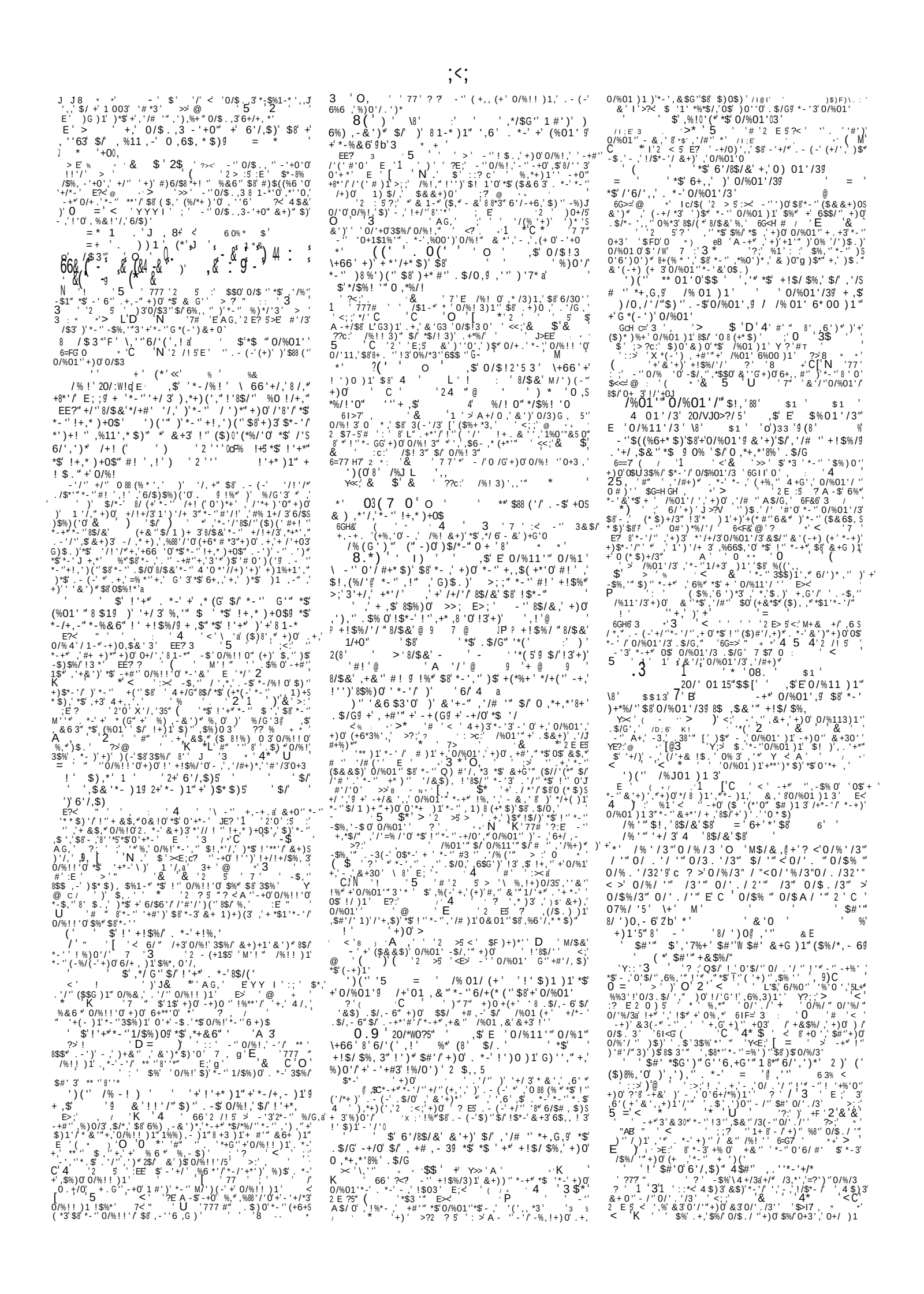

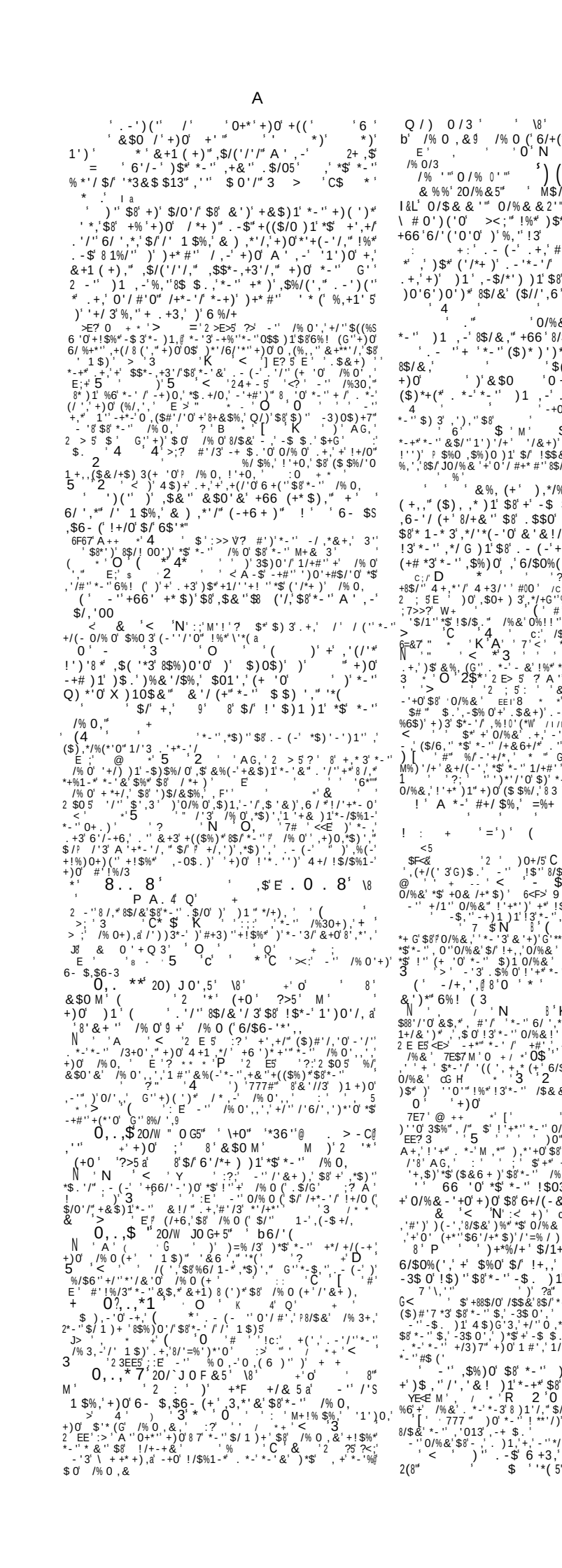

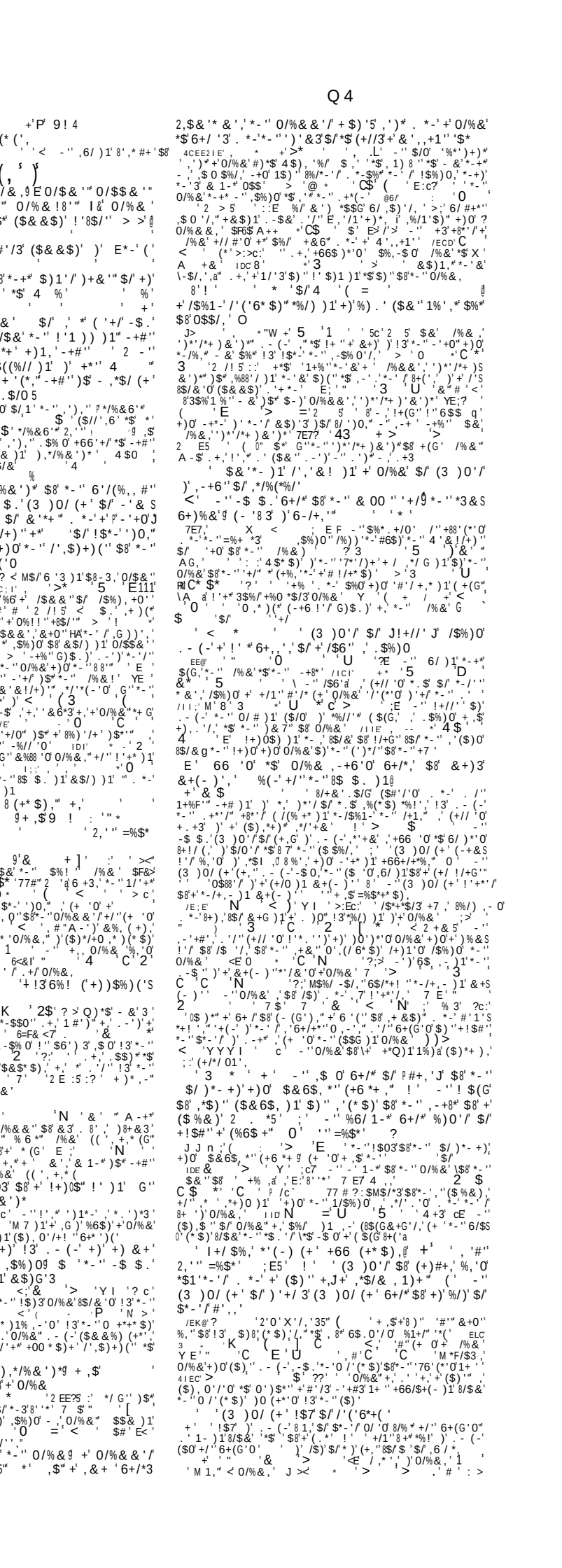

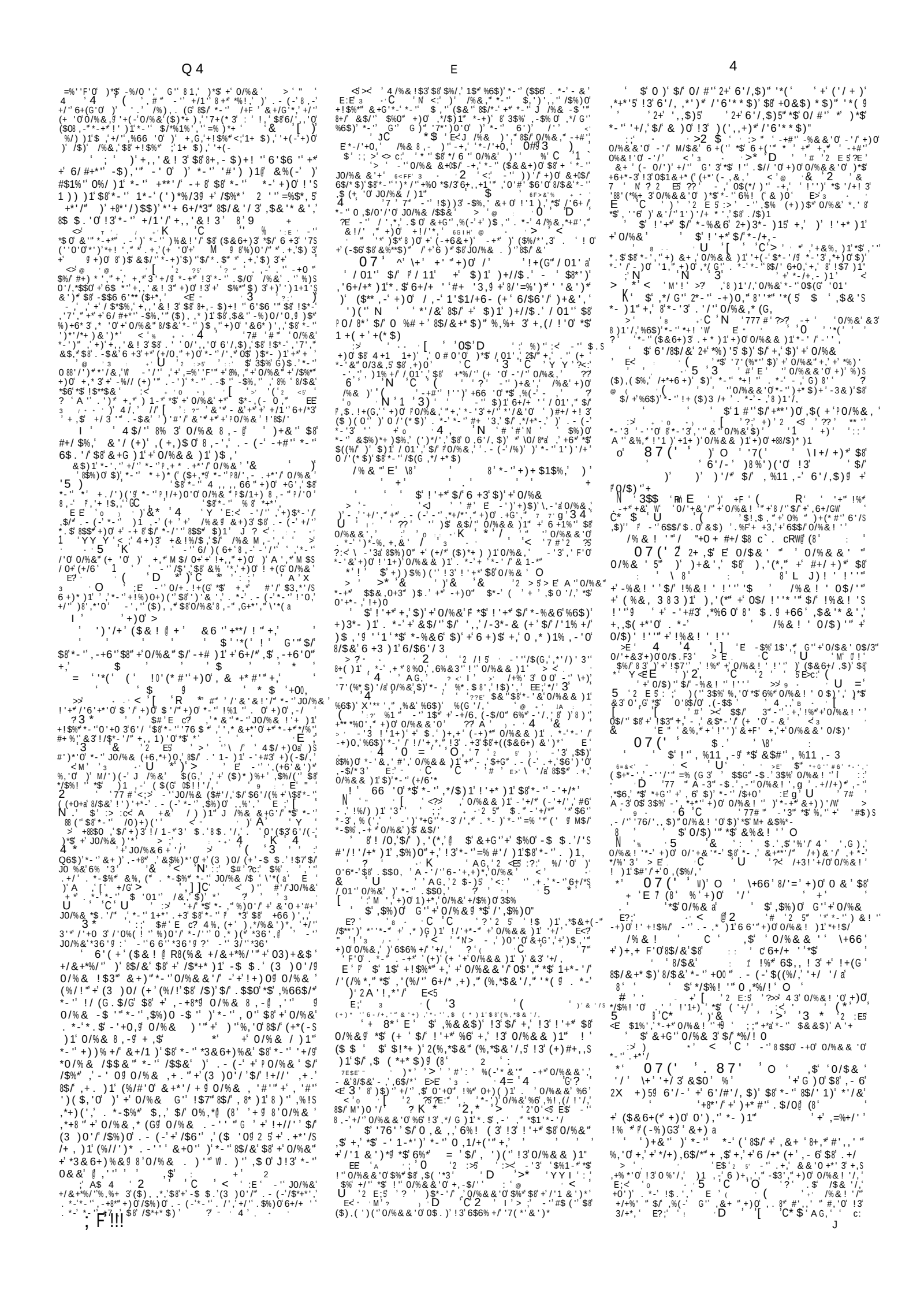

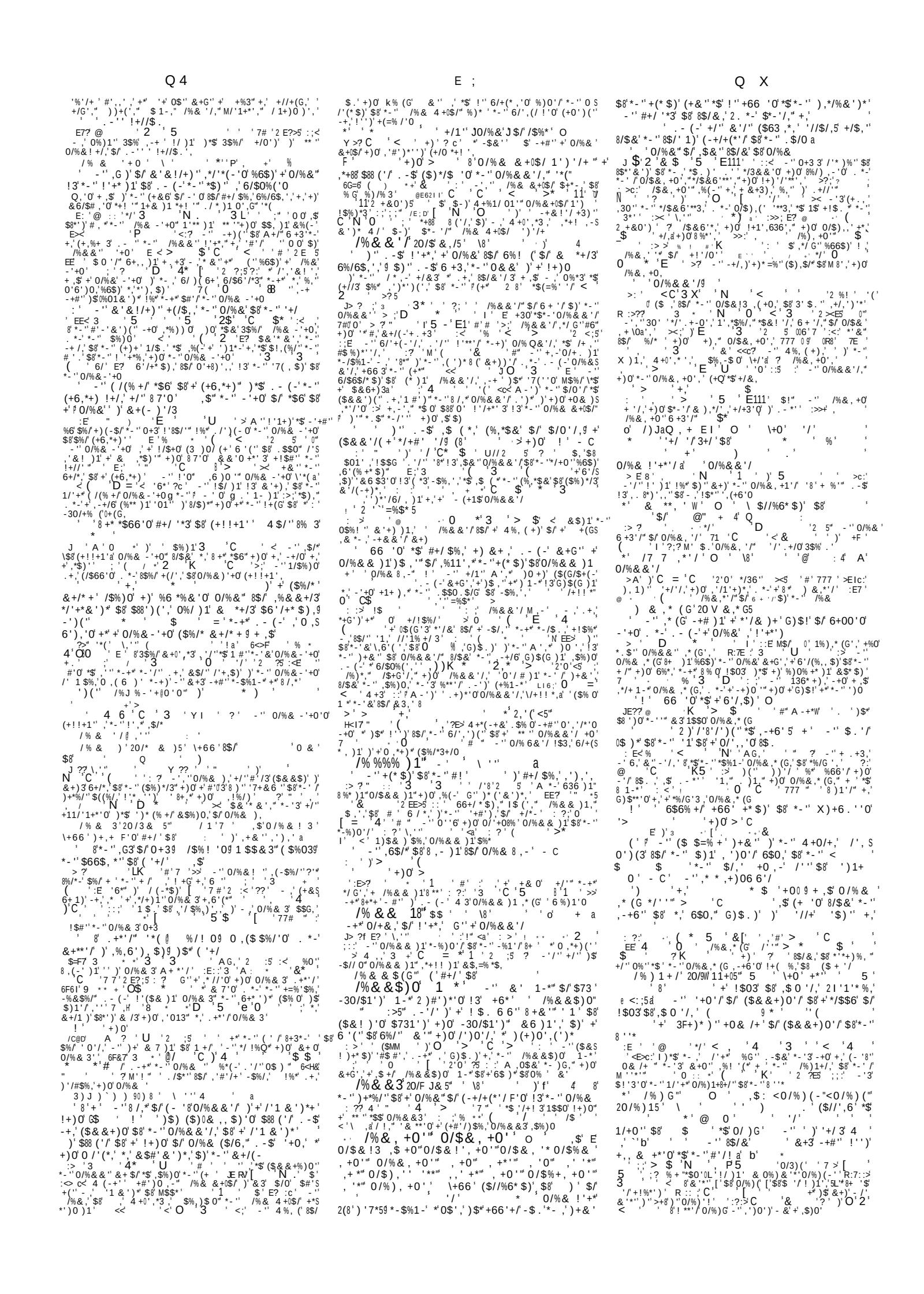

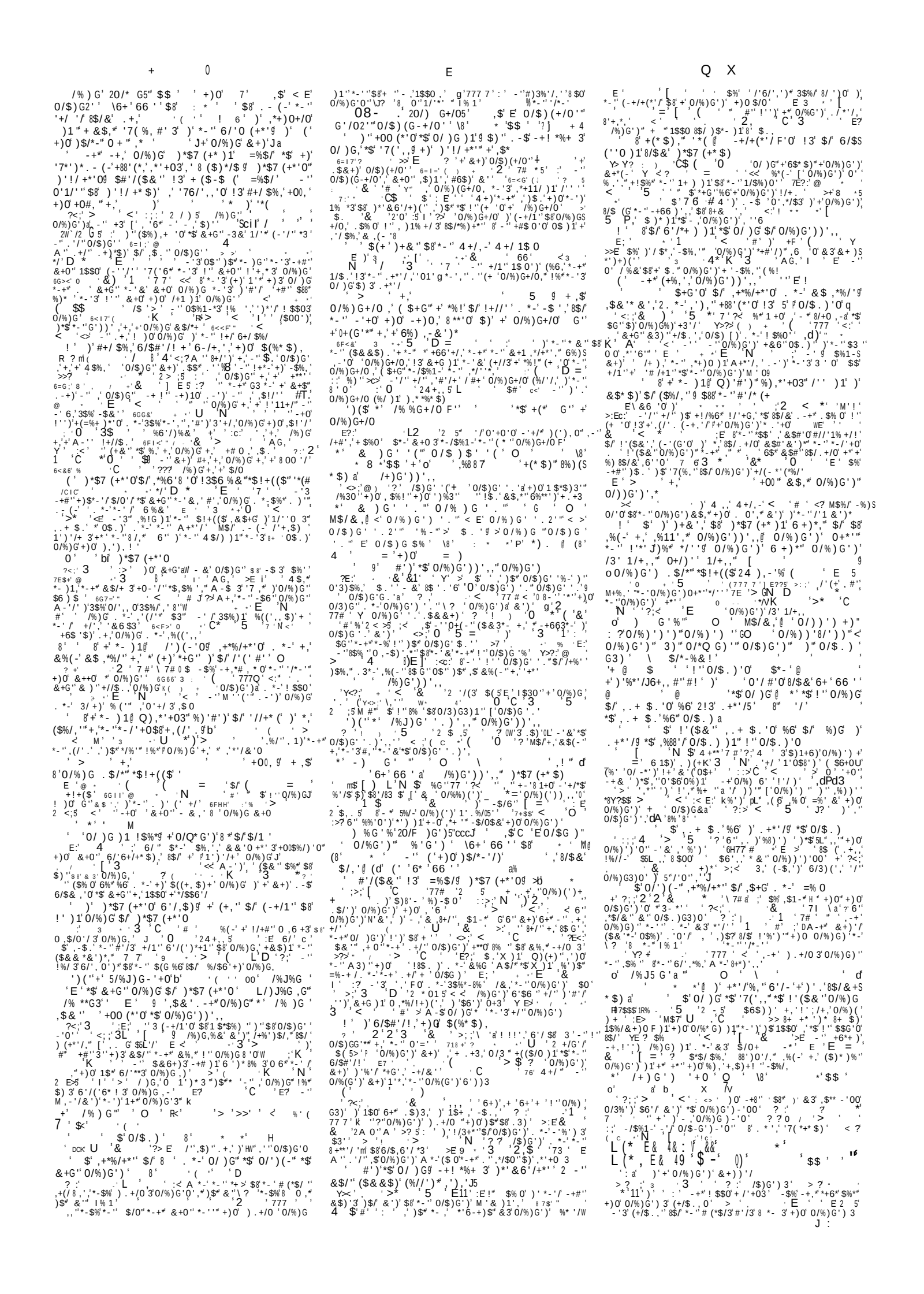

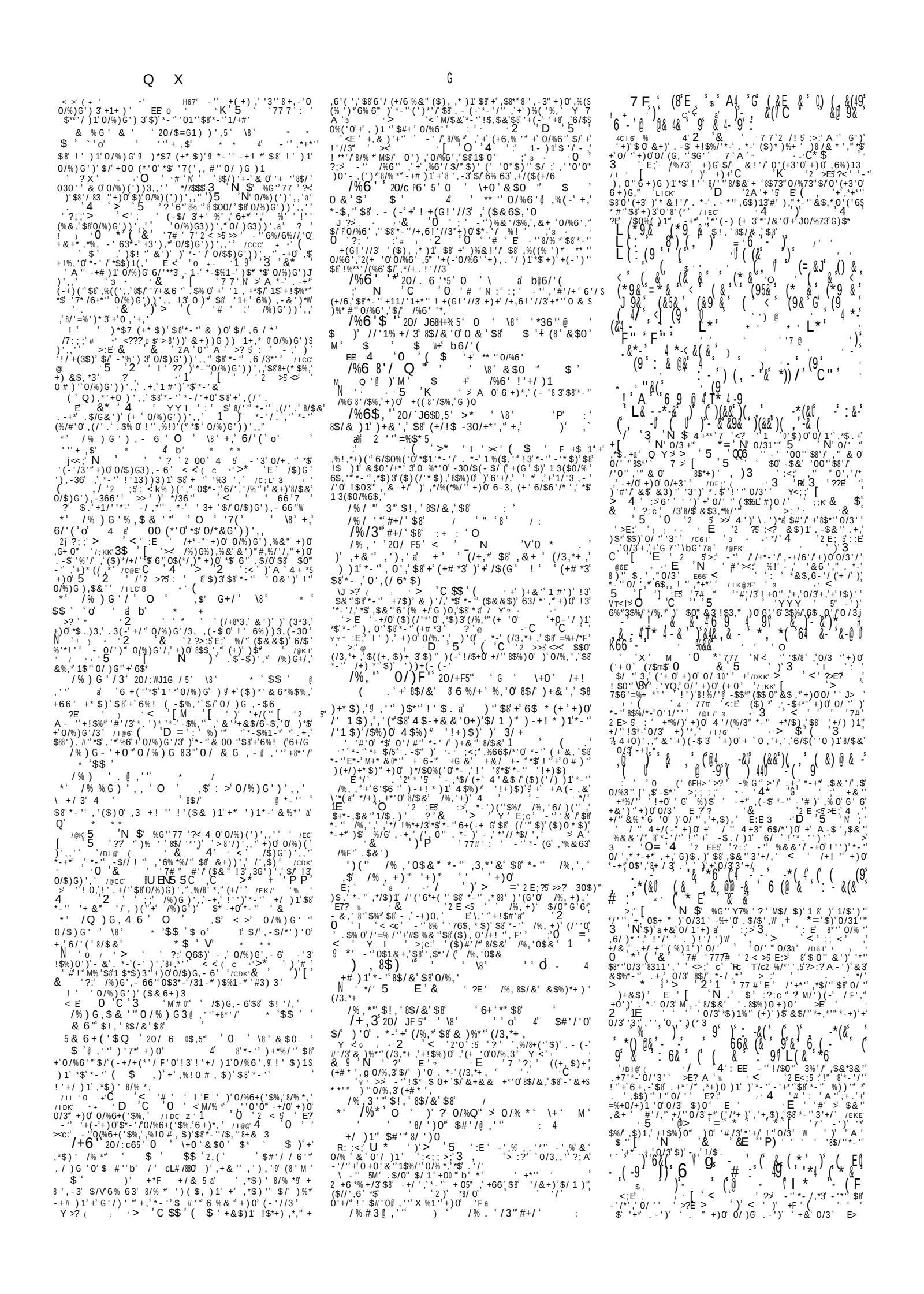

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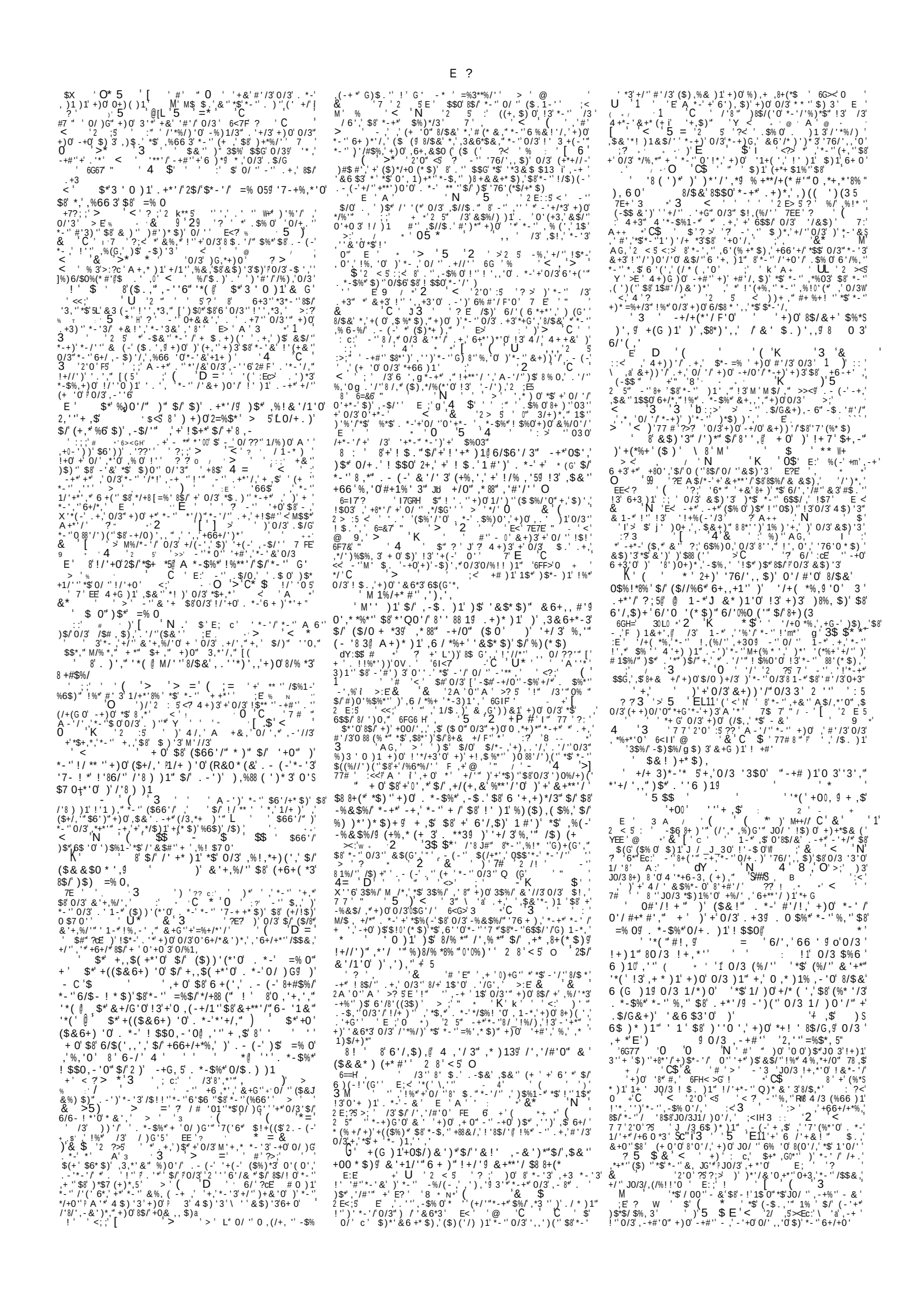

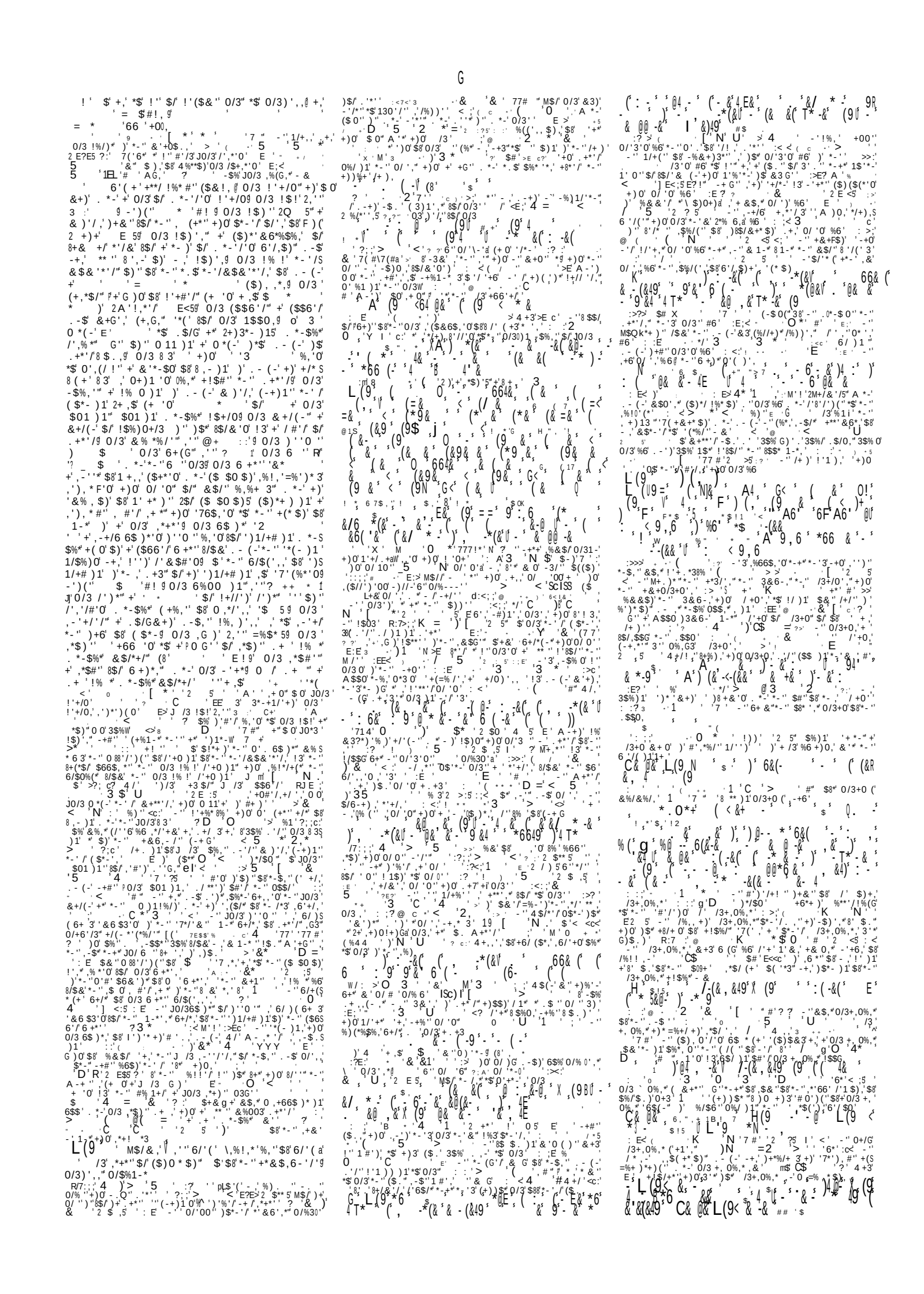

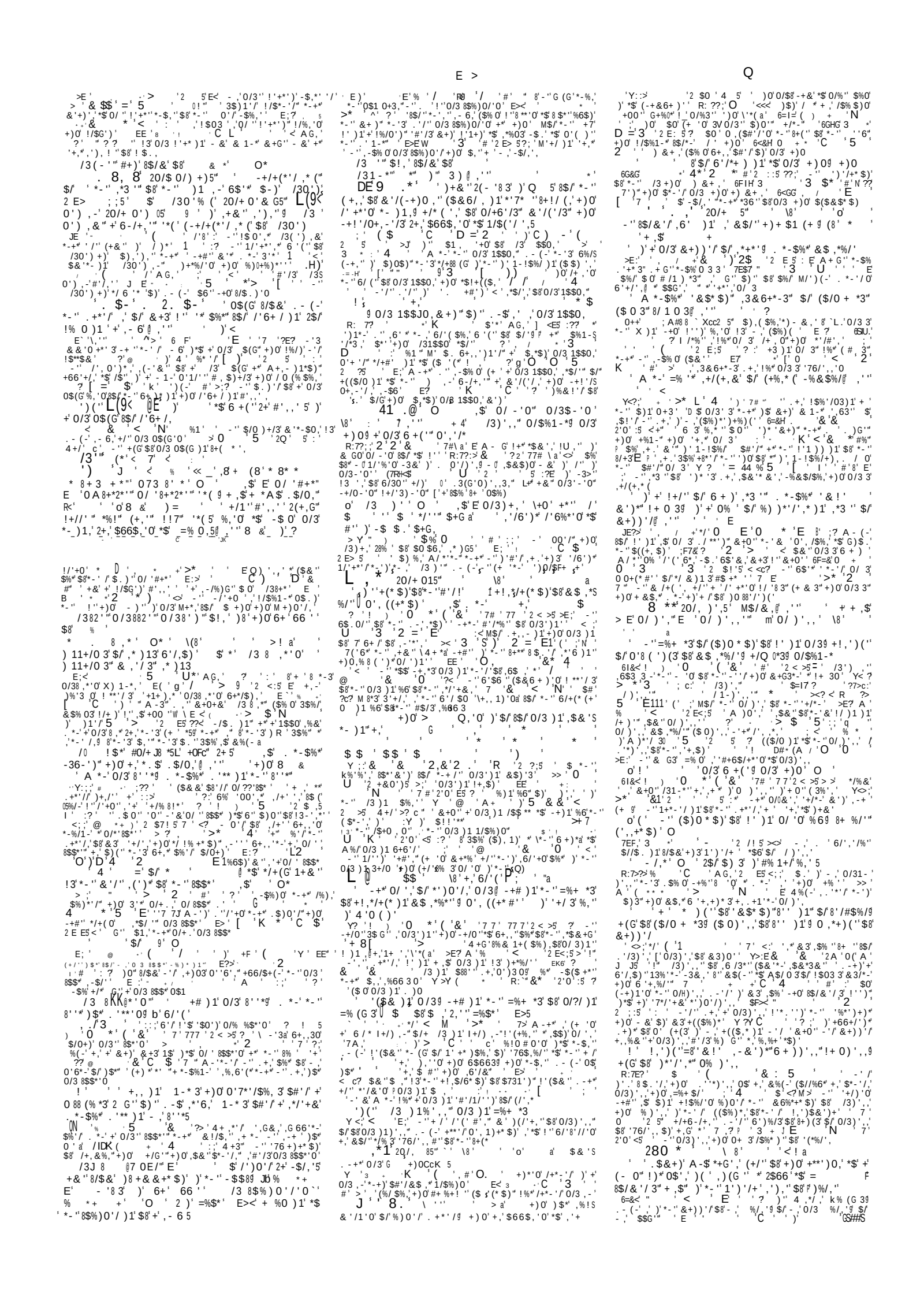

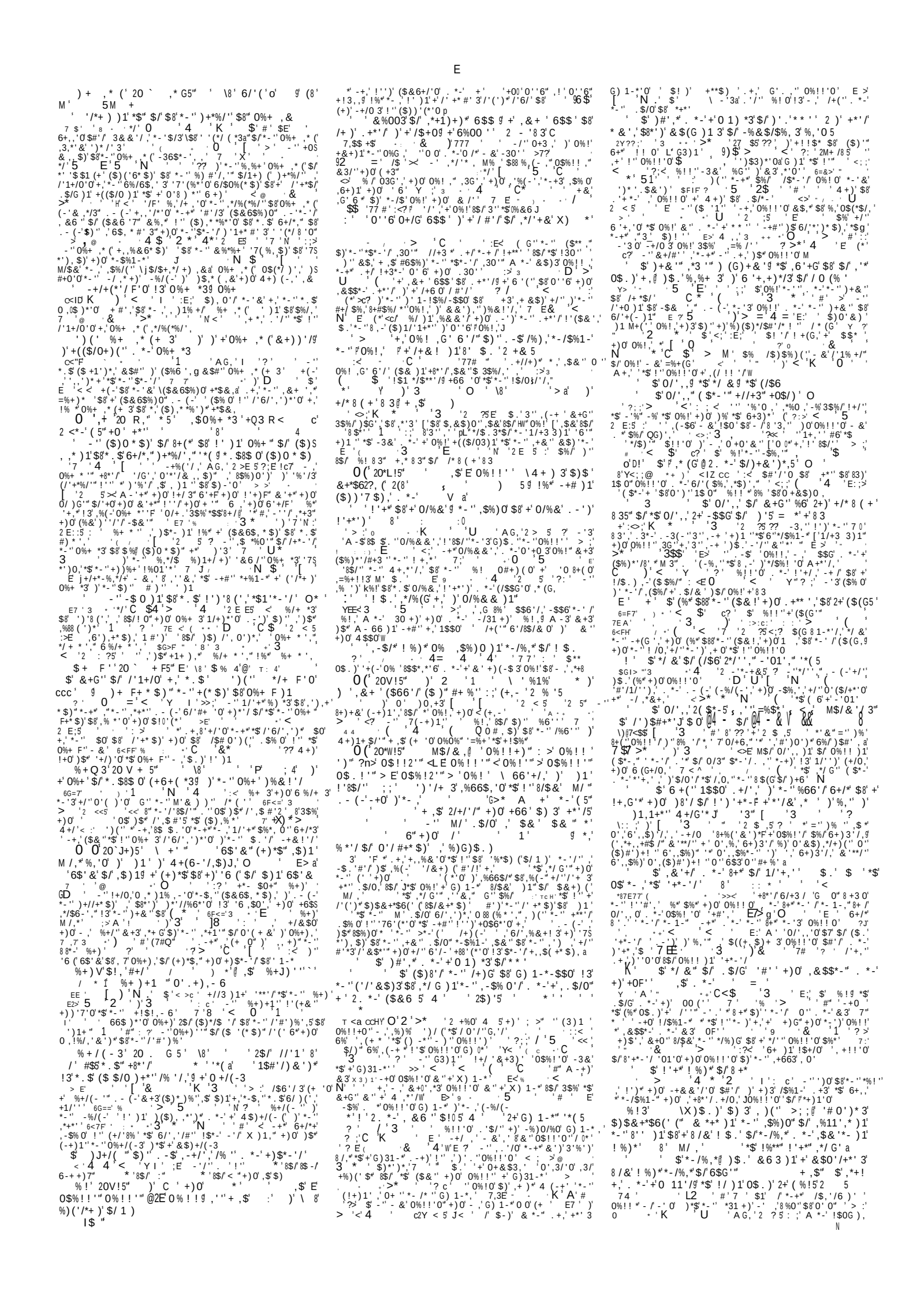

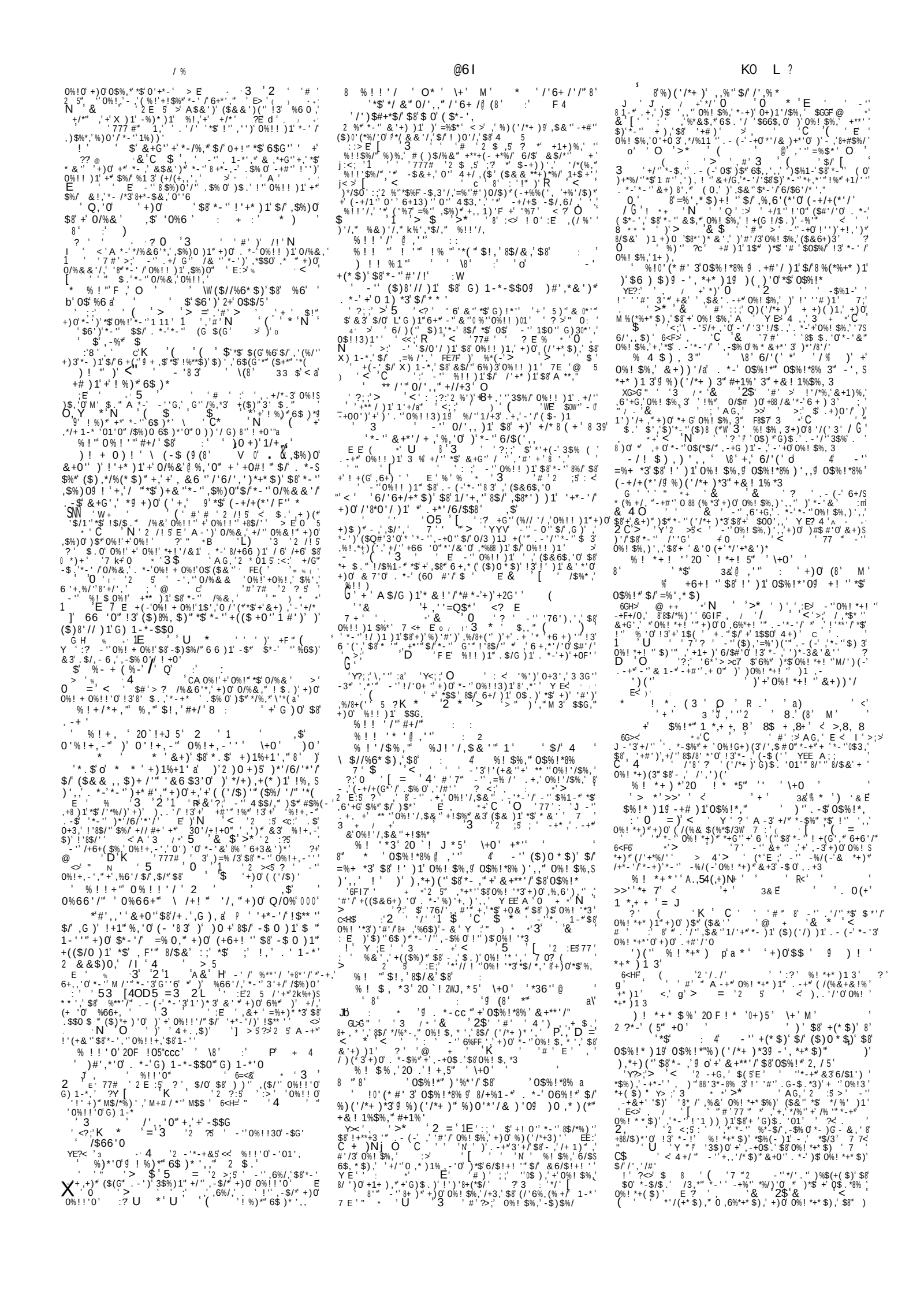

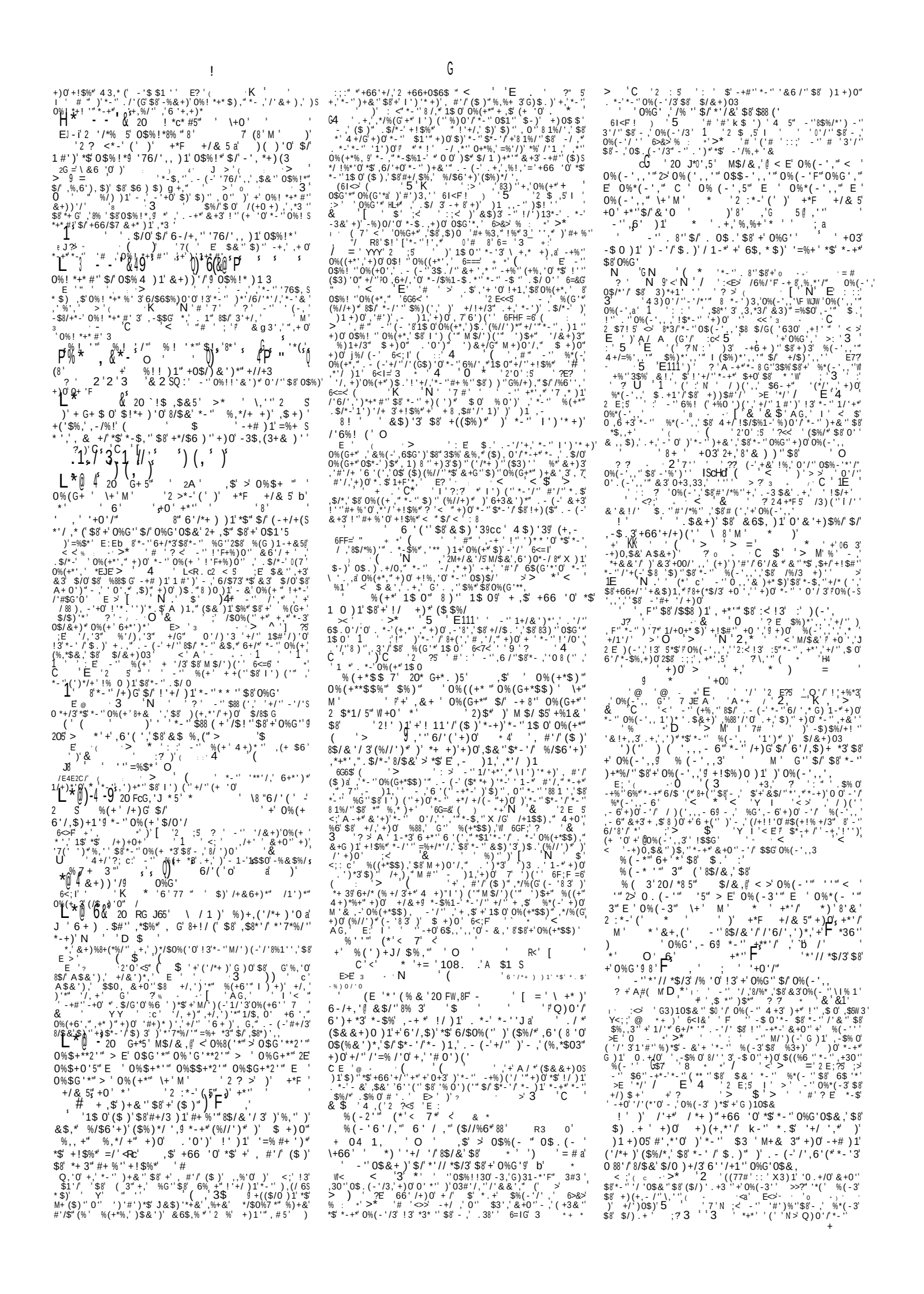

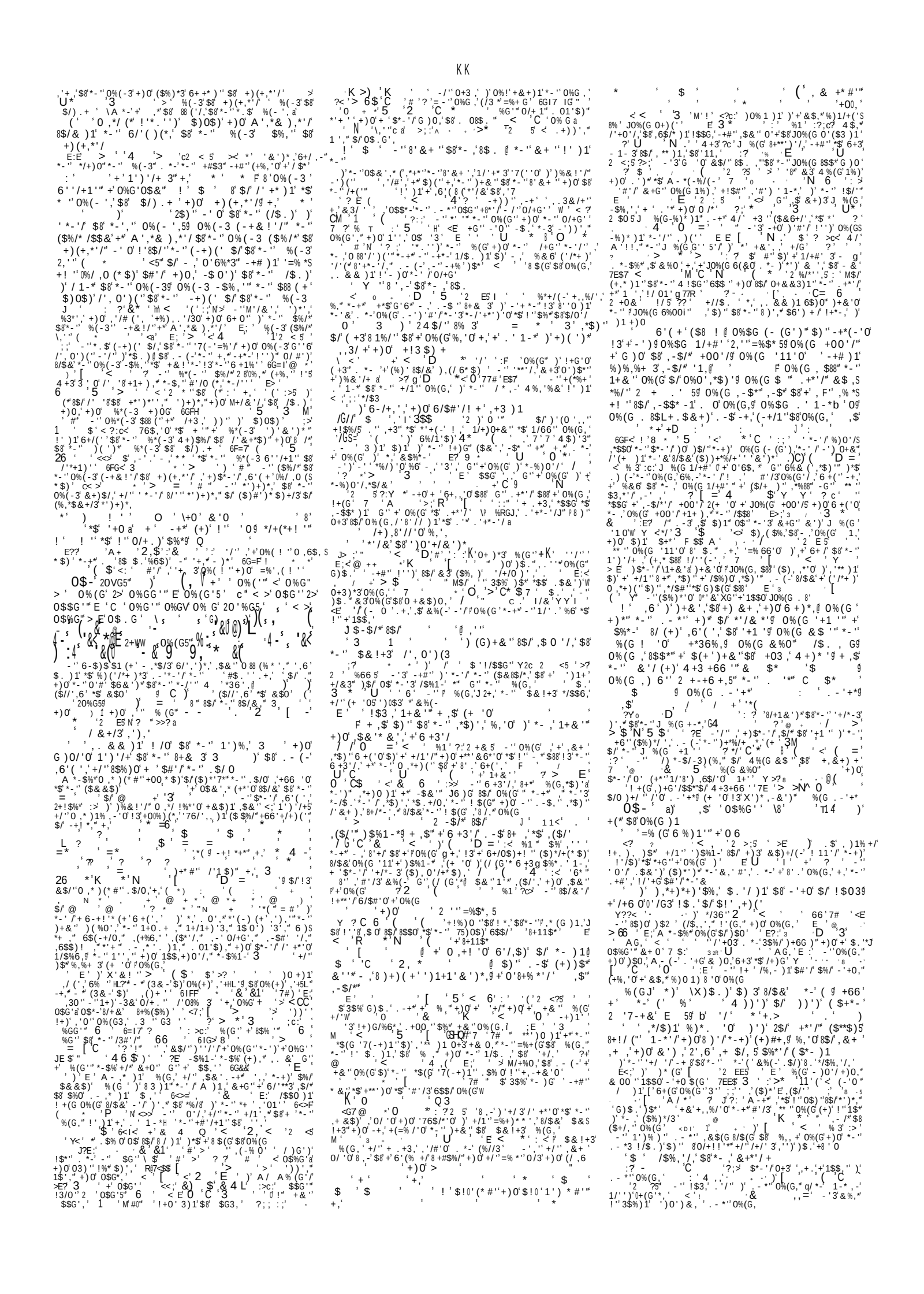

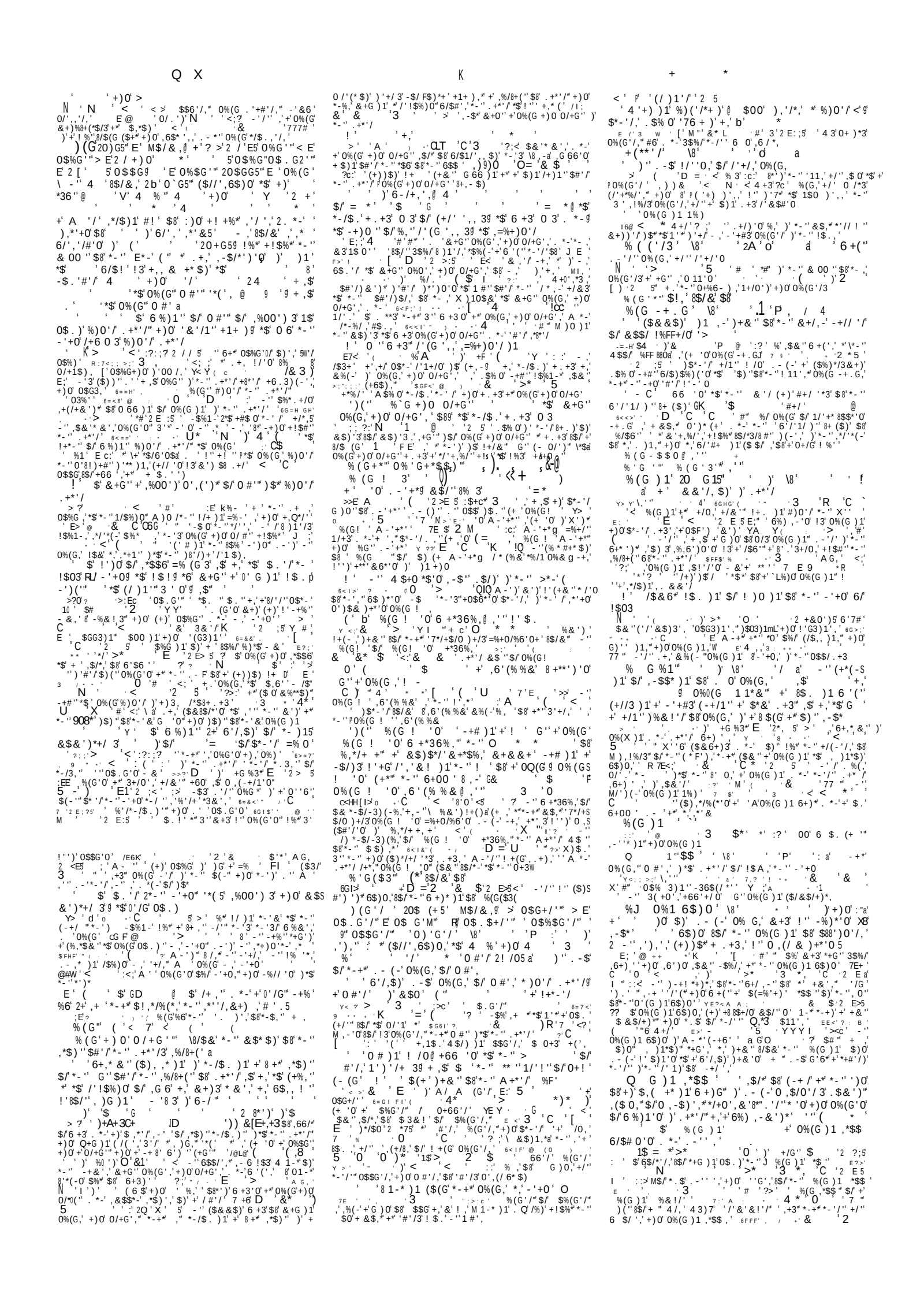

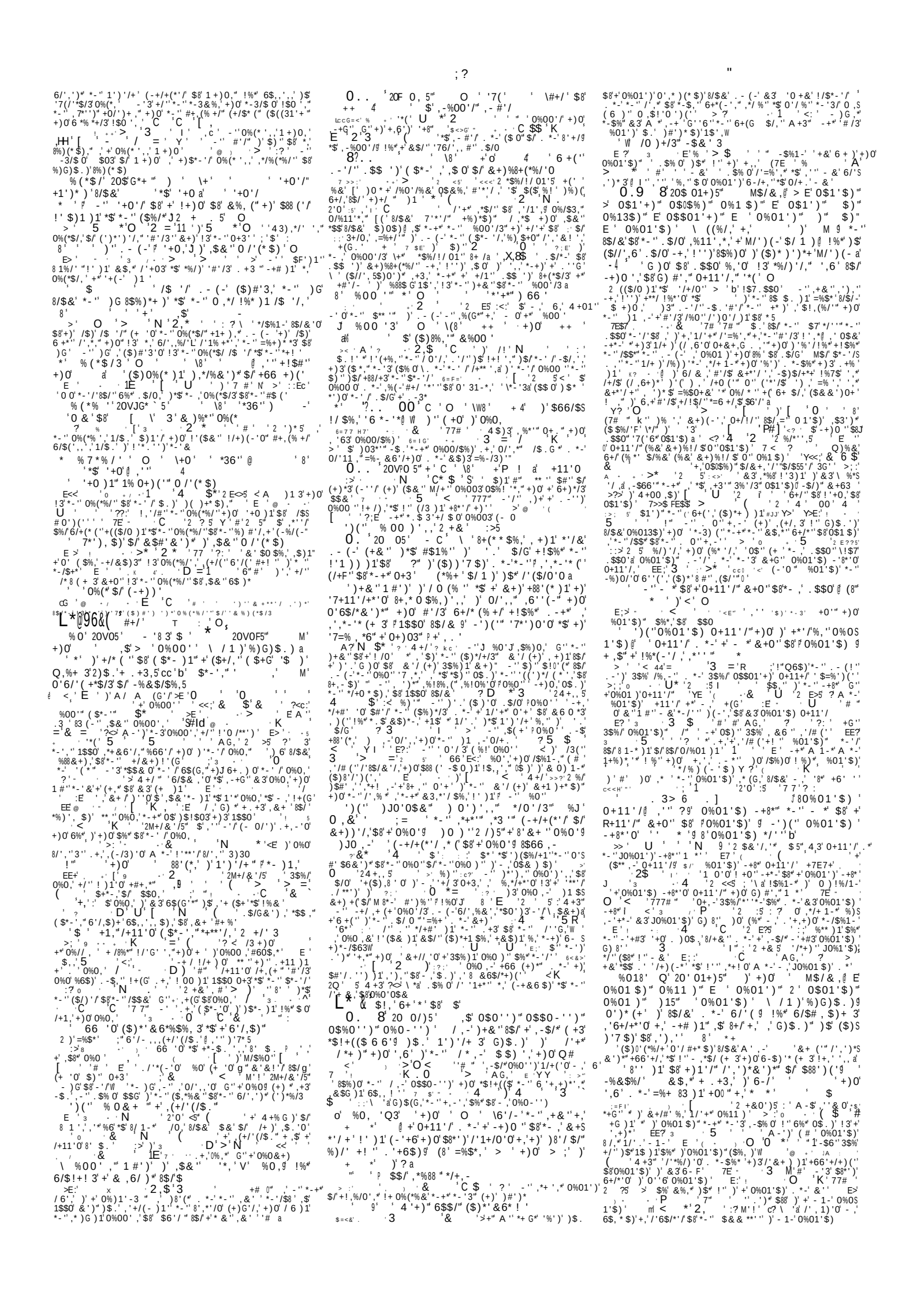

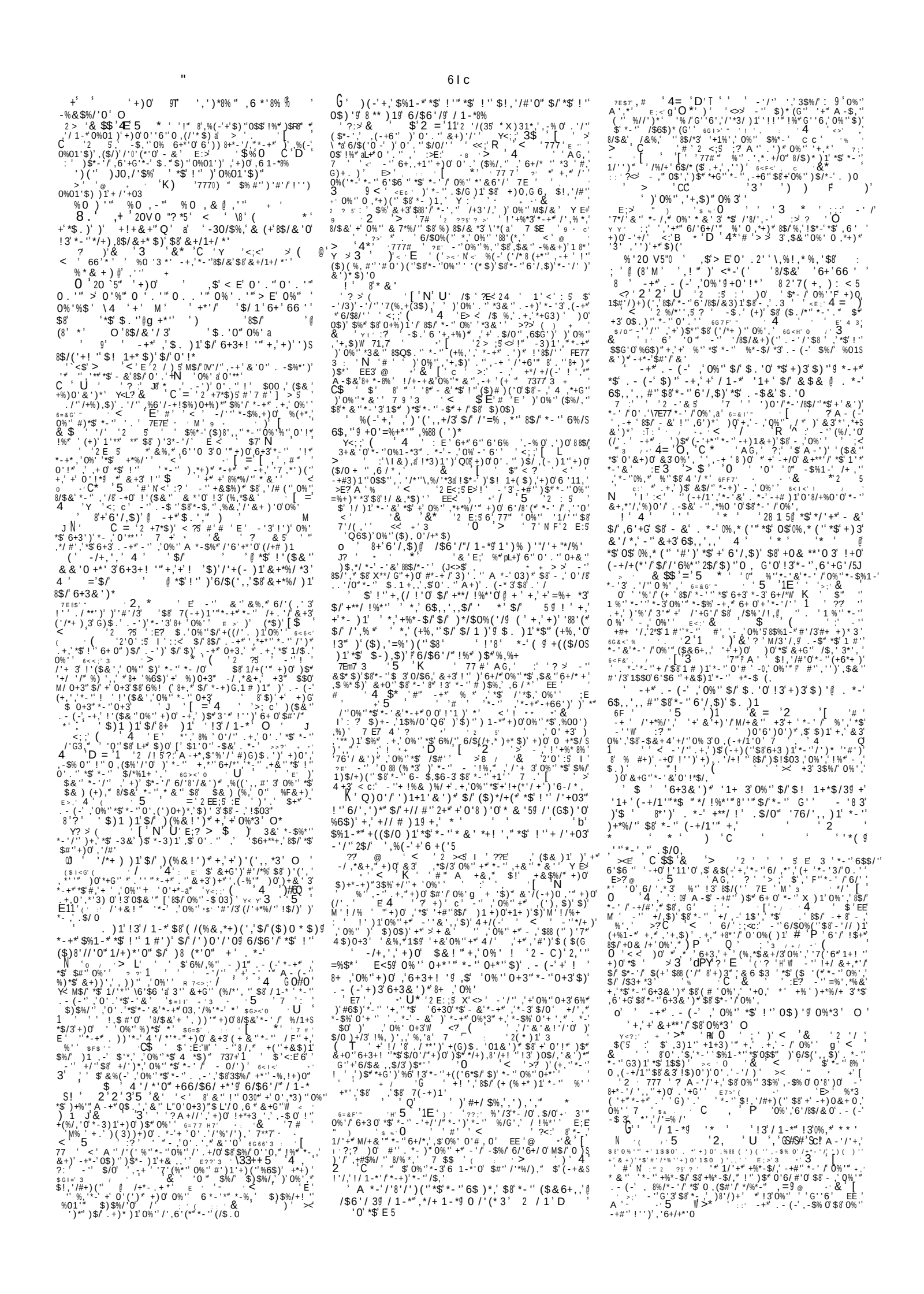

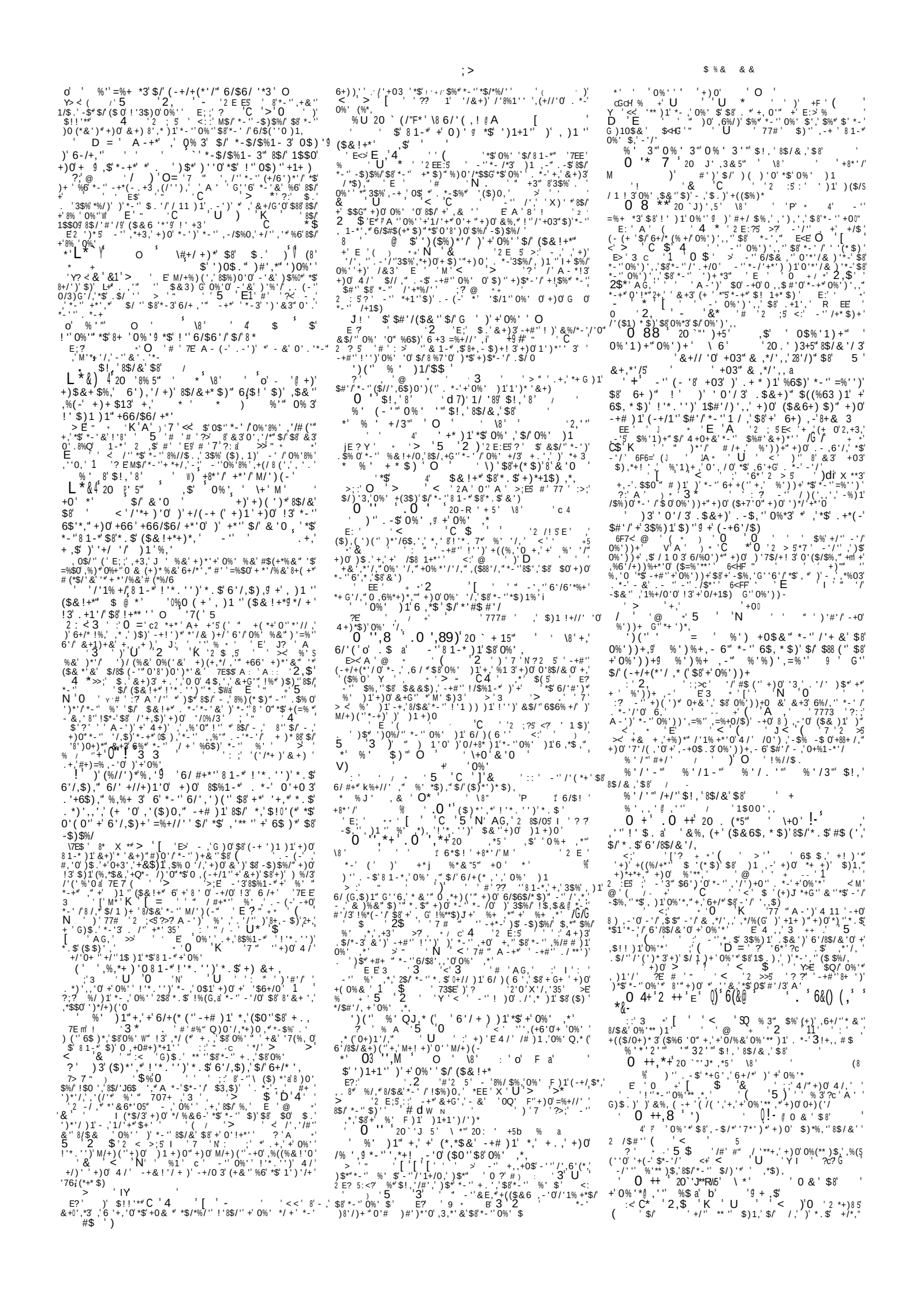

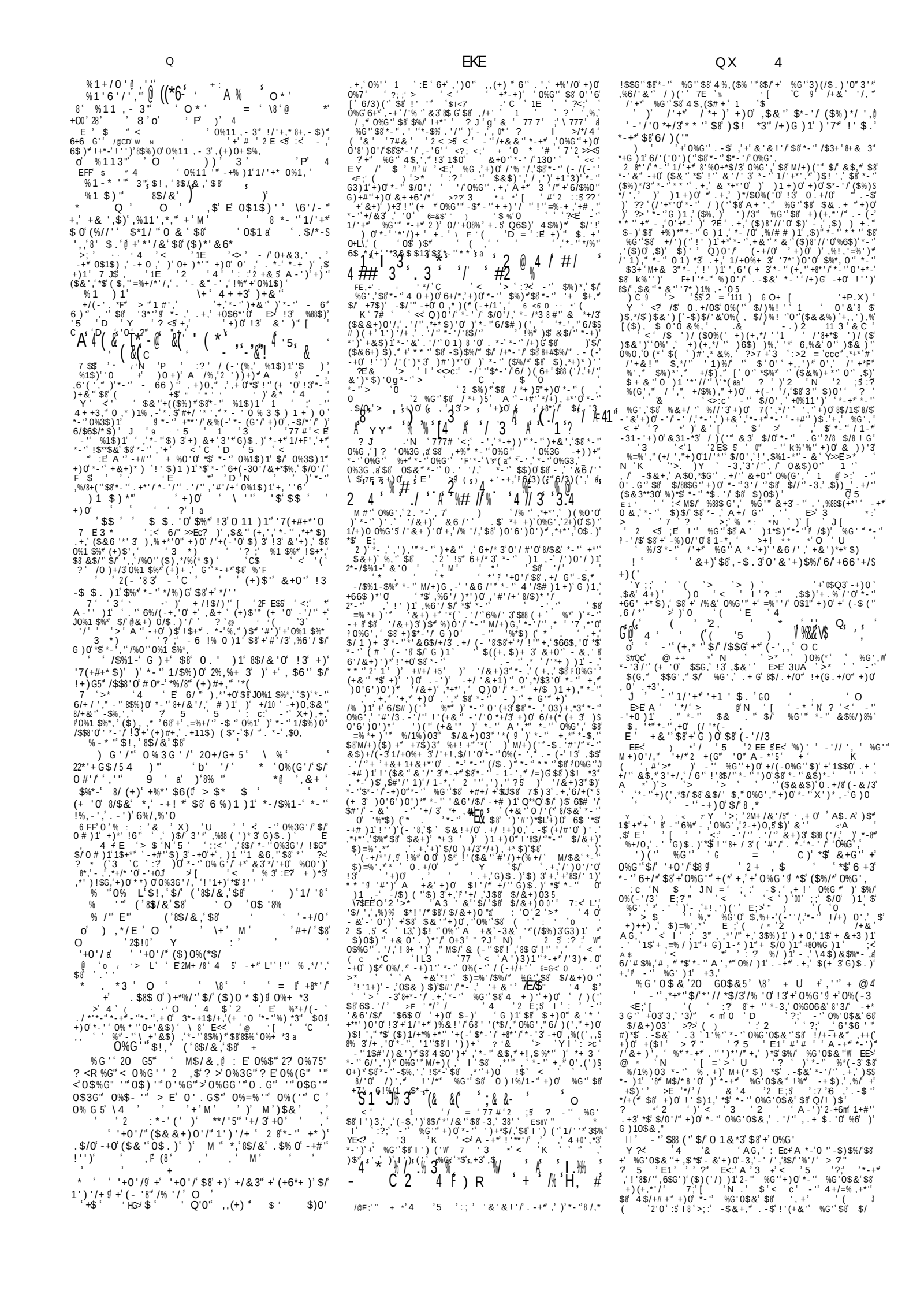

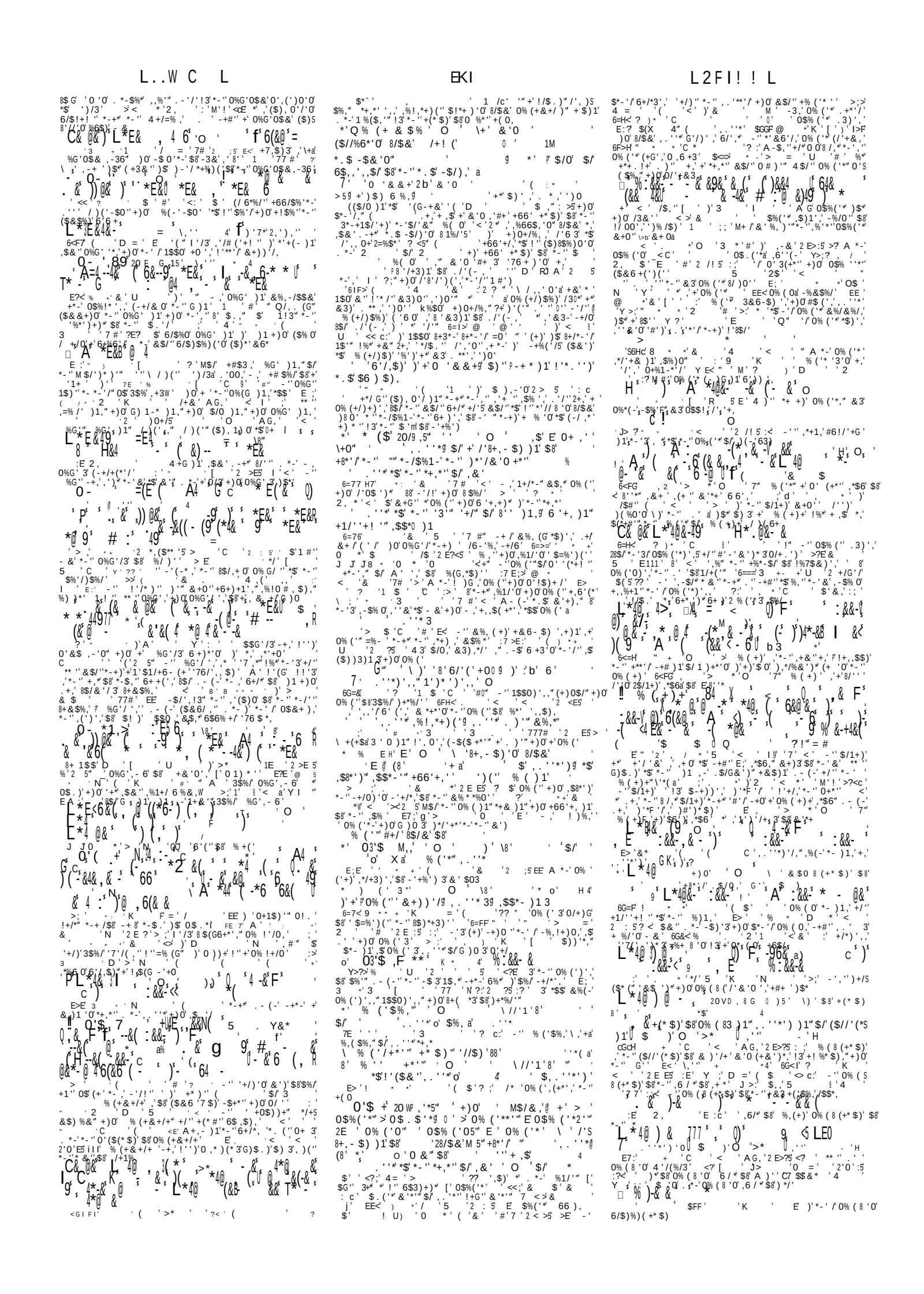

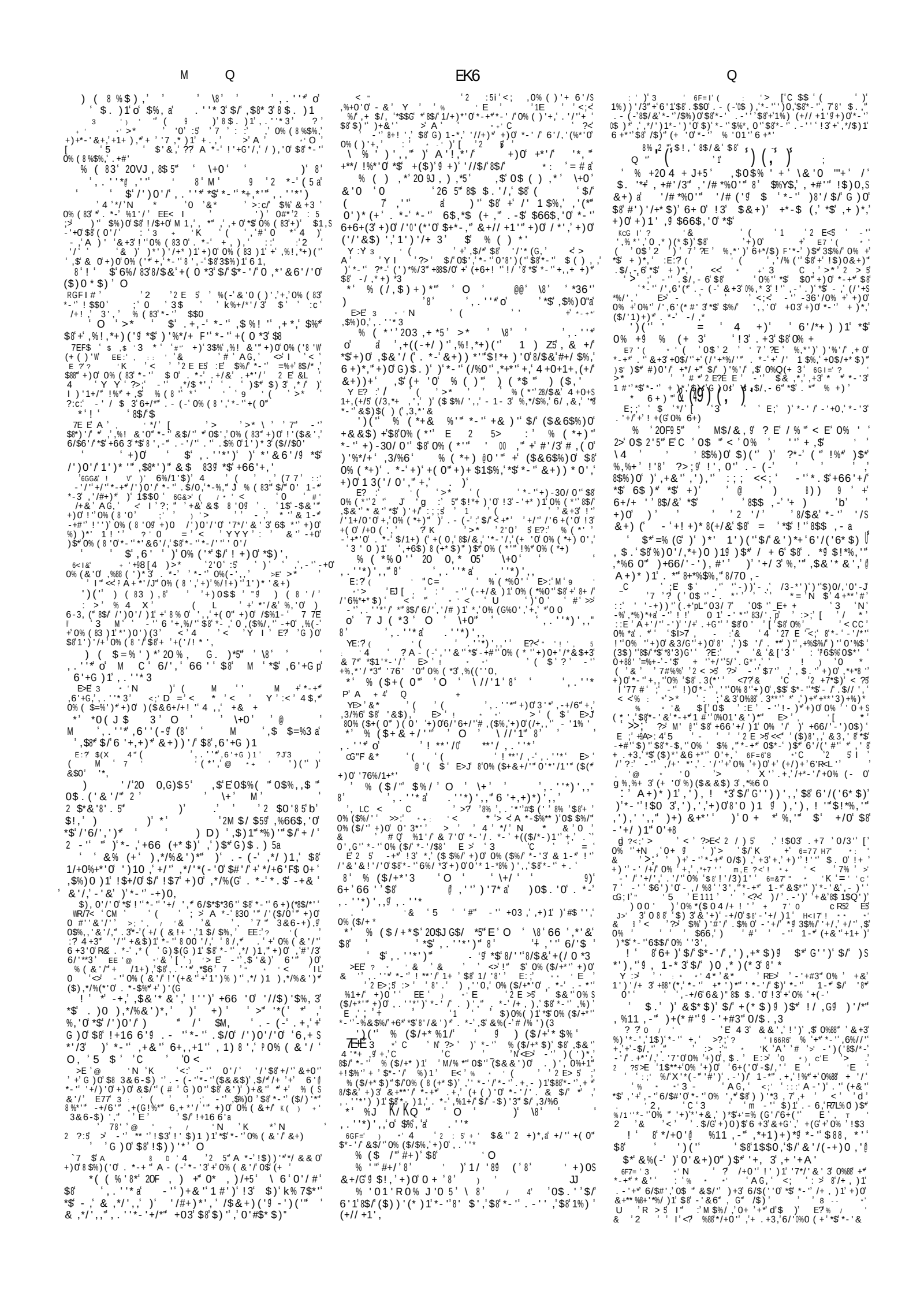

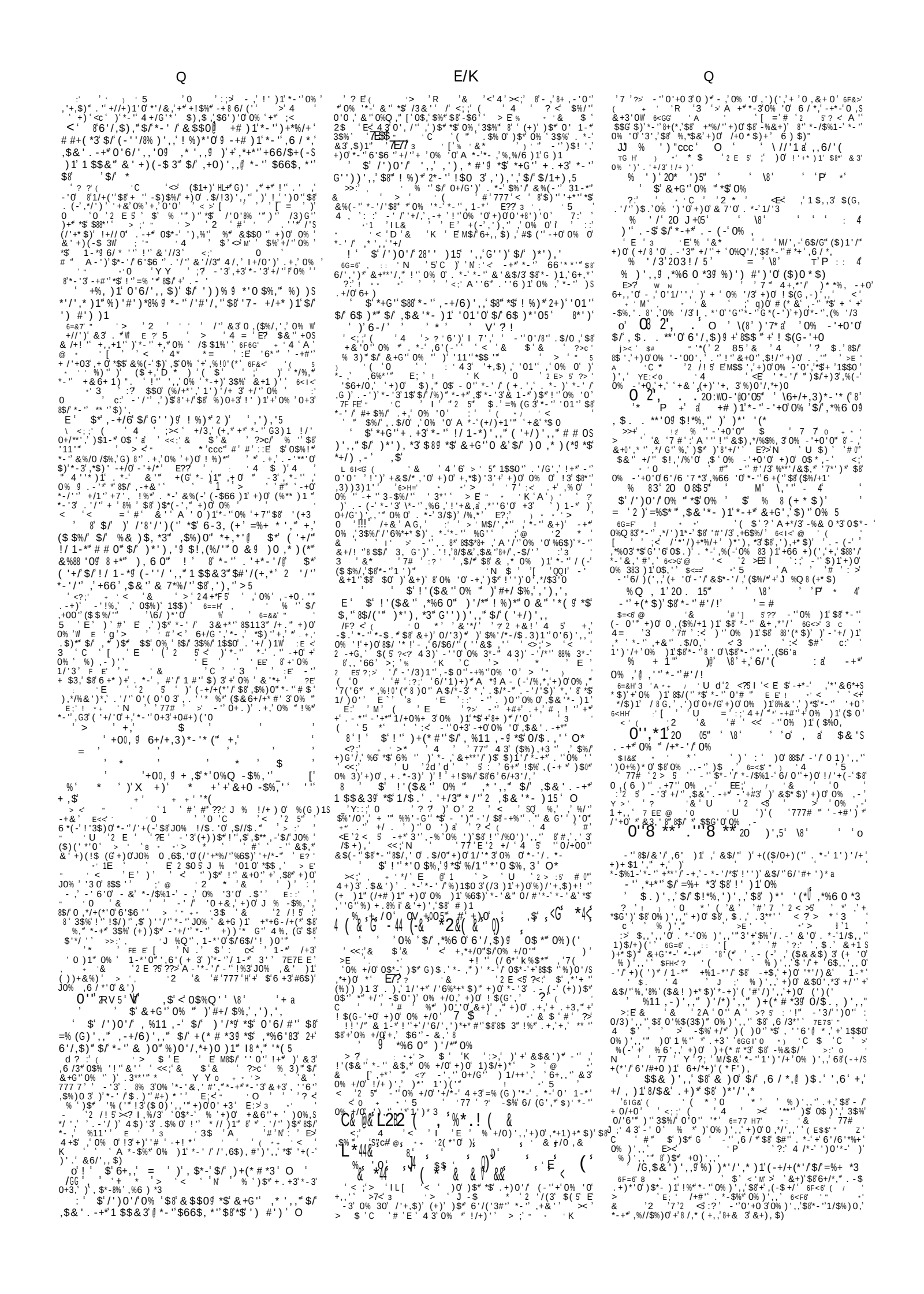

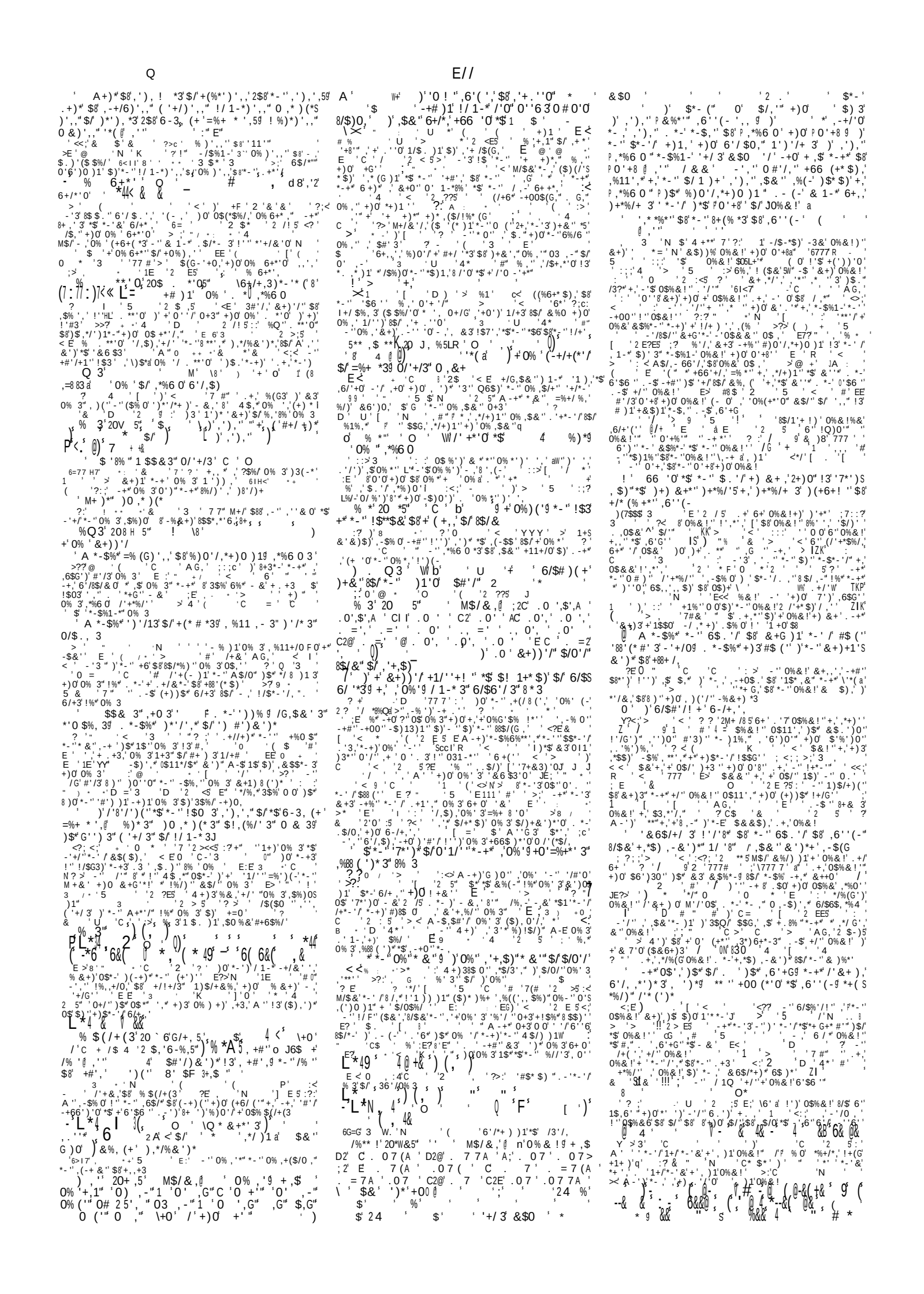

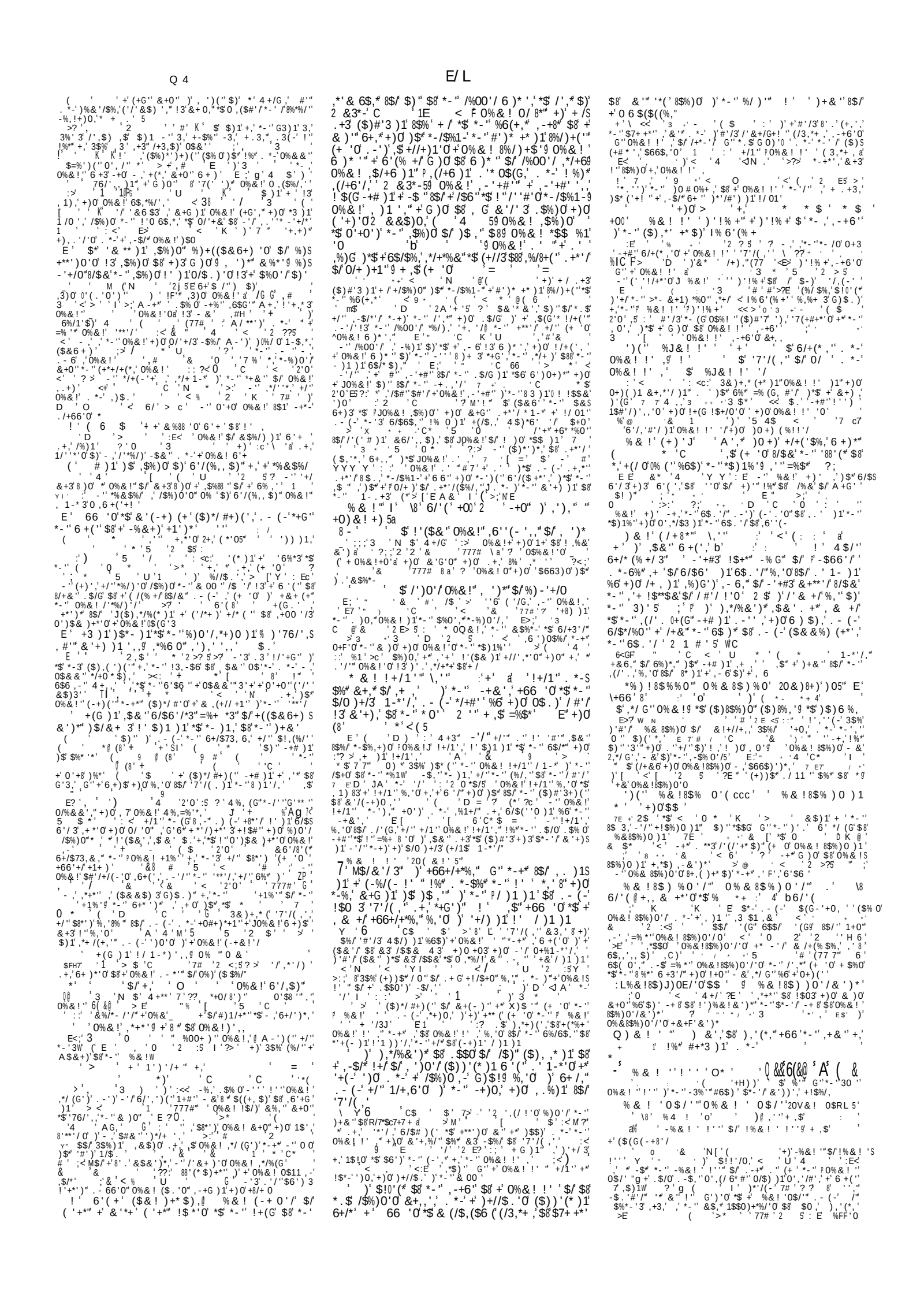

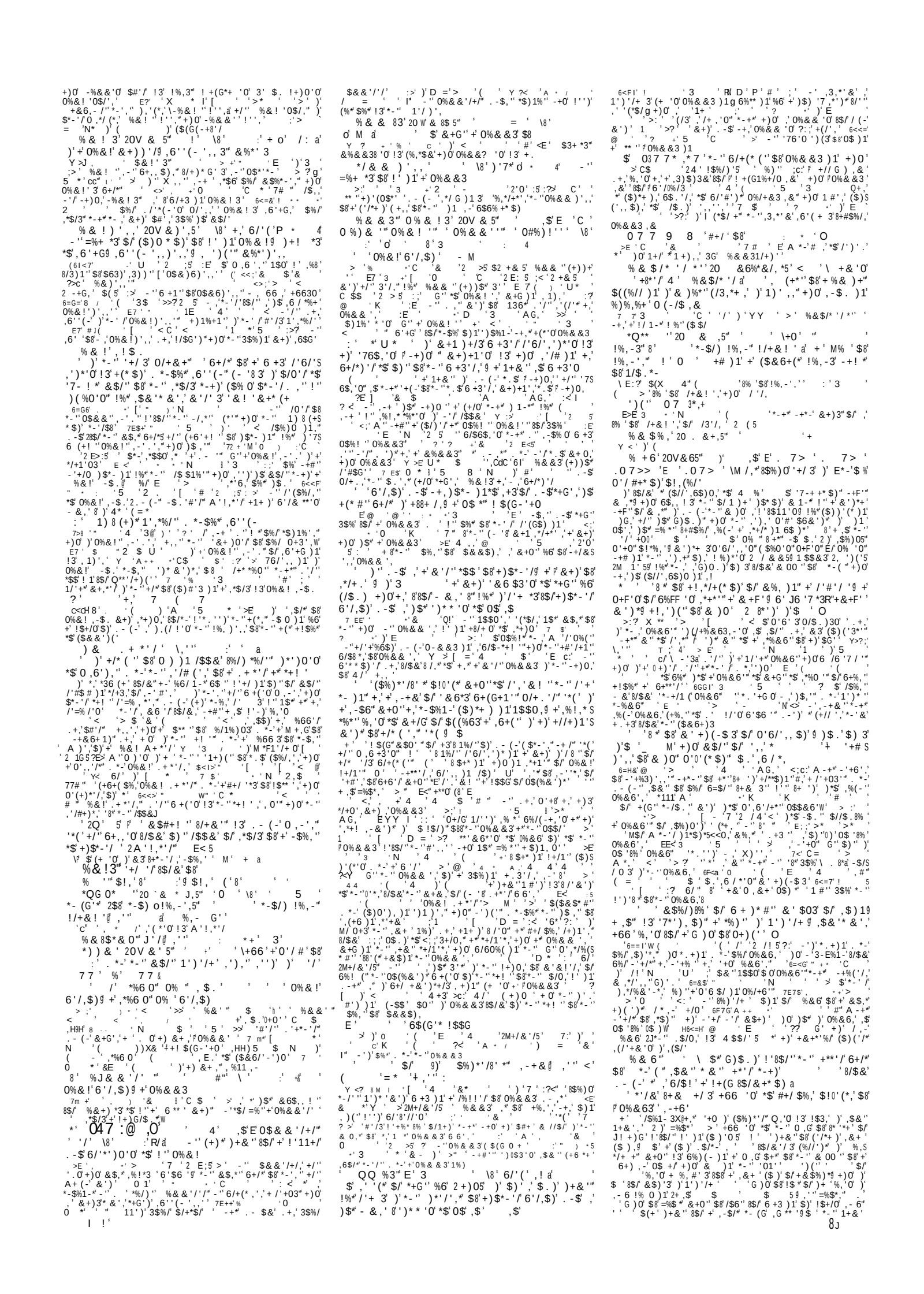

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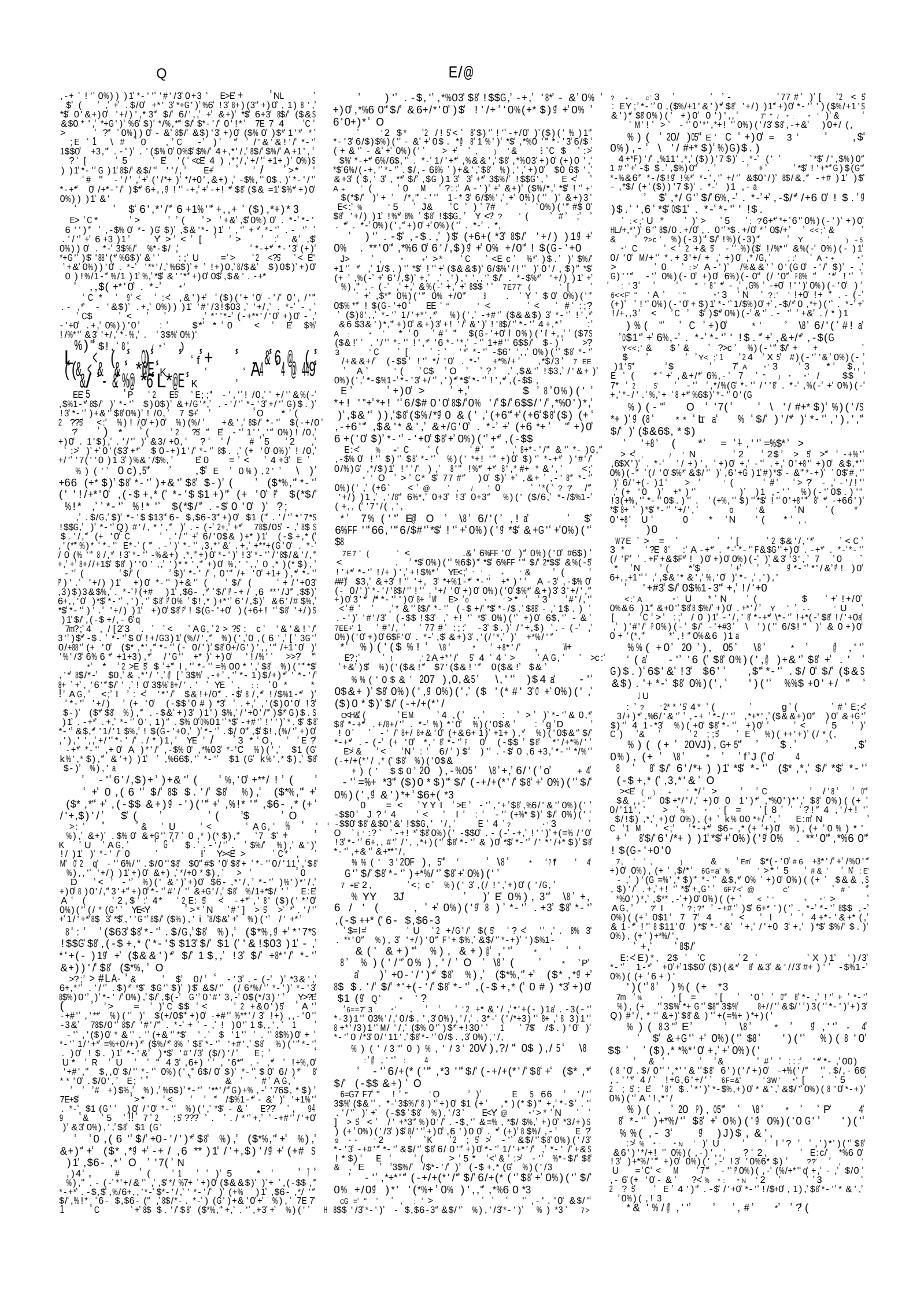
78>+ ' 20 . &6* 5'' + ' 20 5' 3 8$/&' $8' ' "' ' +, $' , + < ' , / ' ($)' +'#' /3' ,-$/*' 6'/,$)' E ' > ' 9 * ' ' E ' 3 '77#'" 4 +/3' ($&,') '9 +' ** '' 0%&6*3' !$03' . *-' +' 3' $. ' 8+(' '+)0' +' /'0')$,'' M' A ' : * +' > = ' > ' ' " -'' 0%&6*3' .$$0')' 1-*-$%,'') , (= ' > ' -''!0%&6*3' 0$ 3 ,' +' 6 '(" $8' &%,)' * . ,*' 0' %6' . *-' +' %&6' $8' ,%1+/'), 0'' *" . - (-',$& '' &$*-'/' 1 #'' *-' /' (- 0'/')' $/(G % & 6 3' 20VJ&6 5'' + ' \8' ' # o' a' 4 ' +) (-$ 3'' 0'0'(*'0'') '*-' 0%&6, +7E7 ') 4 ' 0 ' E<W M$/' %&6 $/' $) '*-') '*-'' $!+((($6'/9' $) '' ,+00'/'*-') '*-'' 1 +00',*' $8' *-' /' $,*' :' 3 D ' > ' N ' ($ ' ,% ')'' ' <' ' +' * ' 4 '# '')0' '8*' -'/' *$' -'/' . 0$. -$$0'' 8' ($%/,'' &$/'' 0%&63',* 0 7 > ' 20V & 6 5'' + :' 20 5' \ 66'+/,')' & 00 '' $8' *-' (@')$*')' $-),$)' >> '')$/')' , -' >9' $00' ' *,' 8$/ &' ,' *-+*' $8'+' 0' / #+$ * #'' 8/$&' +' ,!' $' 2(8' $' 9 $ F !%*' *-'' ,!' ' . *-' . -(-' *' 1$',*' ,' G)$.)' $) 3' +*''/'* +)0' +66'+/,'*$' ! '' +' !+(G 8$/&+* $)' 8/$&' *- . , +00' *' , ')$*' $!# $%,' -$. ' *-' ,'' . $/0,' (+)' !'' ($)) ' (*'0' . *-'*-'' $*-'/',! , +)0'#!,J$8,+ & '8$*& a' -$/*' +)0' ,*$%*9 0'8 (')*')')1*-' $/' ,*+*%/' >;' ' ' : :> -$/*'' 0%&63'' 1$%*3'' (/$$G'0')1'/, ' $ '' ' [' 'N' 2 ' :? M ! ')' [* ' -'' >*-' (+)*' ' '



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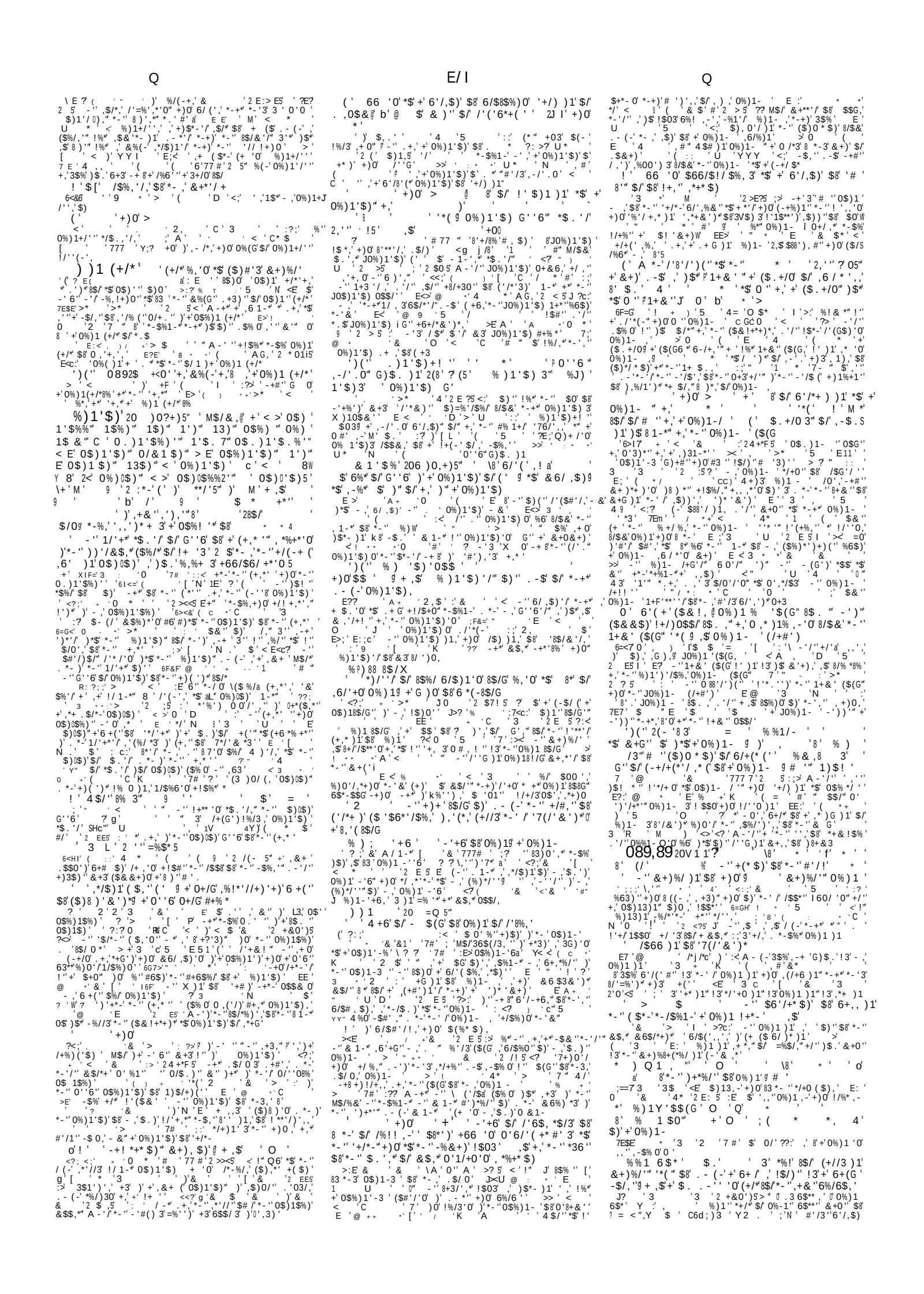

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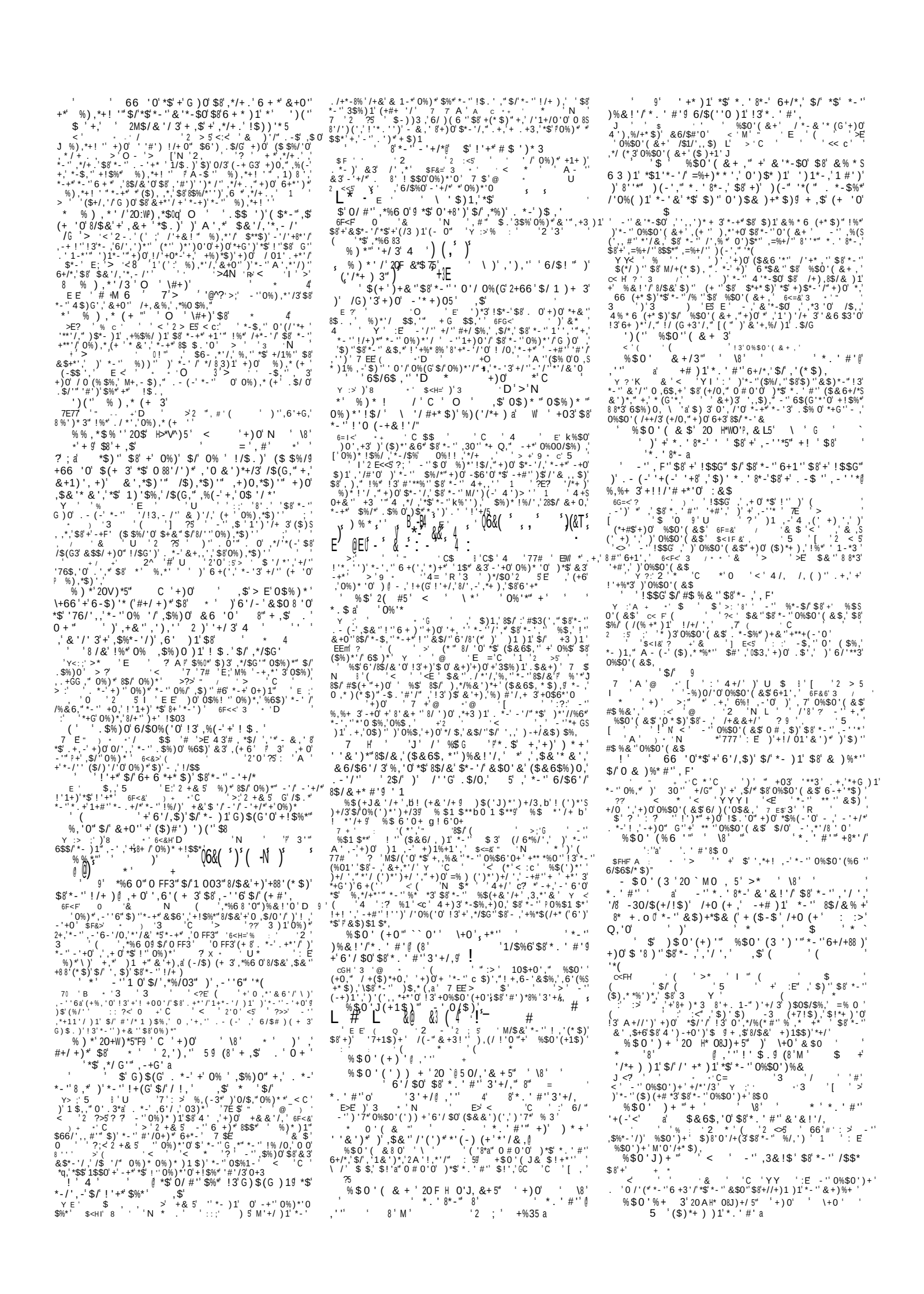

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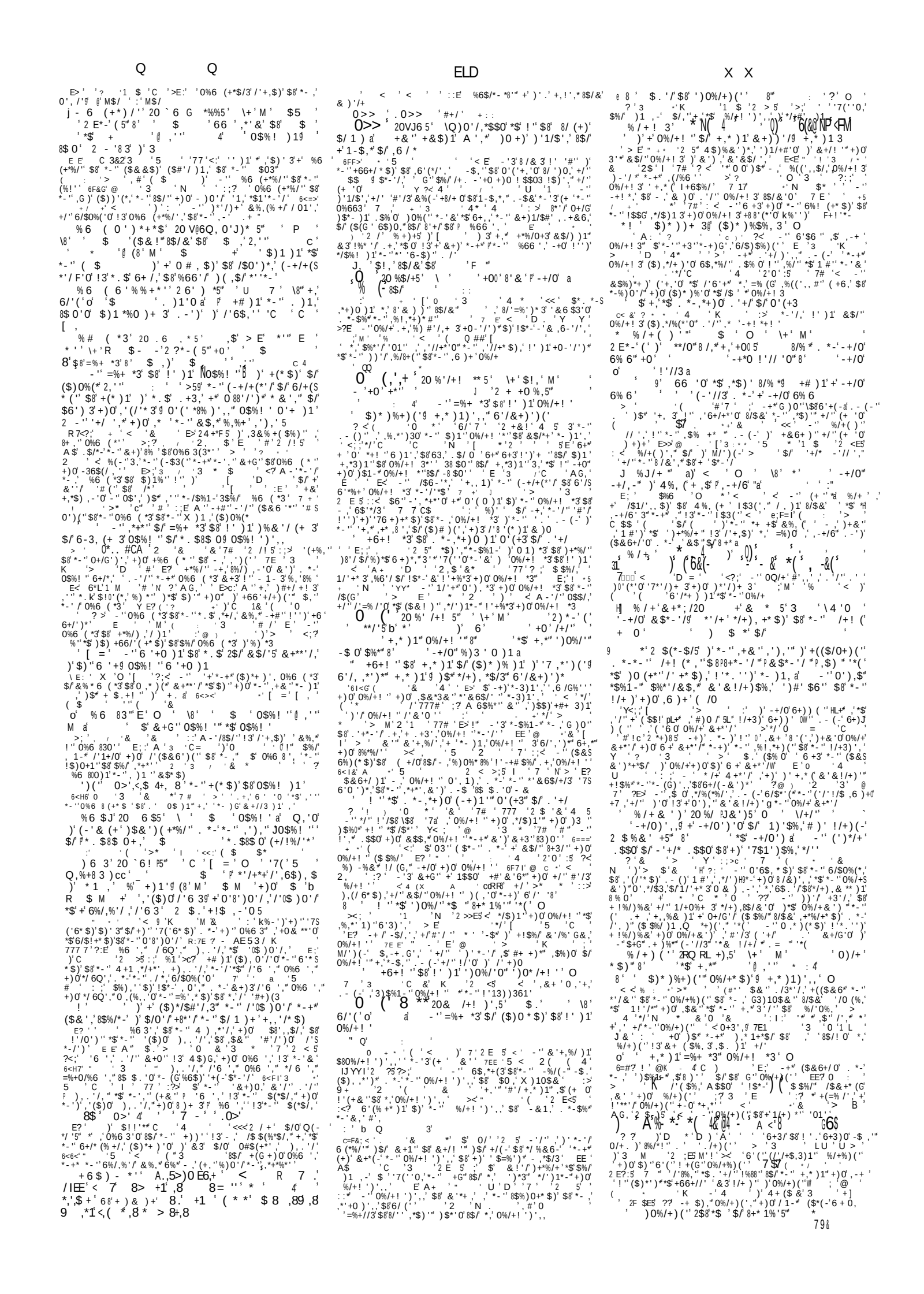

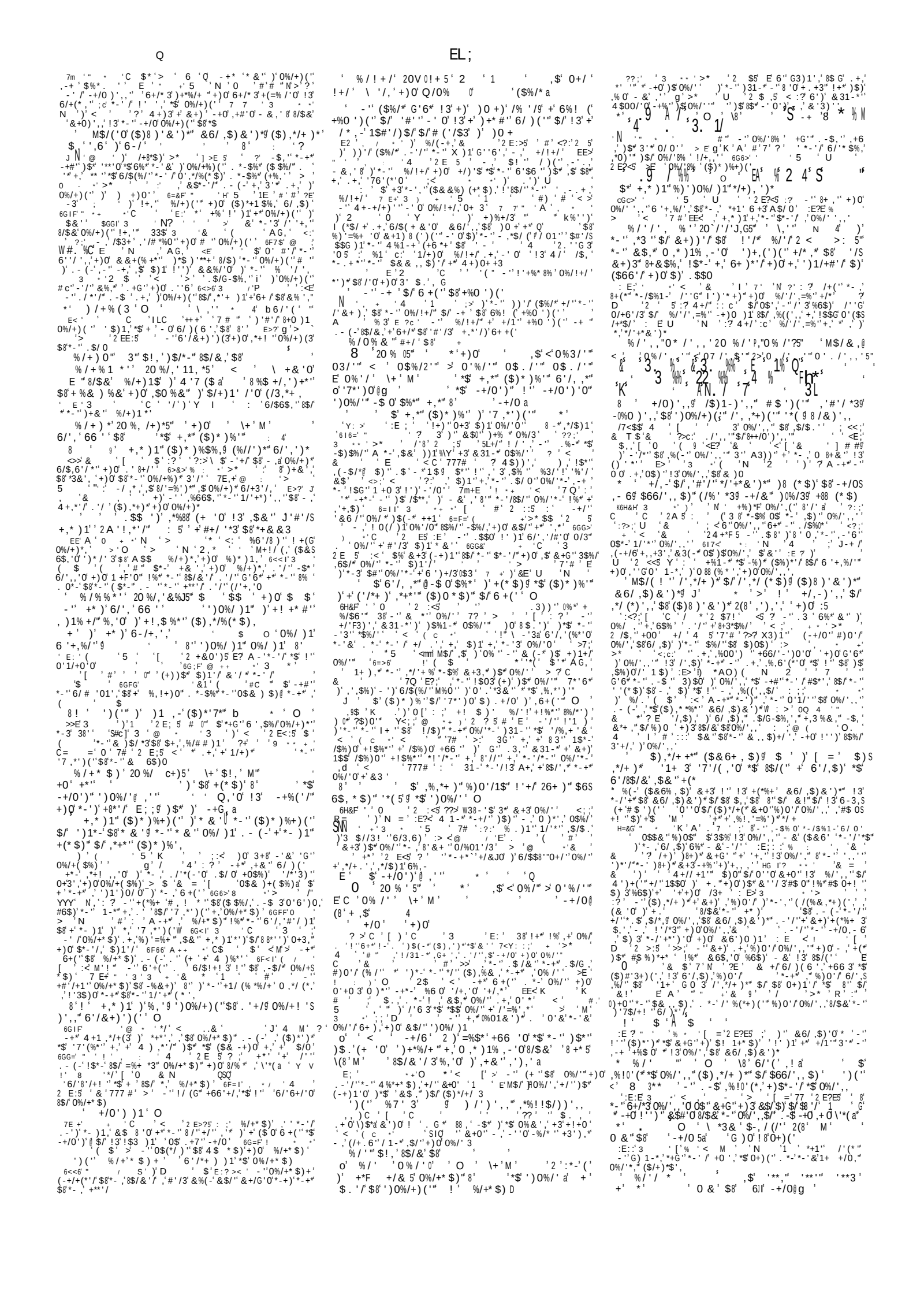

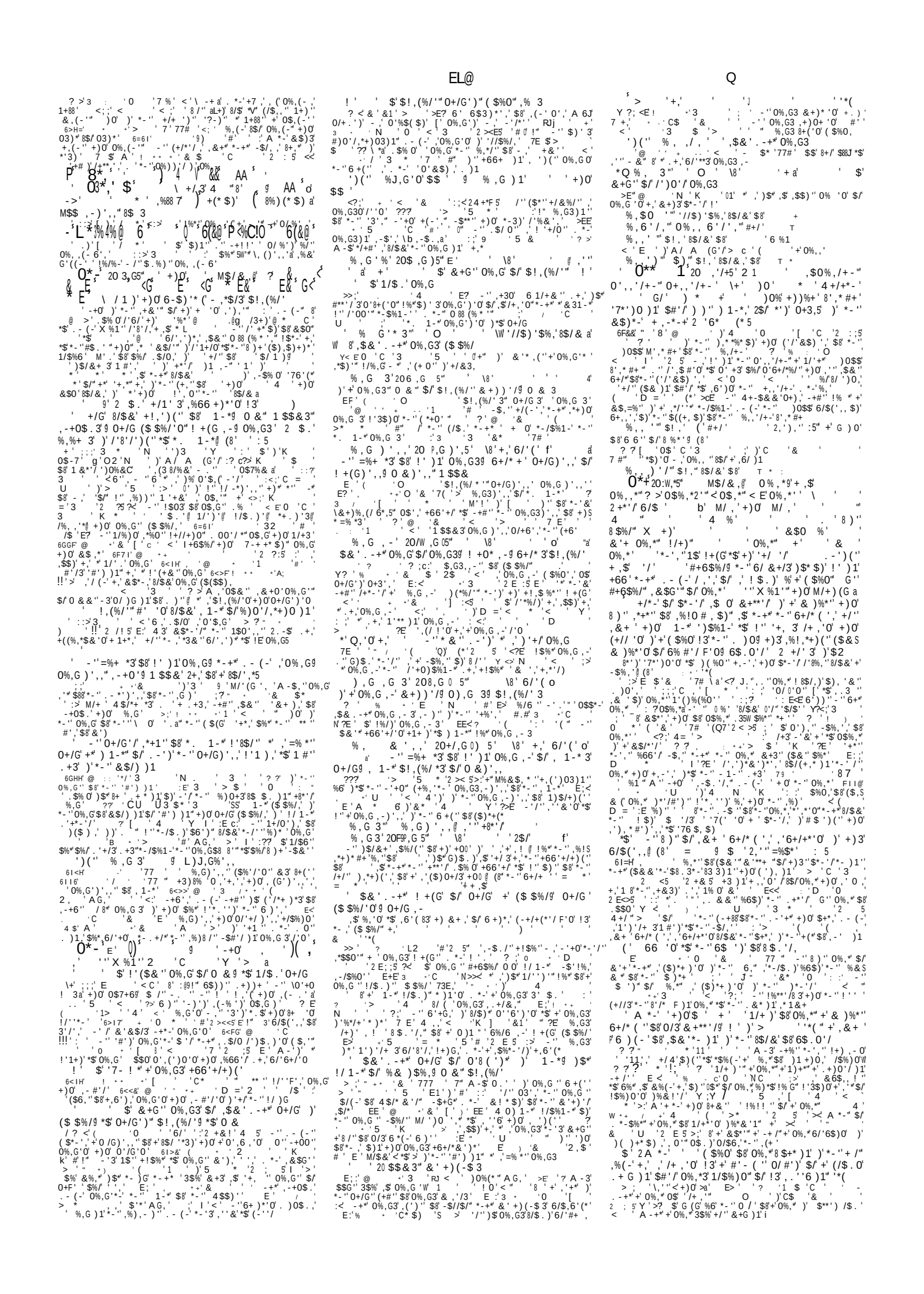

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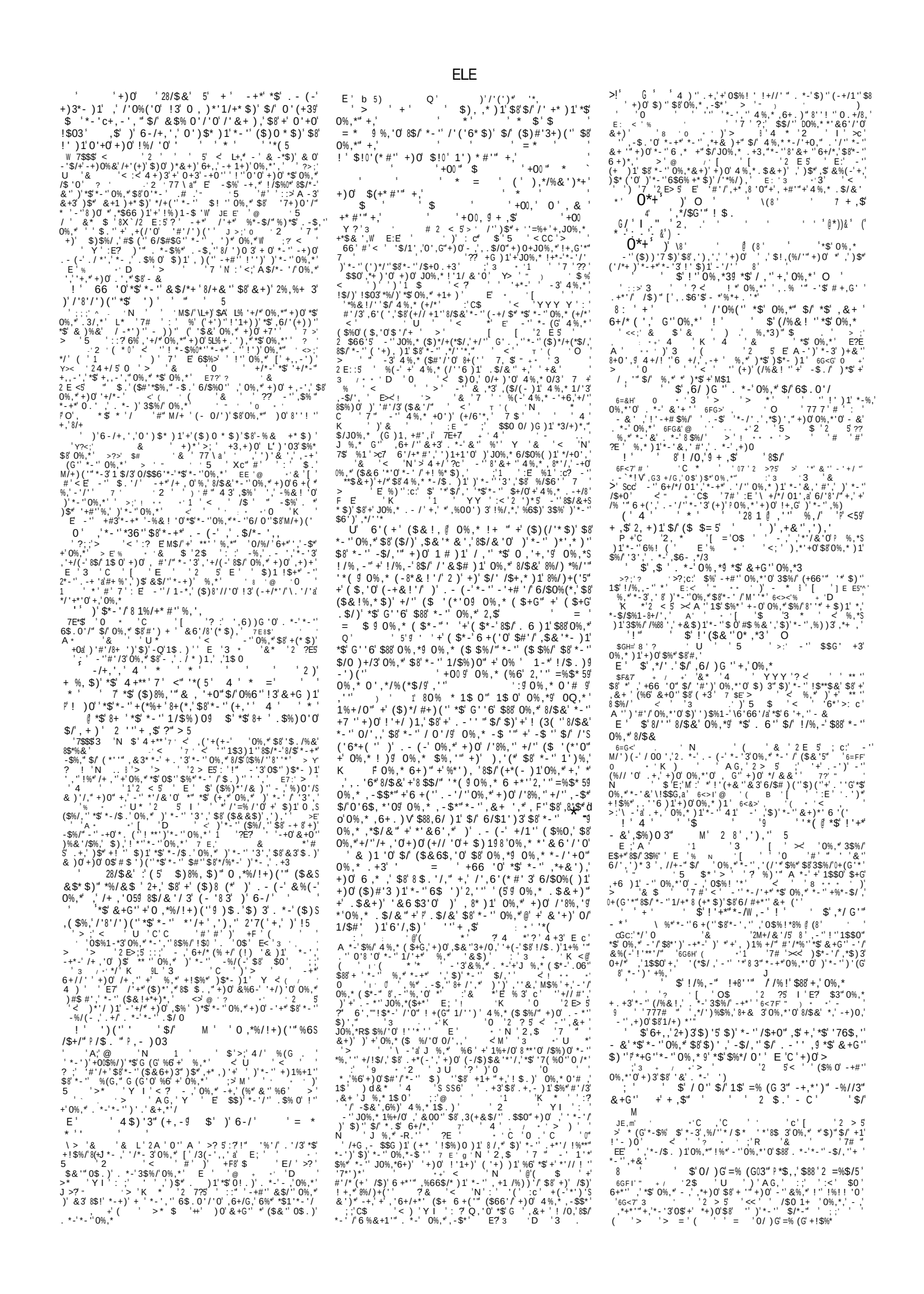

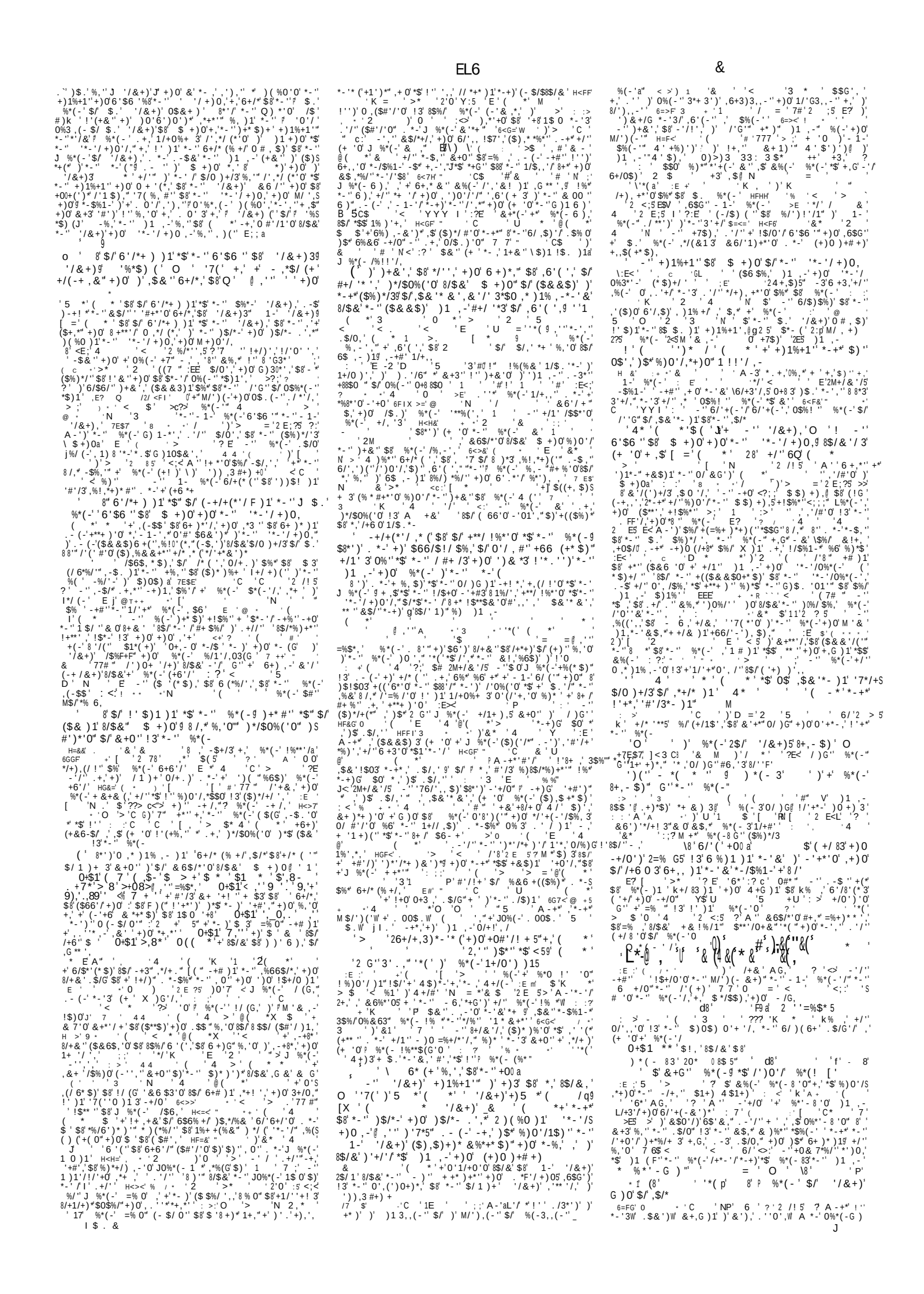

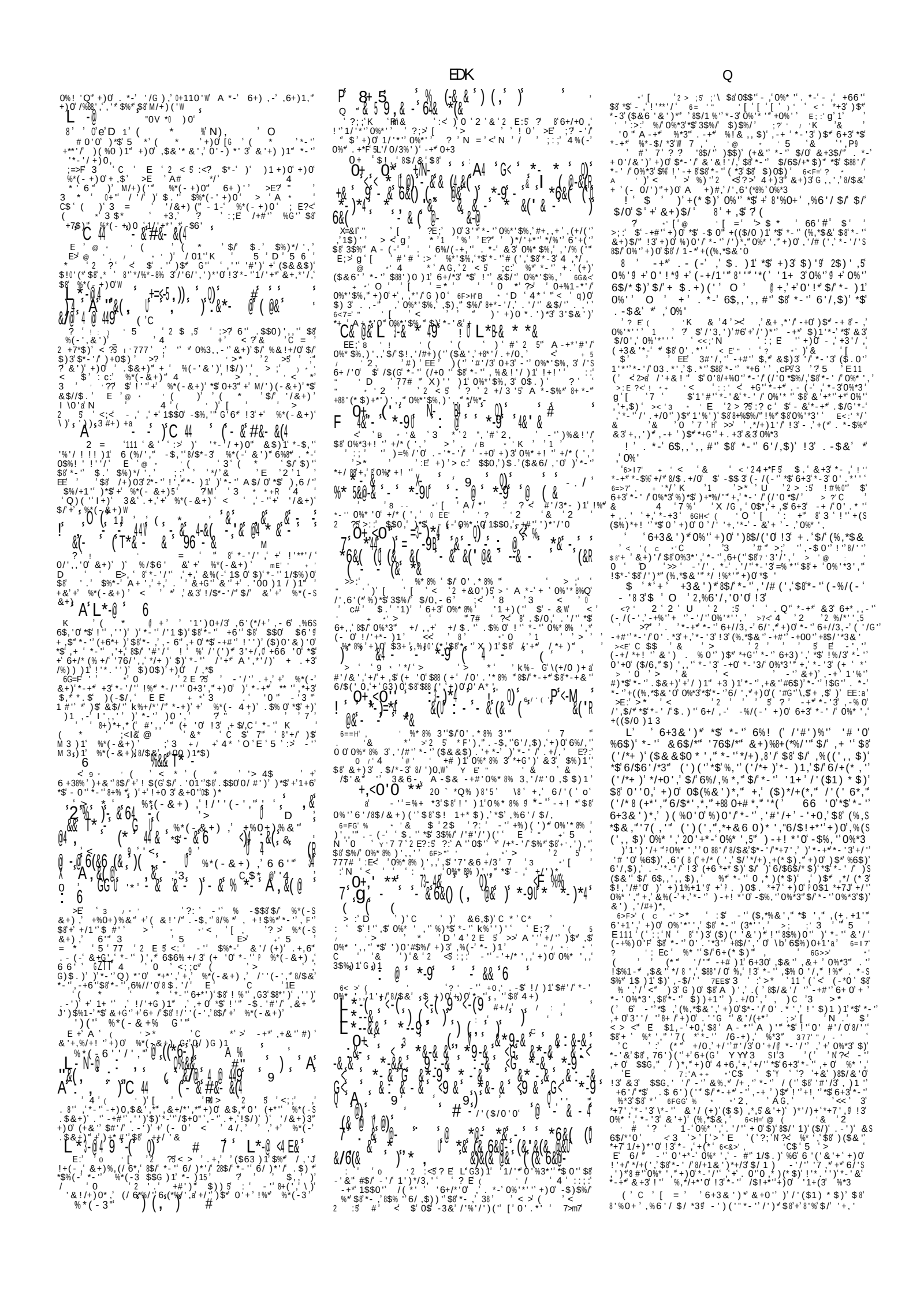

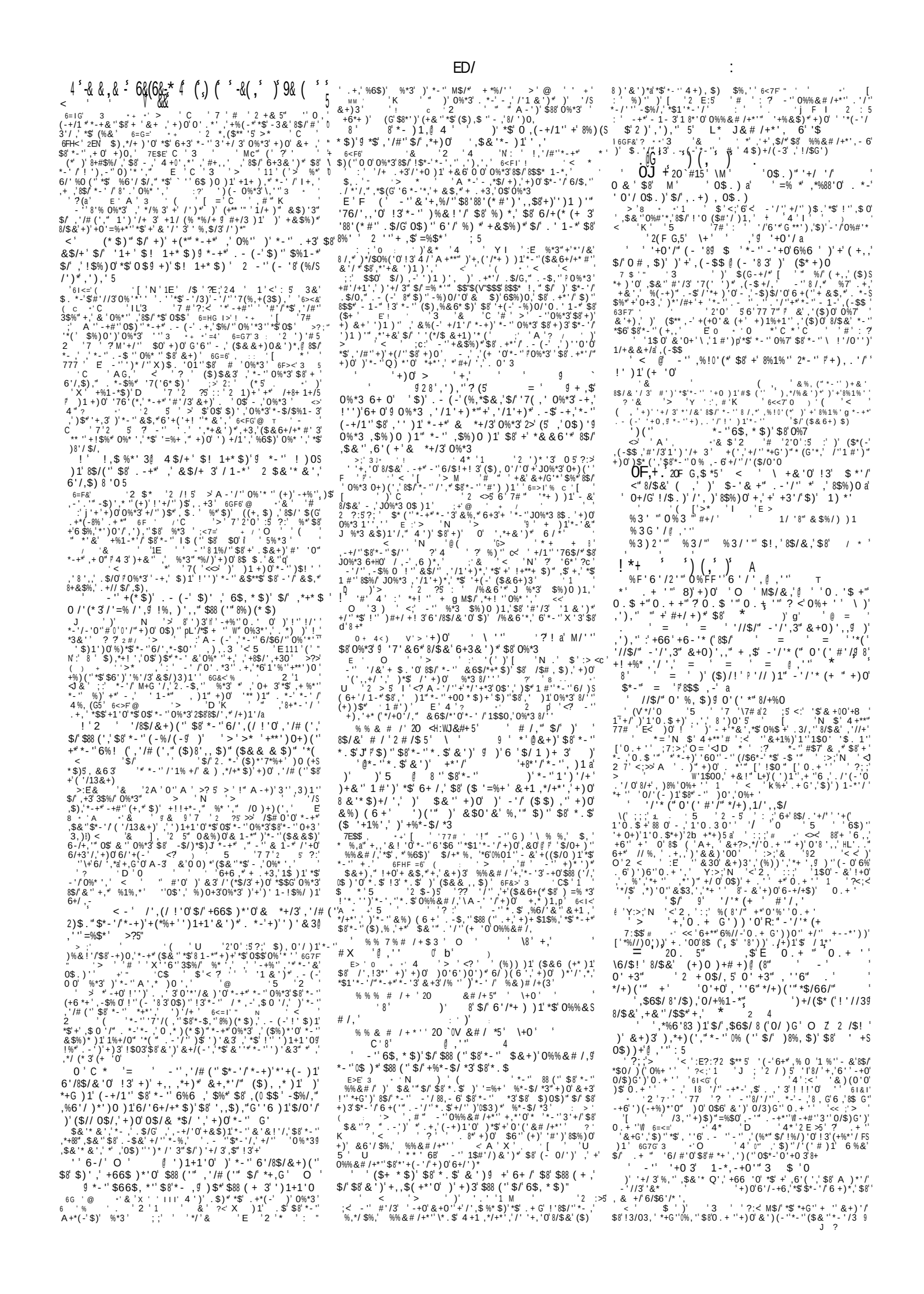

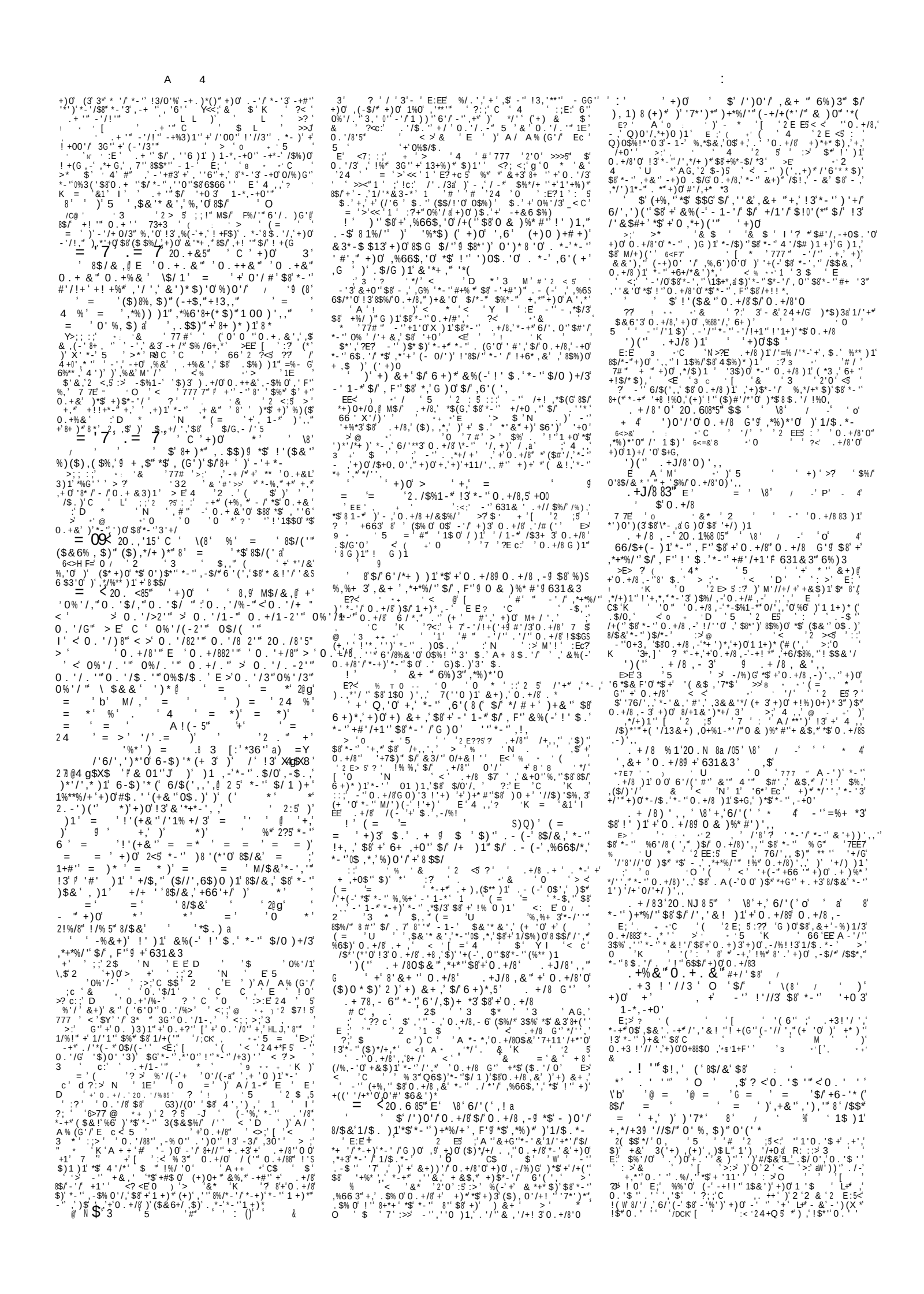

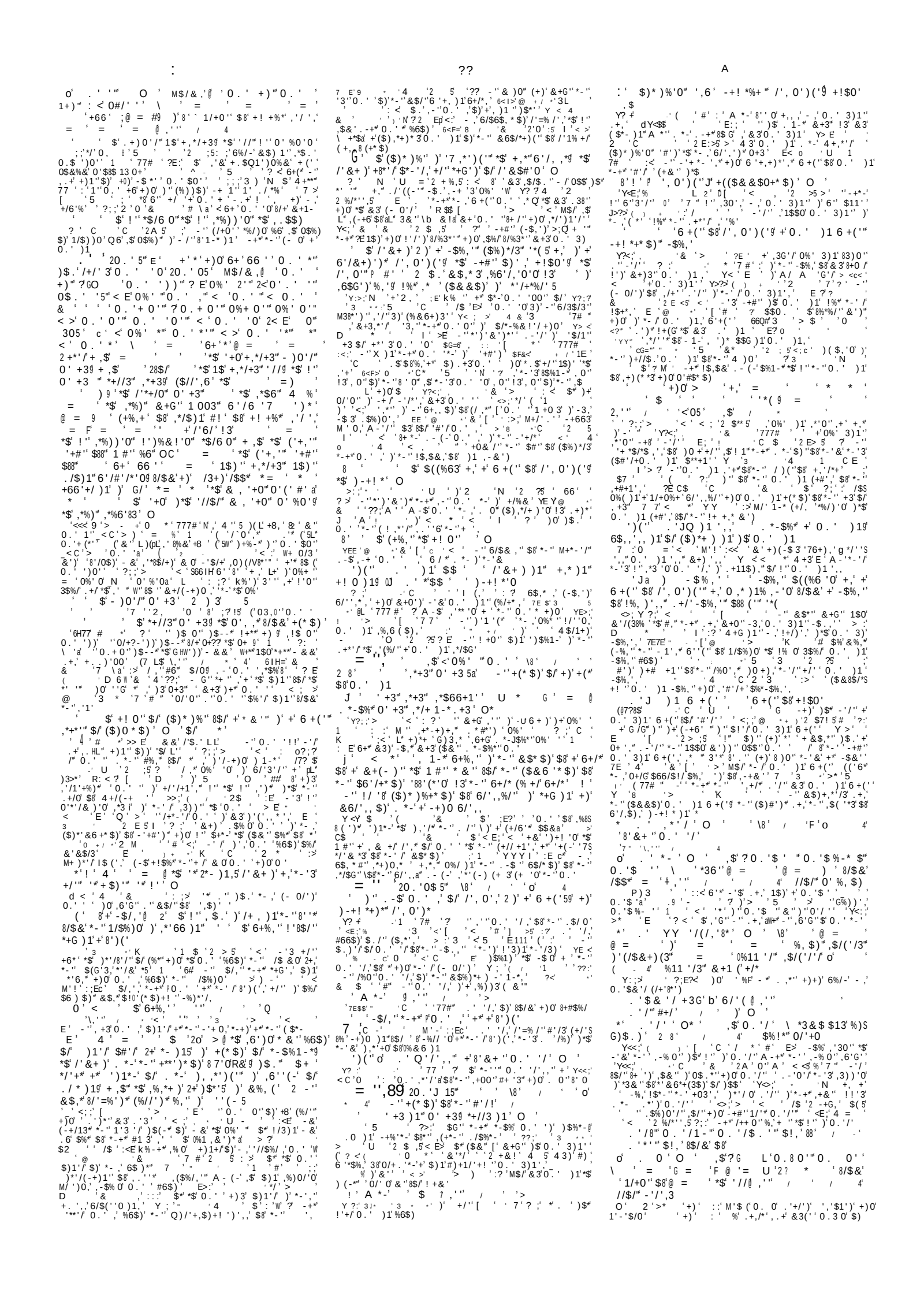

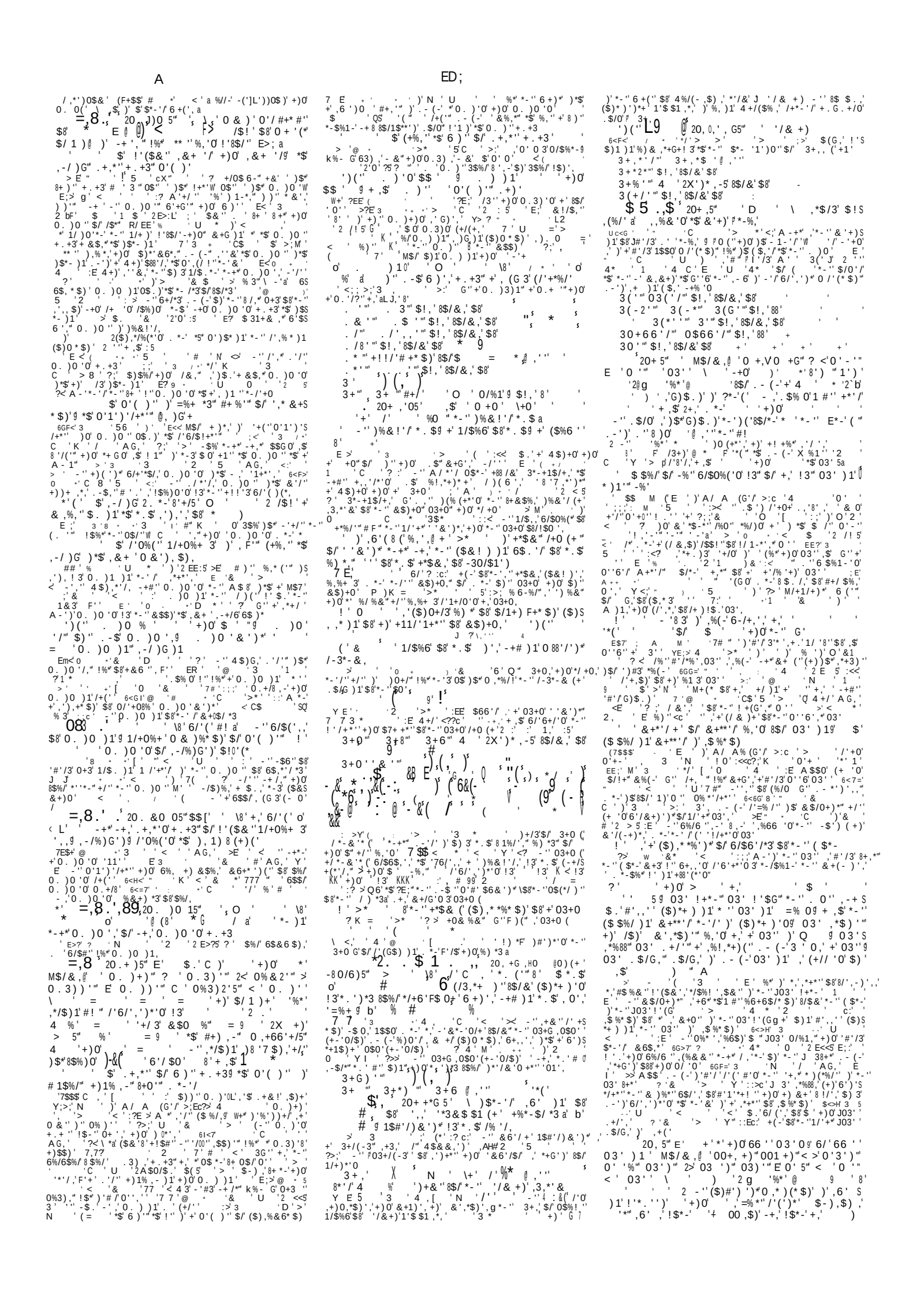

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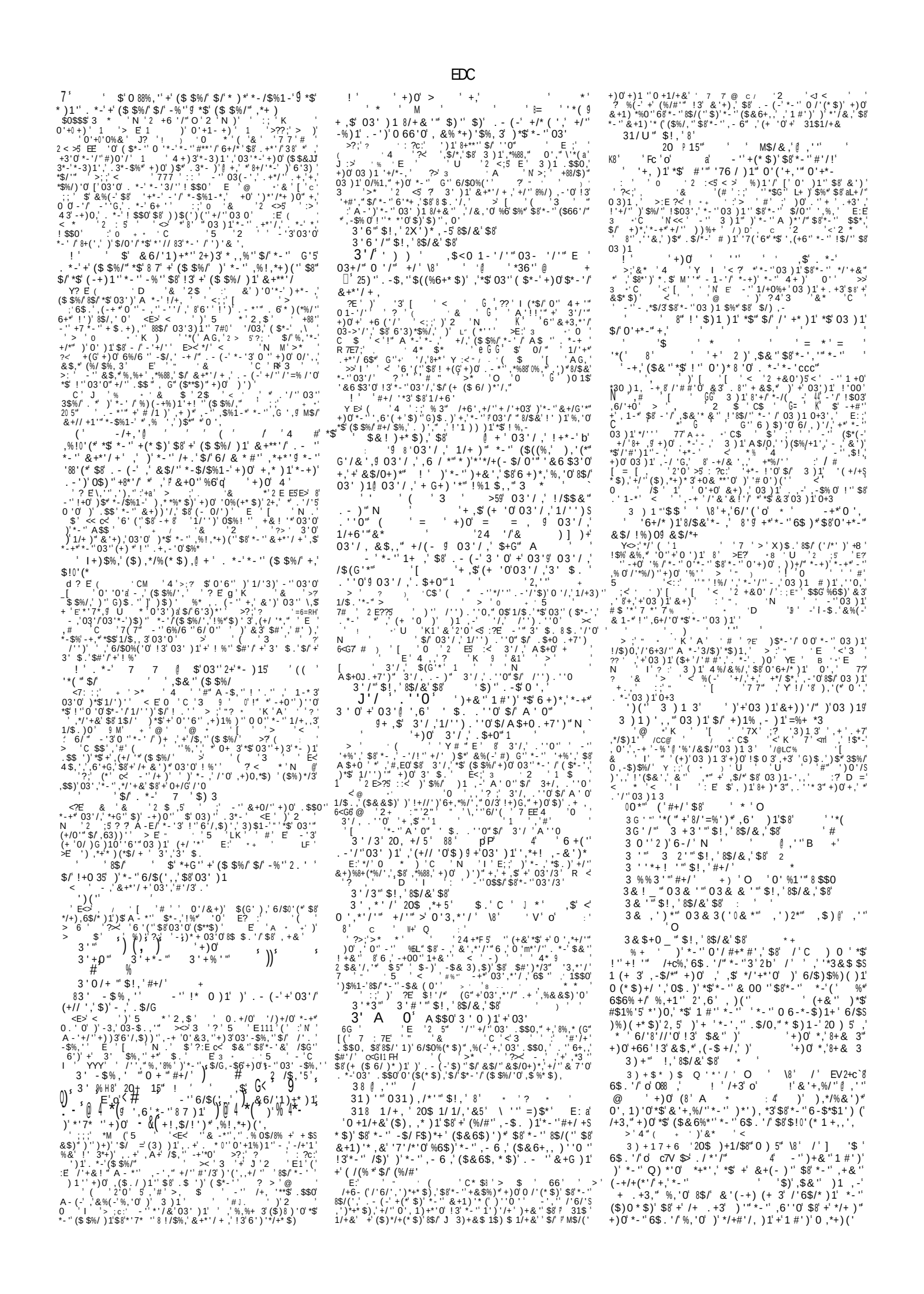

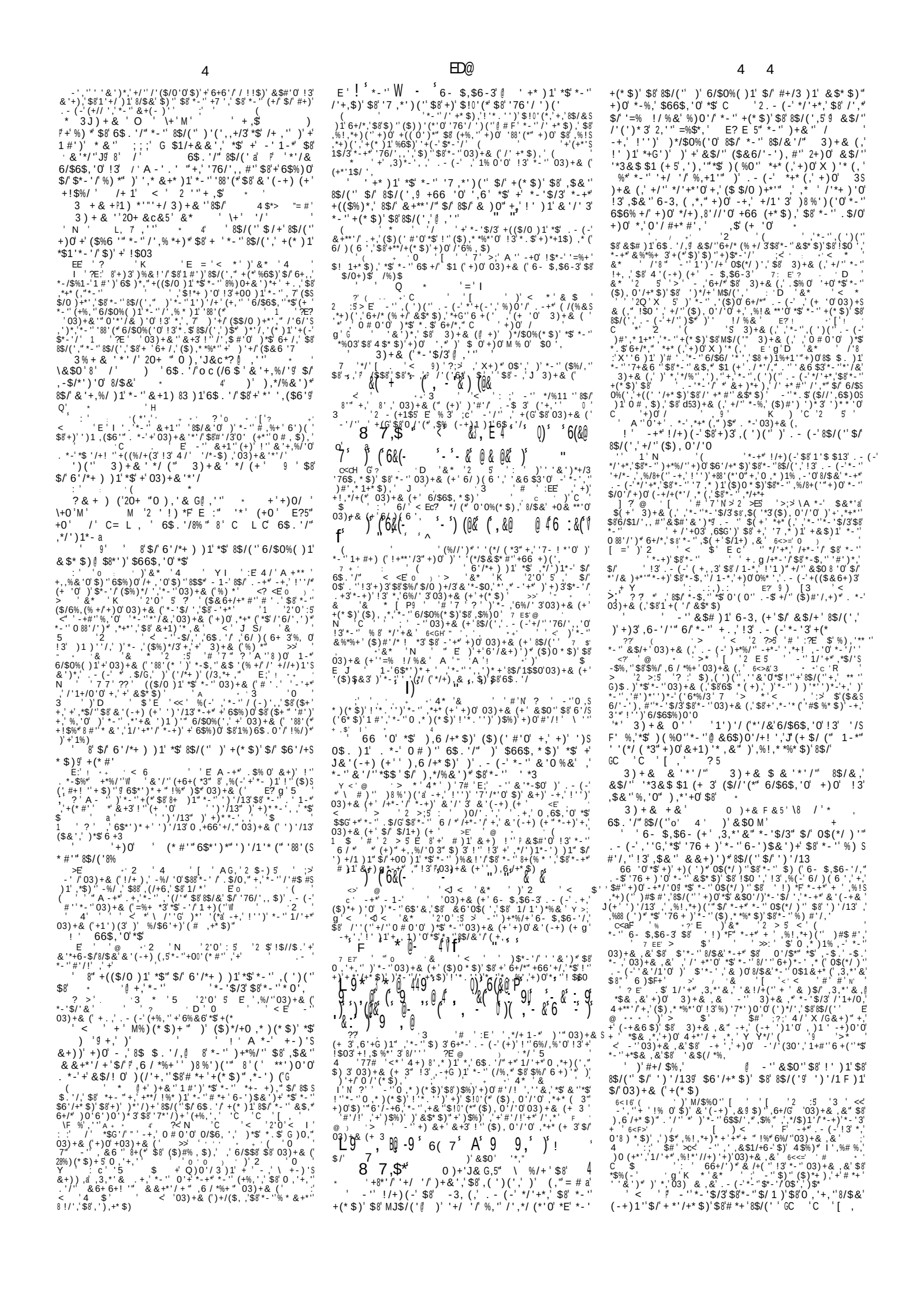

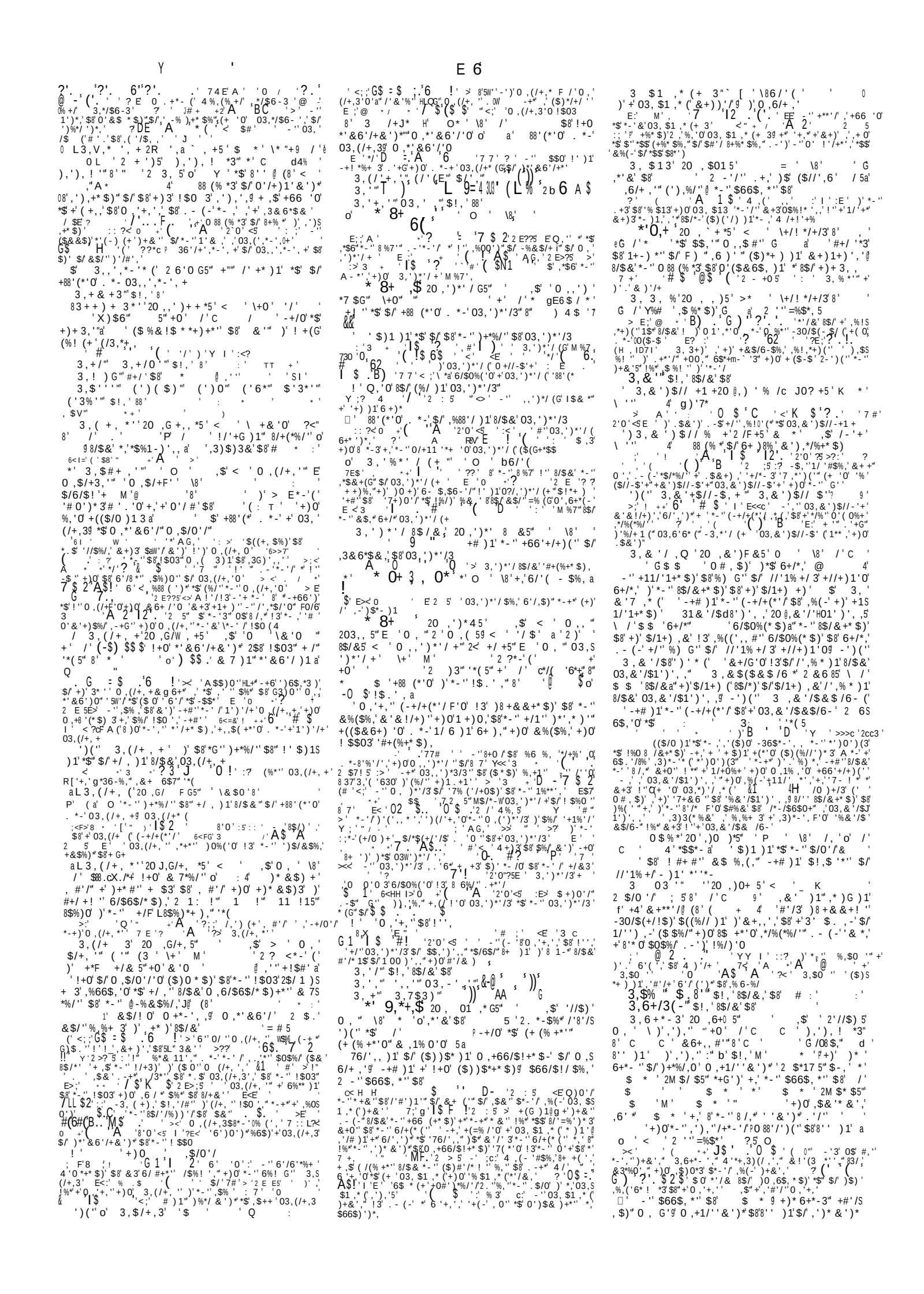

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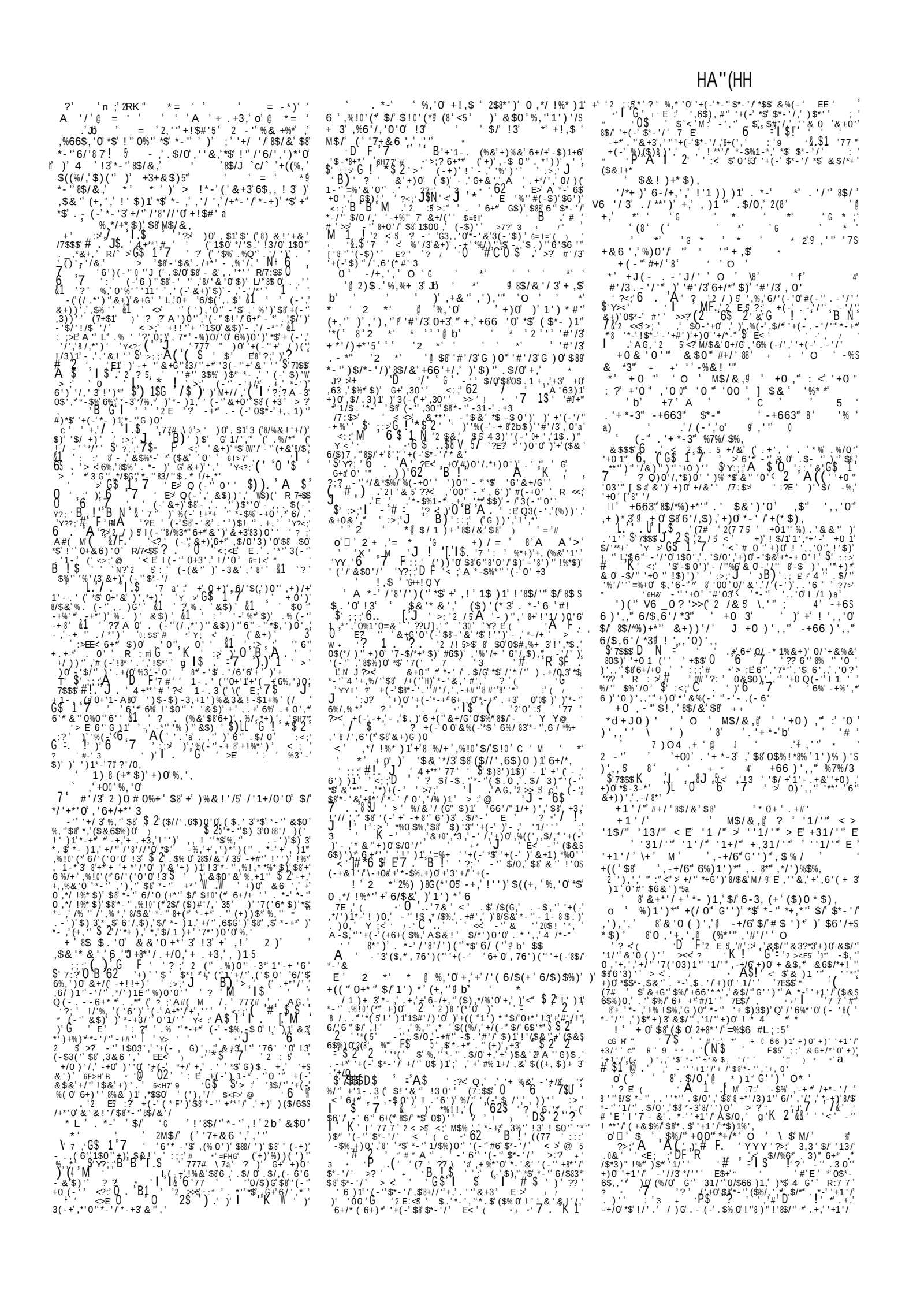

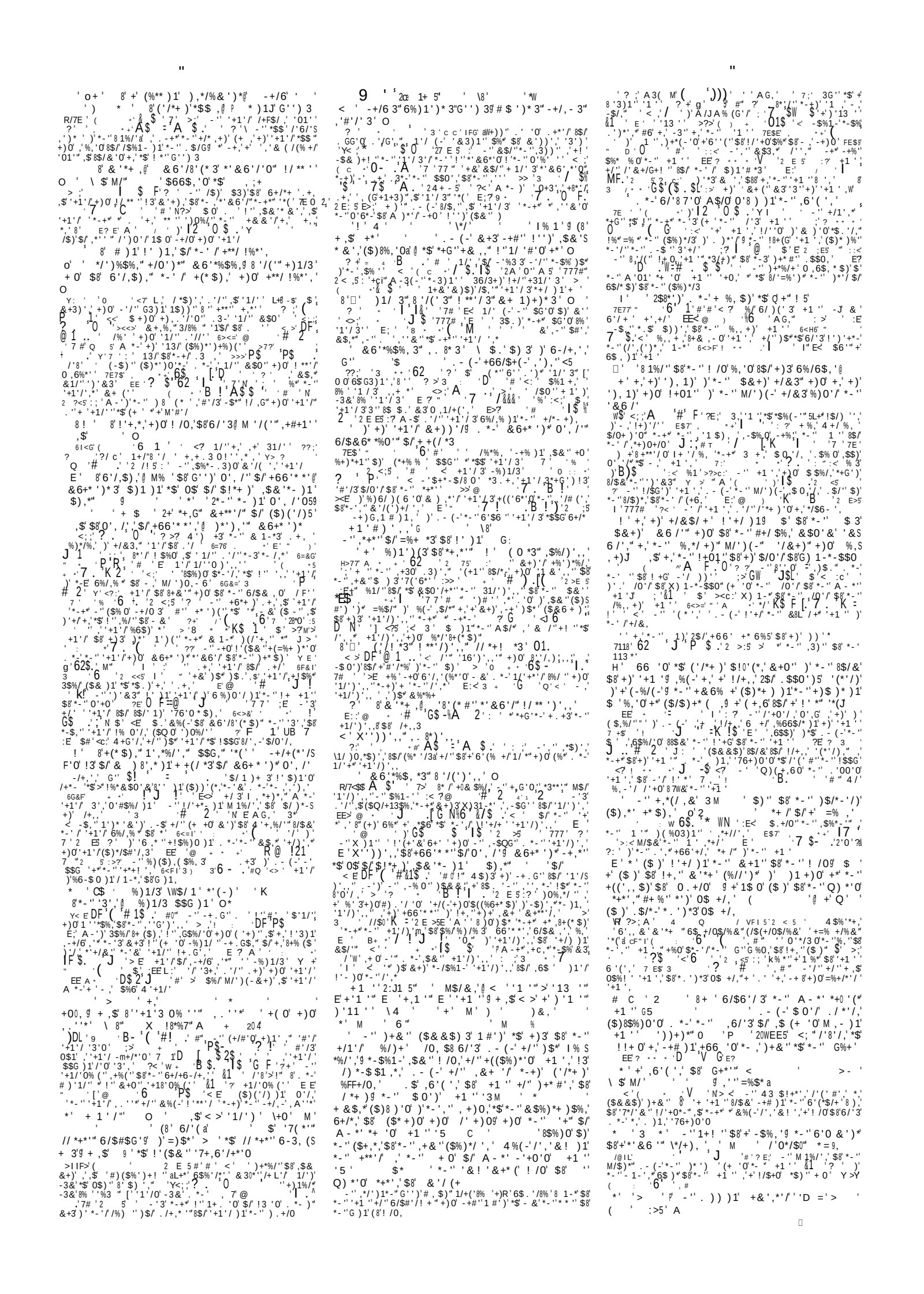

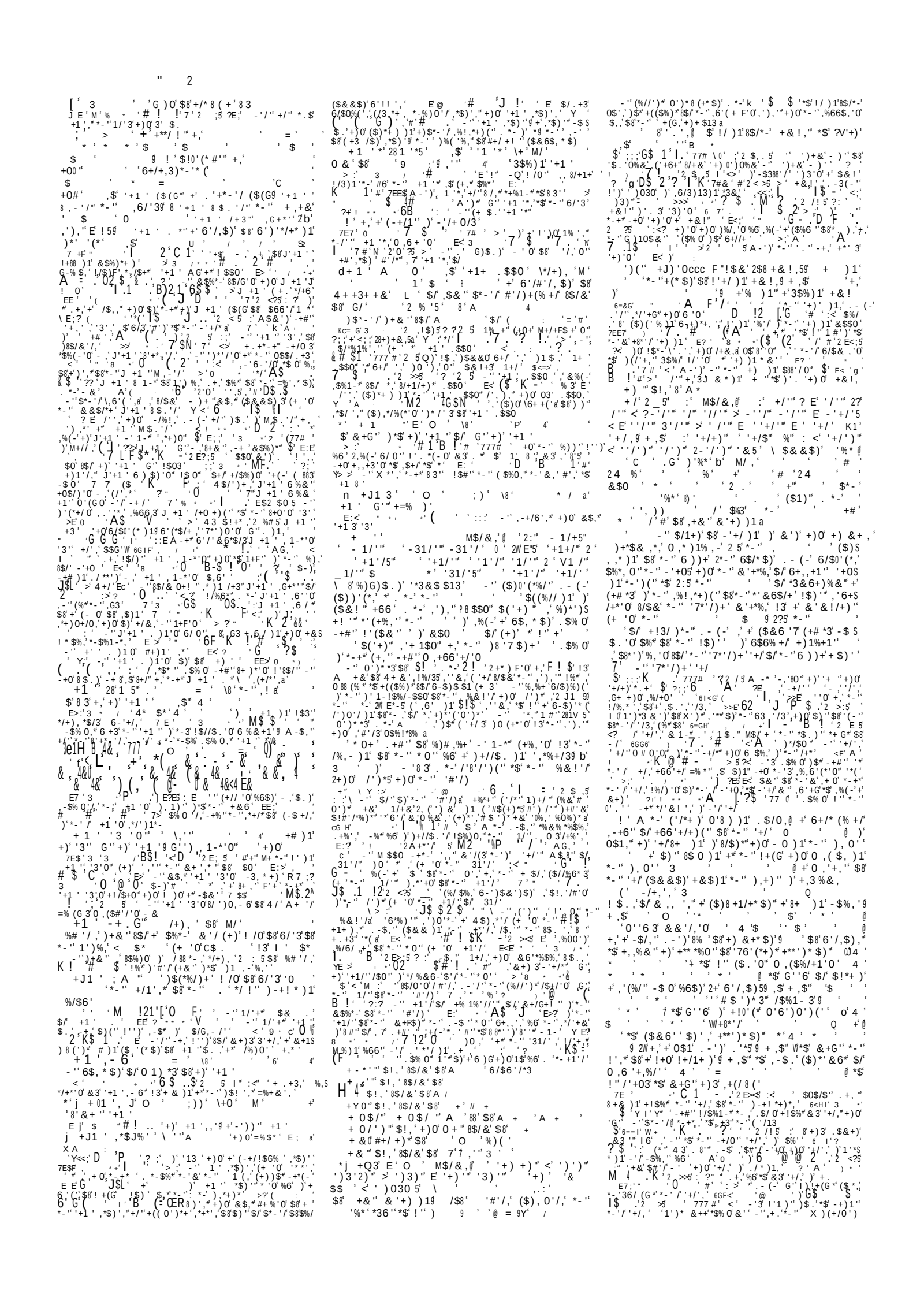

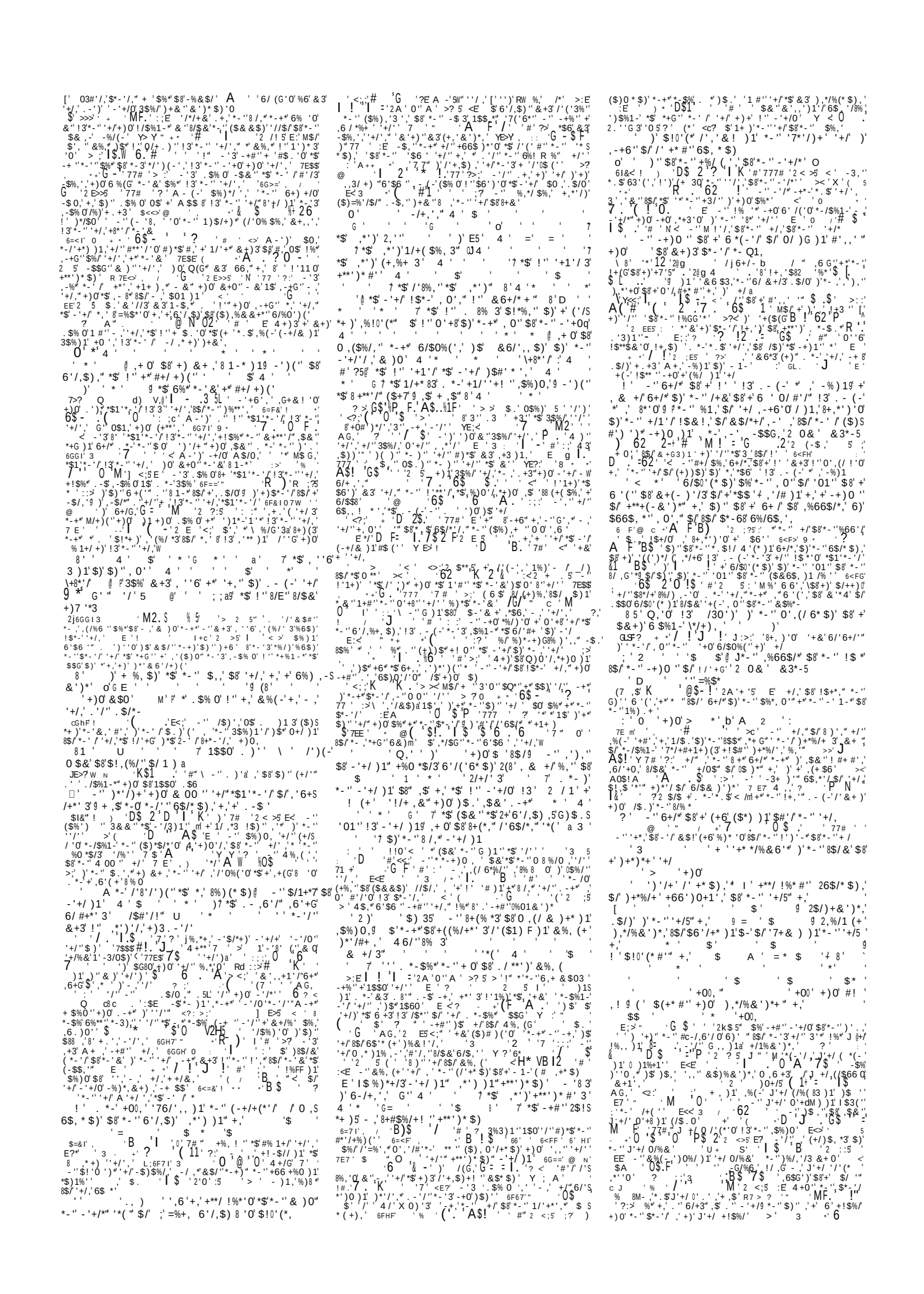

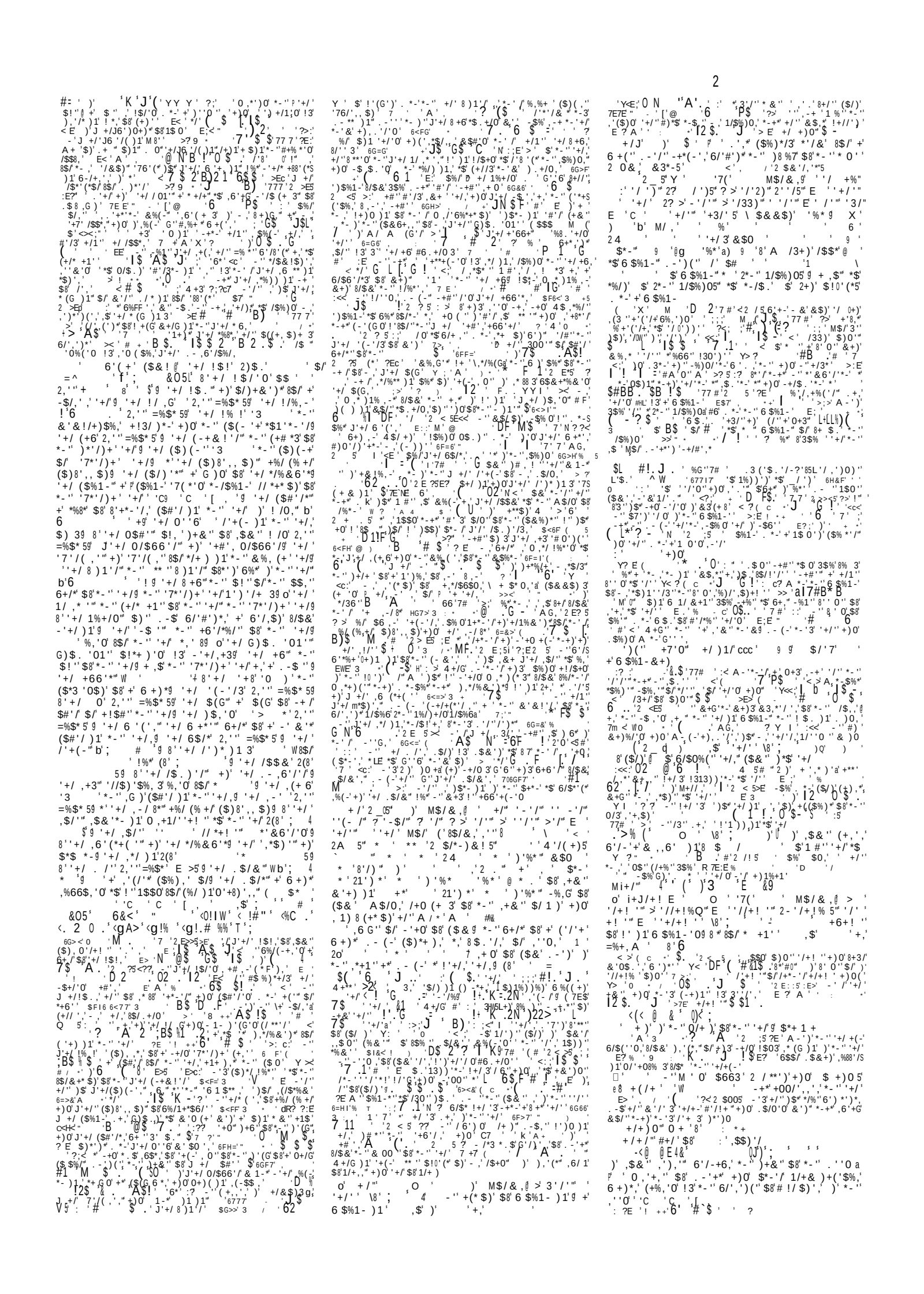

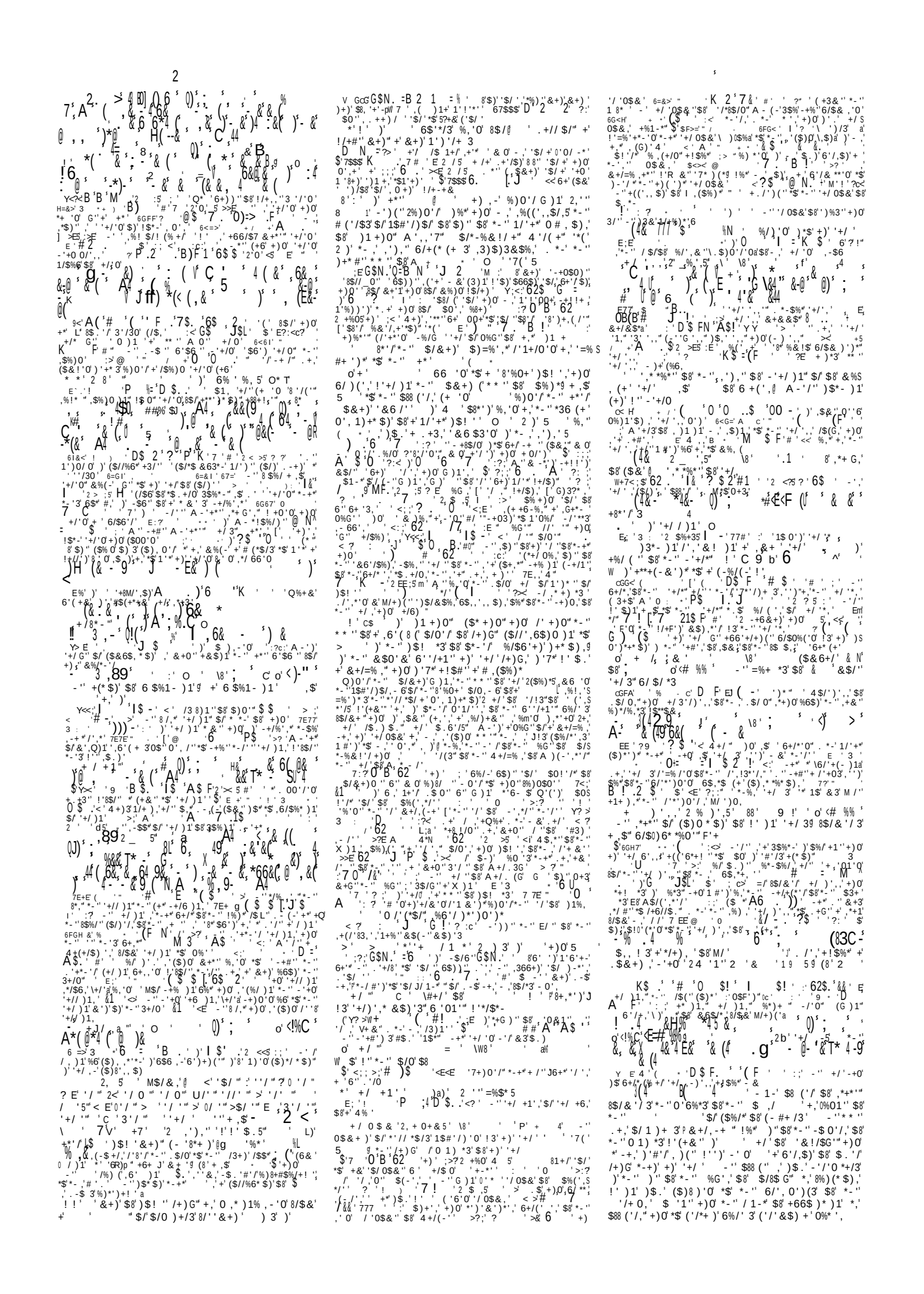

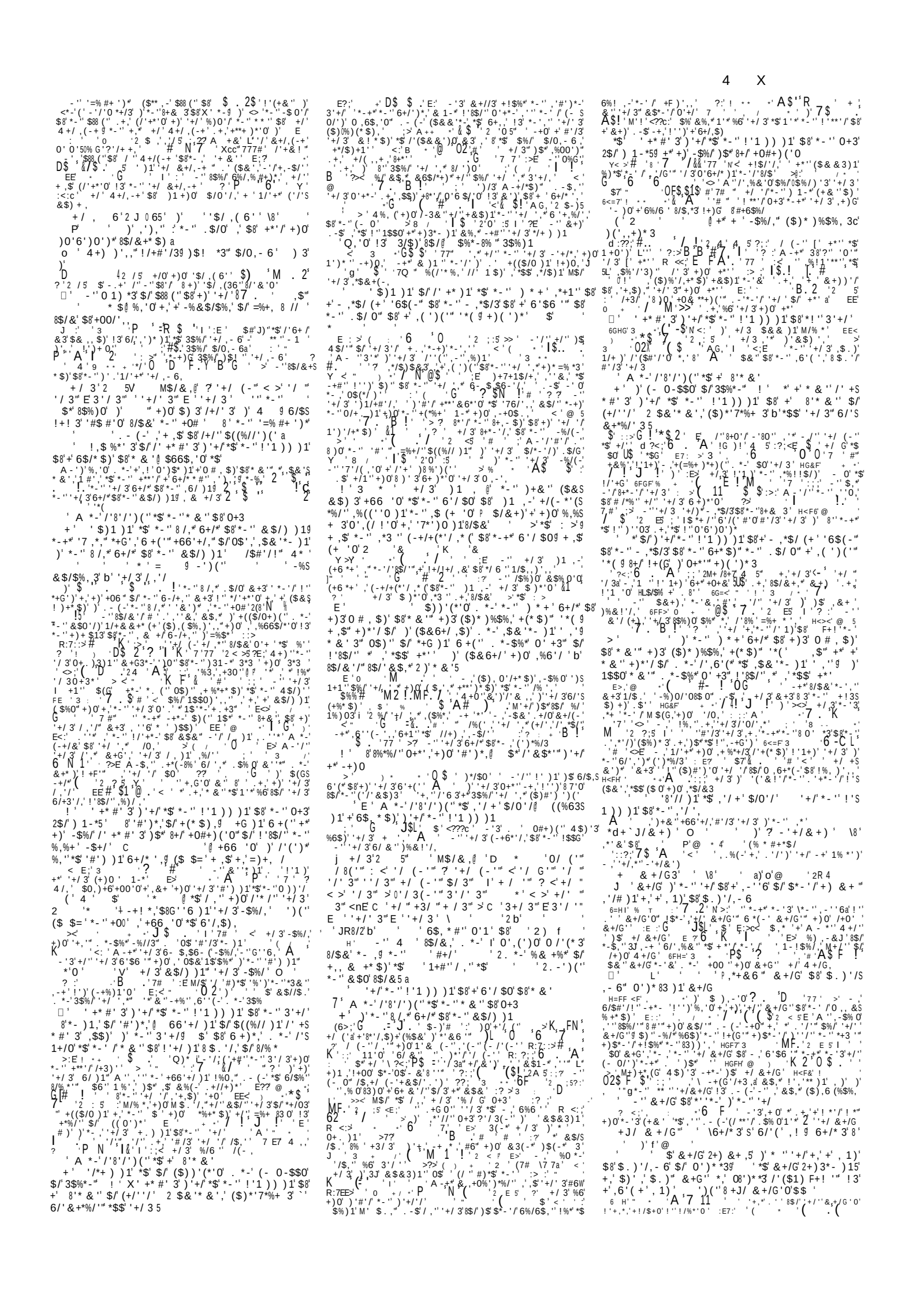

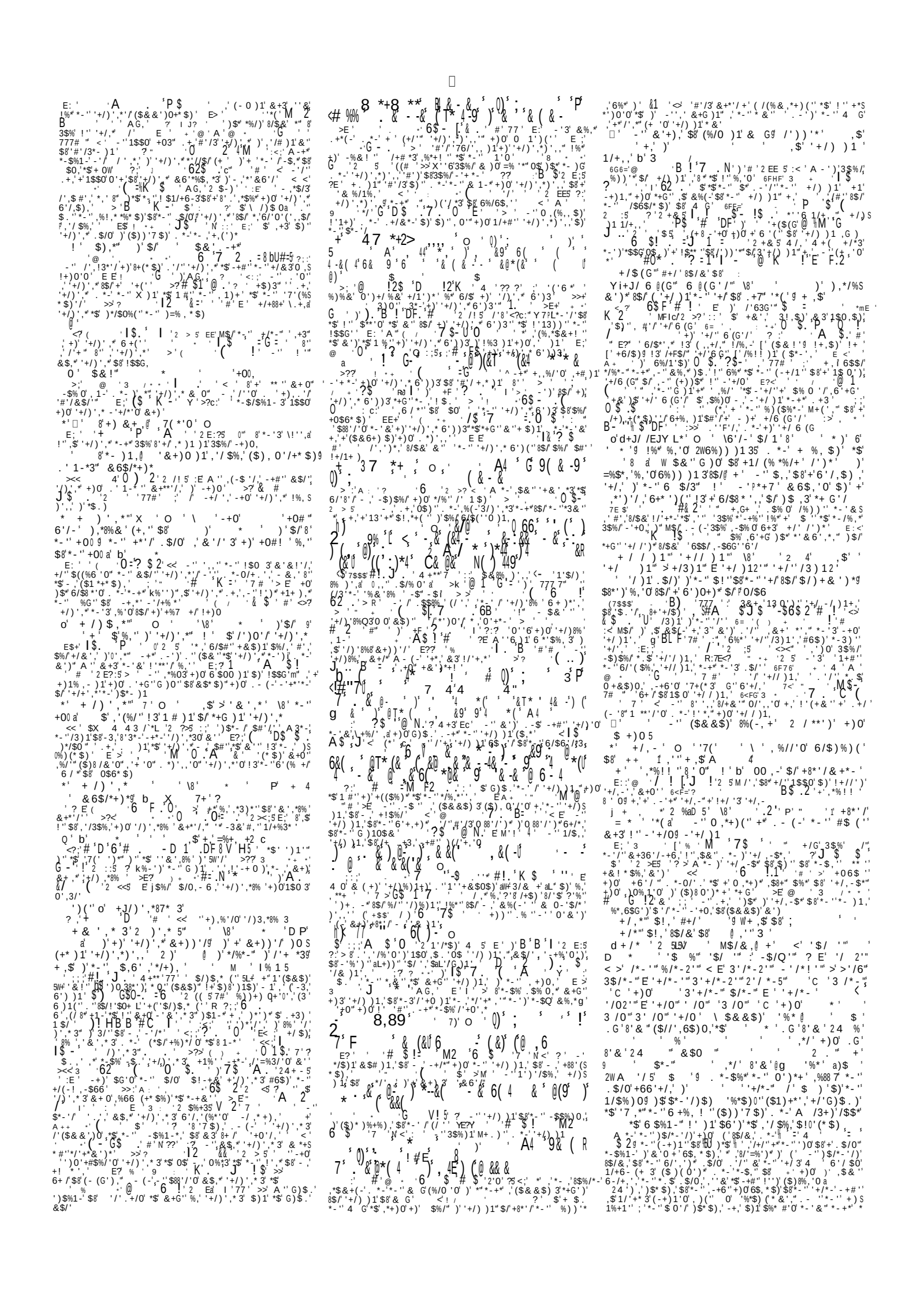

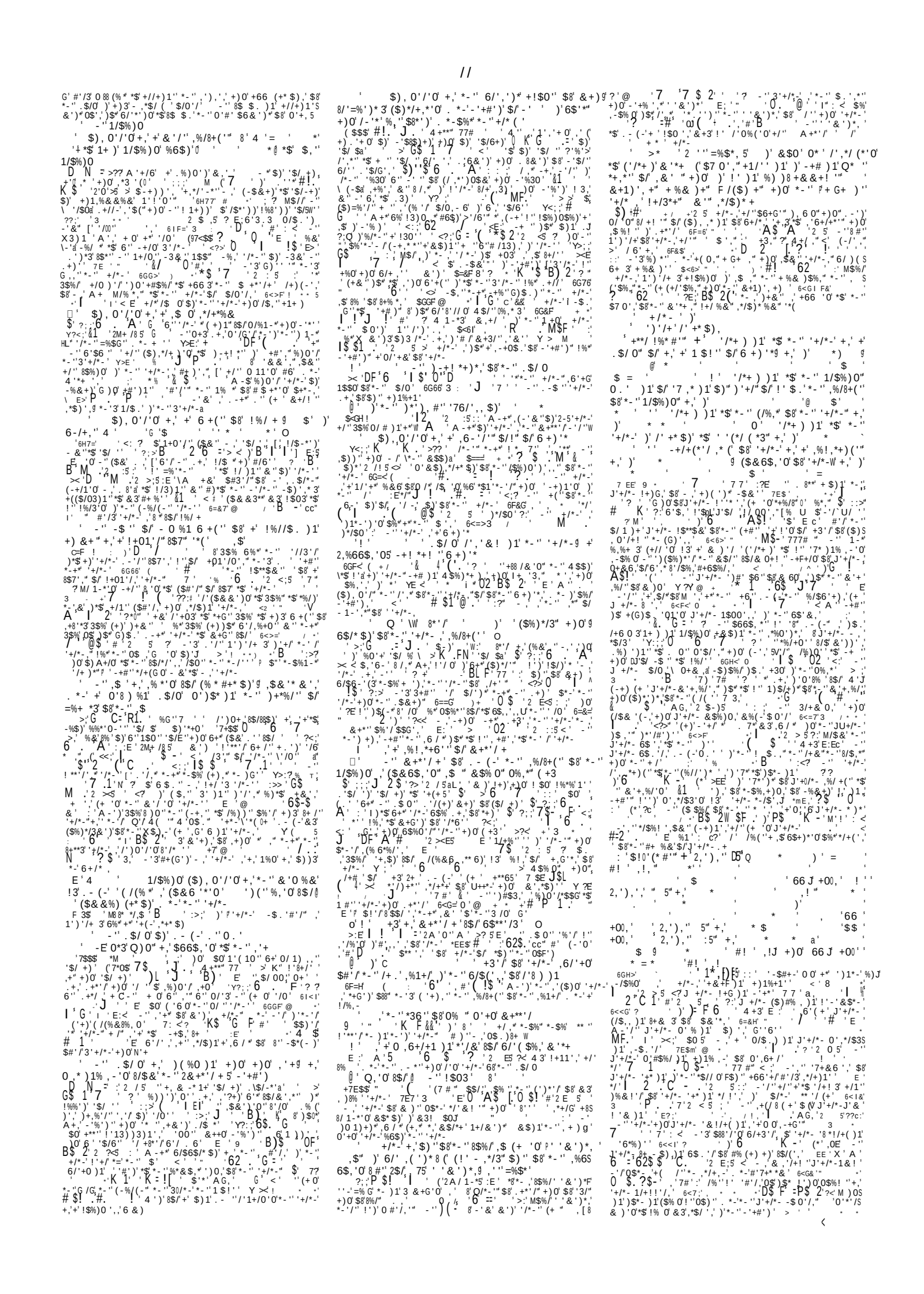

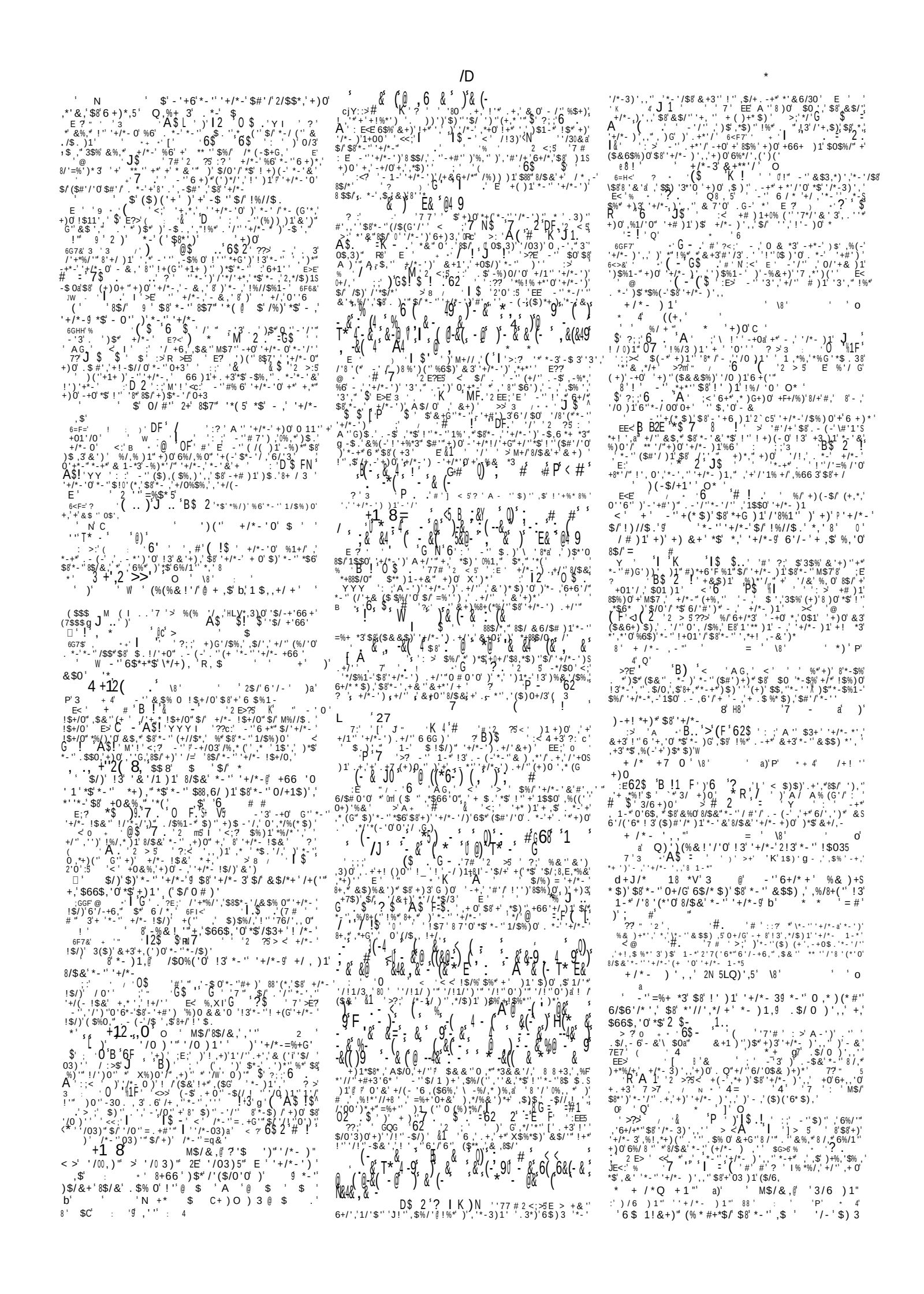

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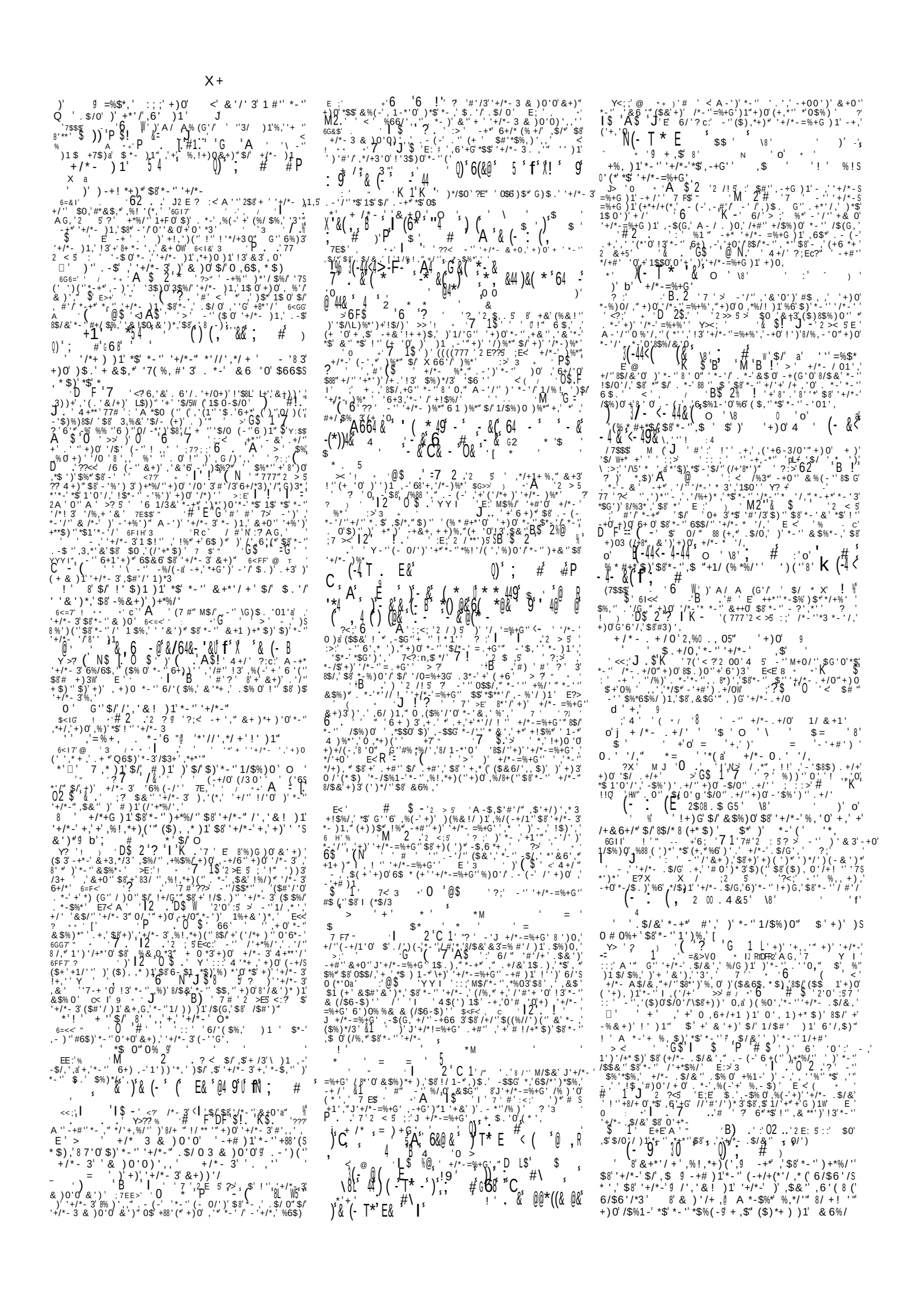

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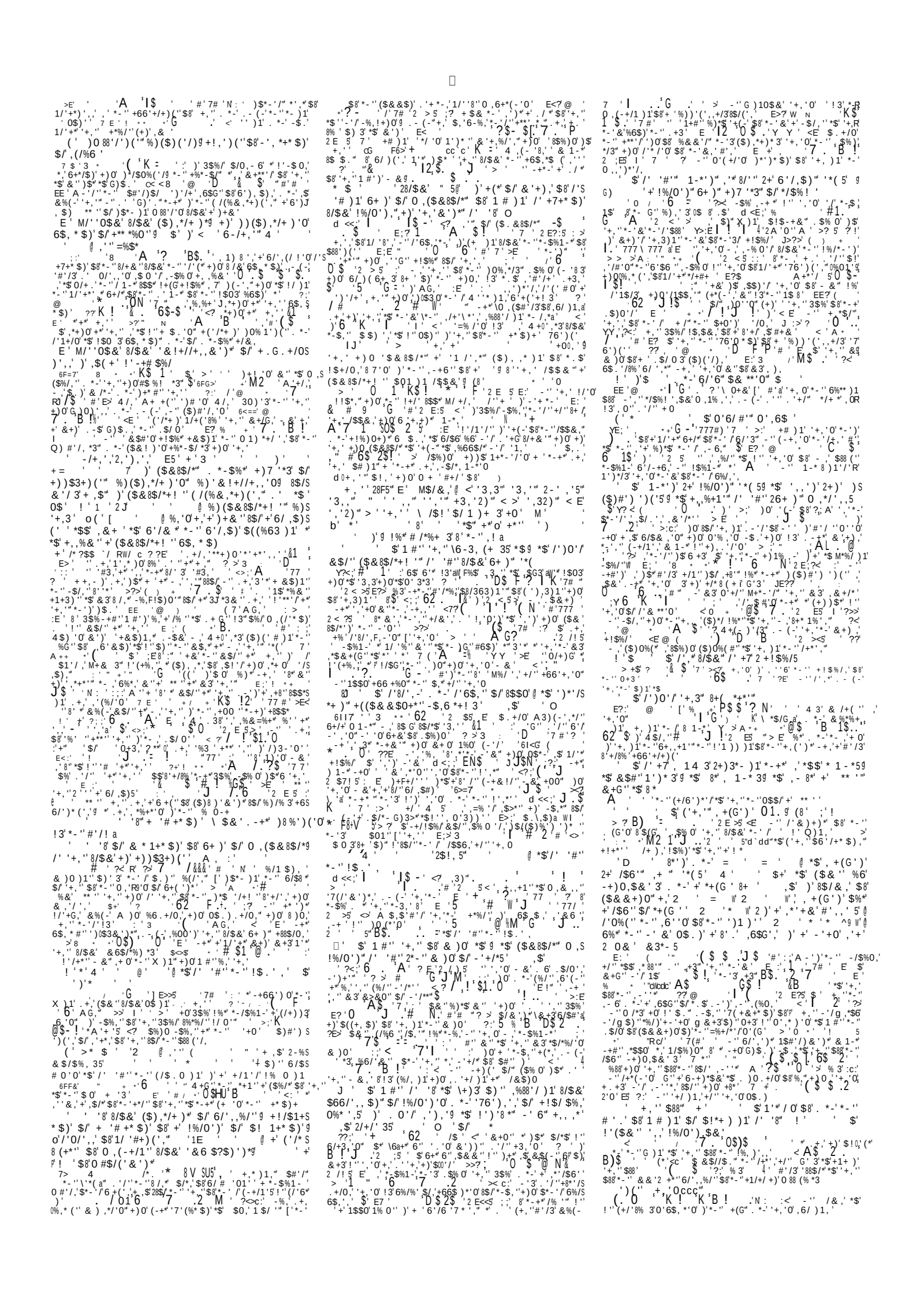

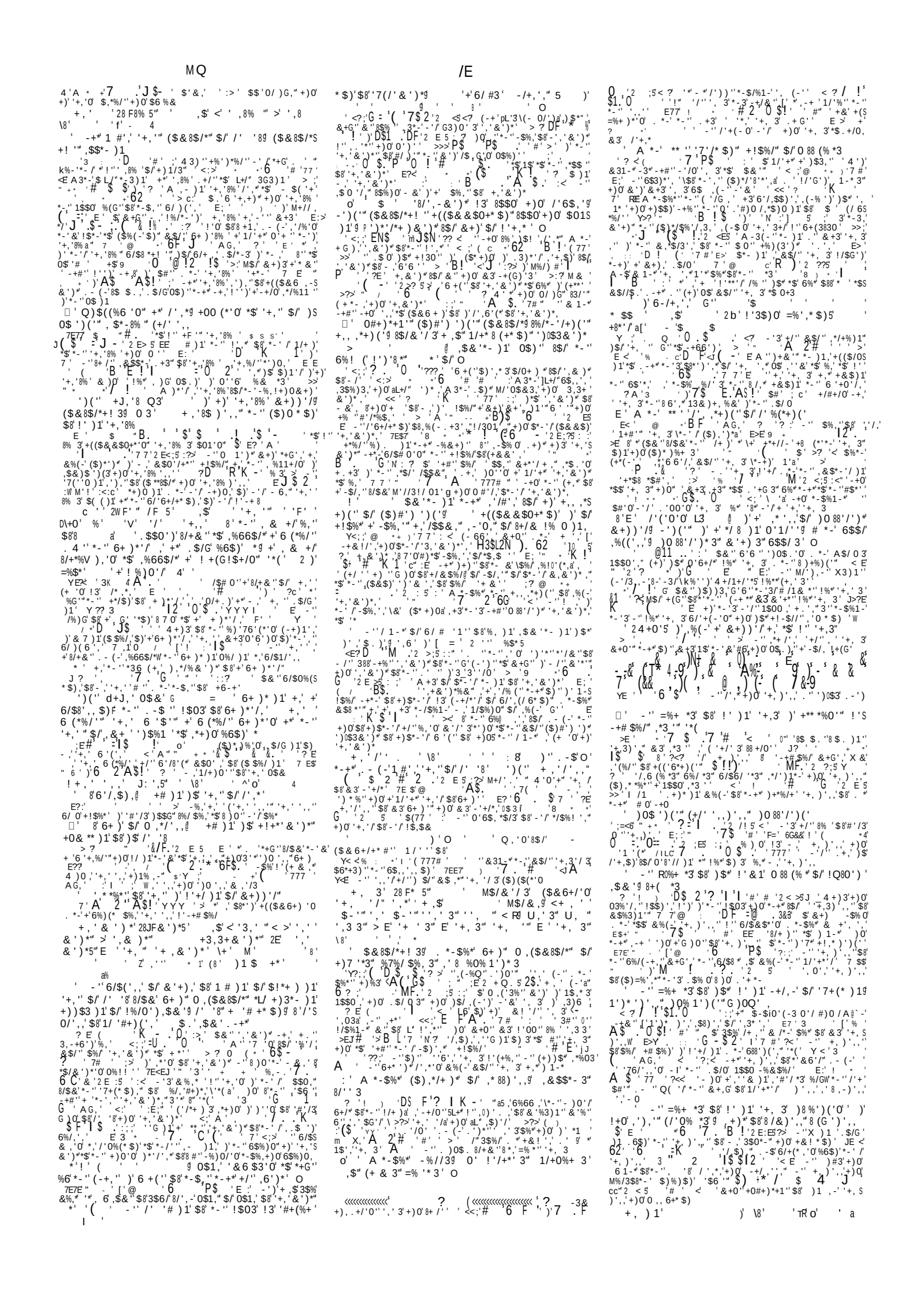

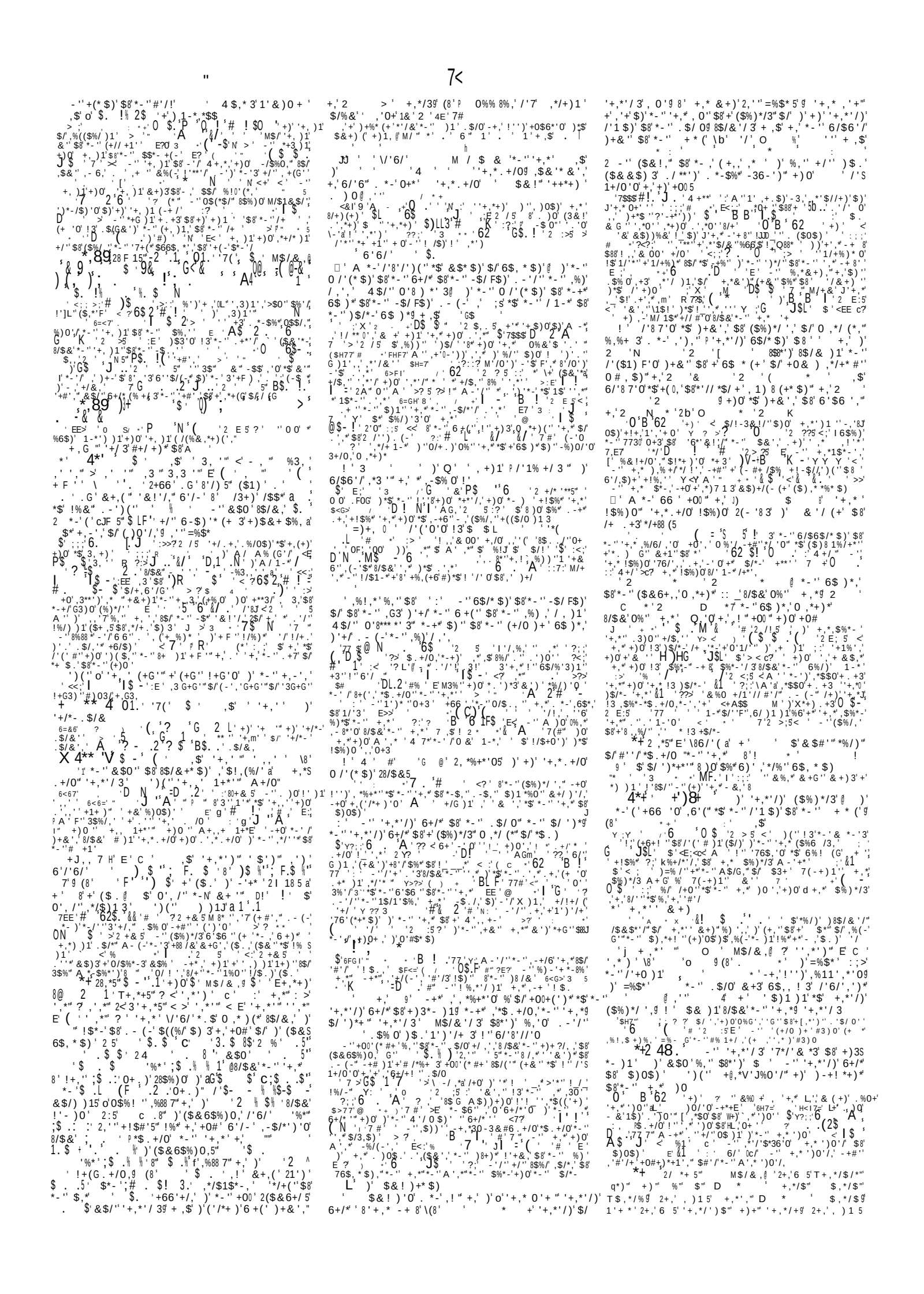

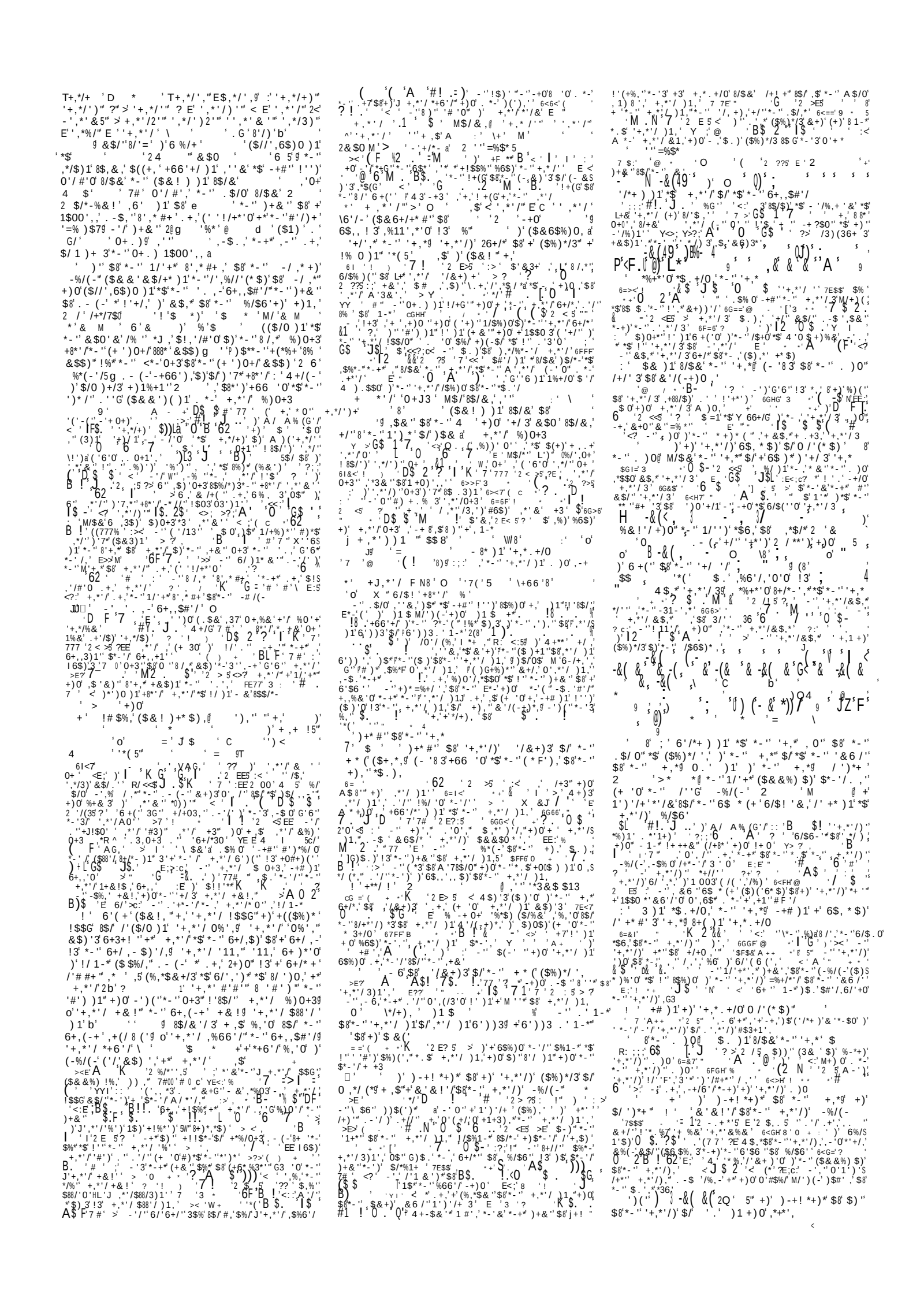

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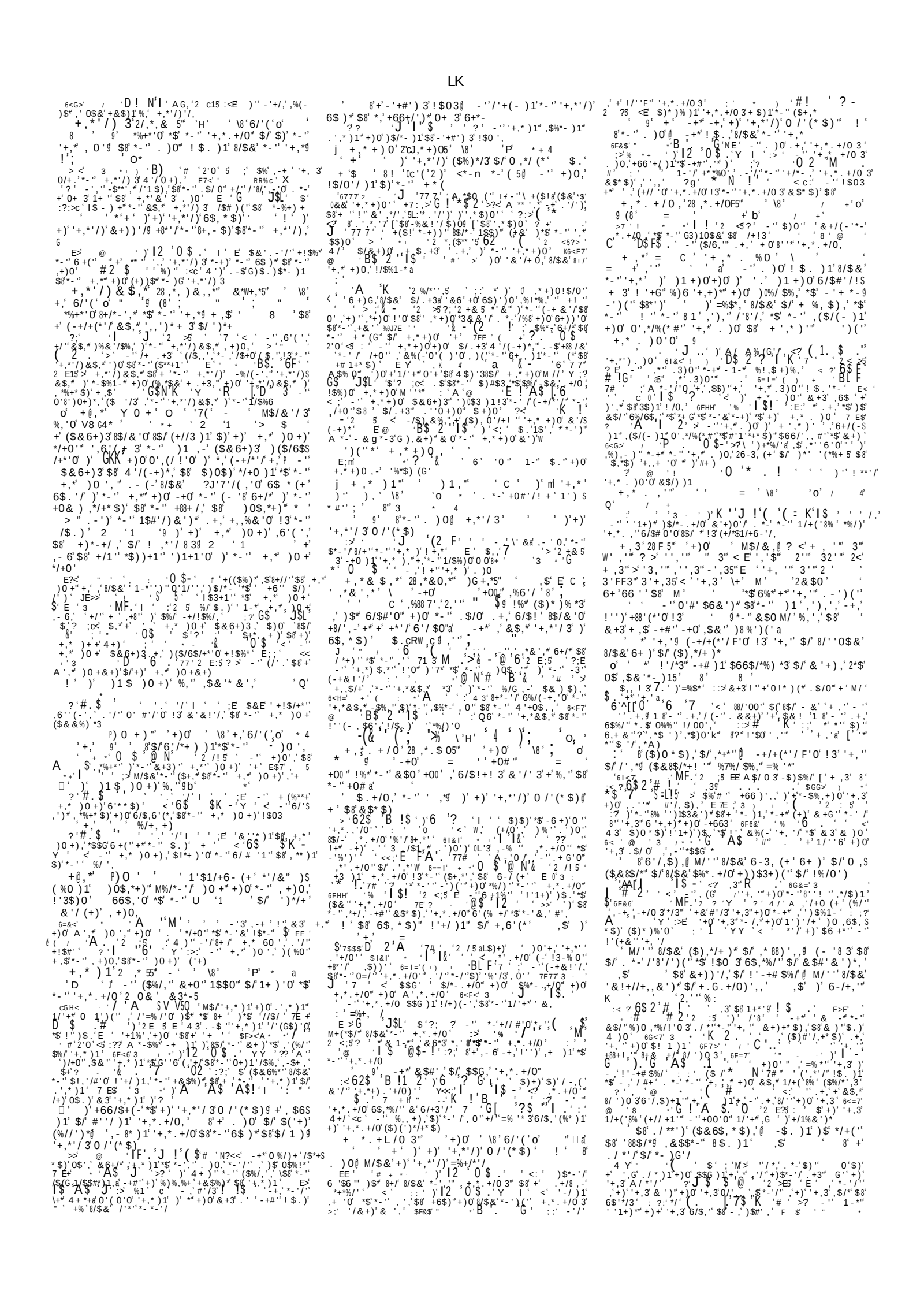

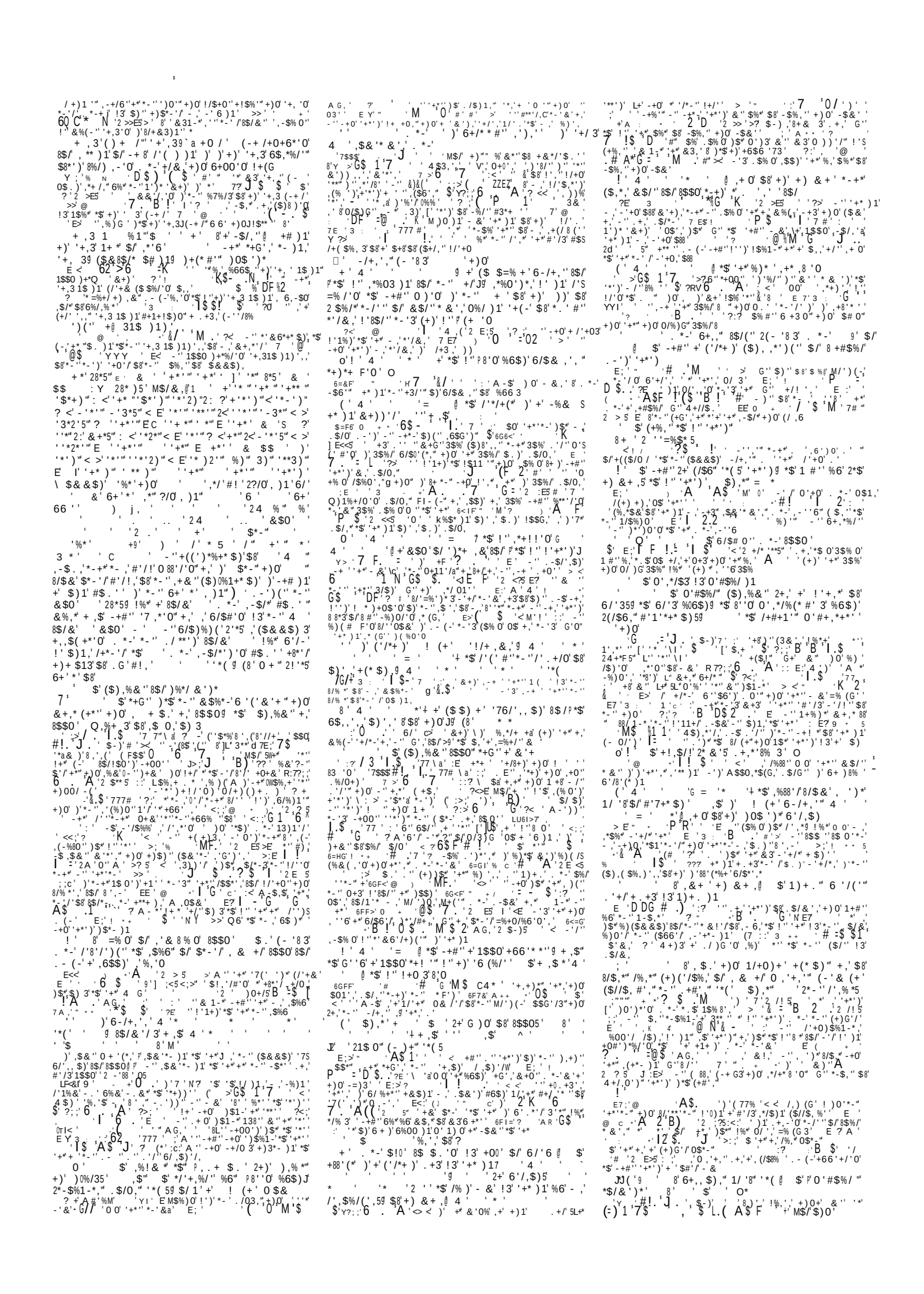

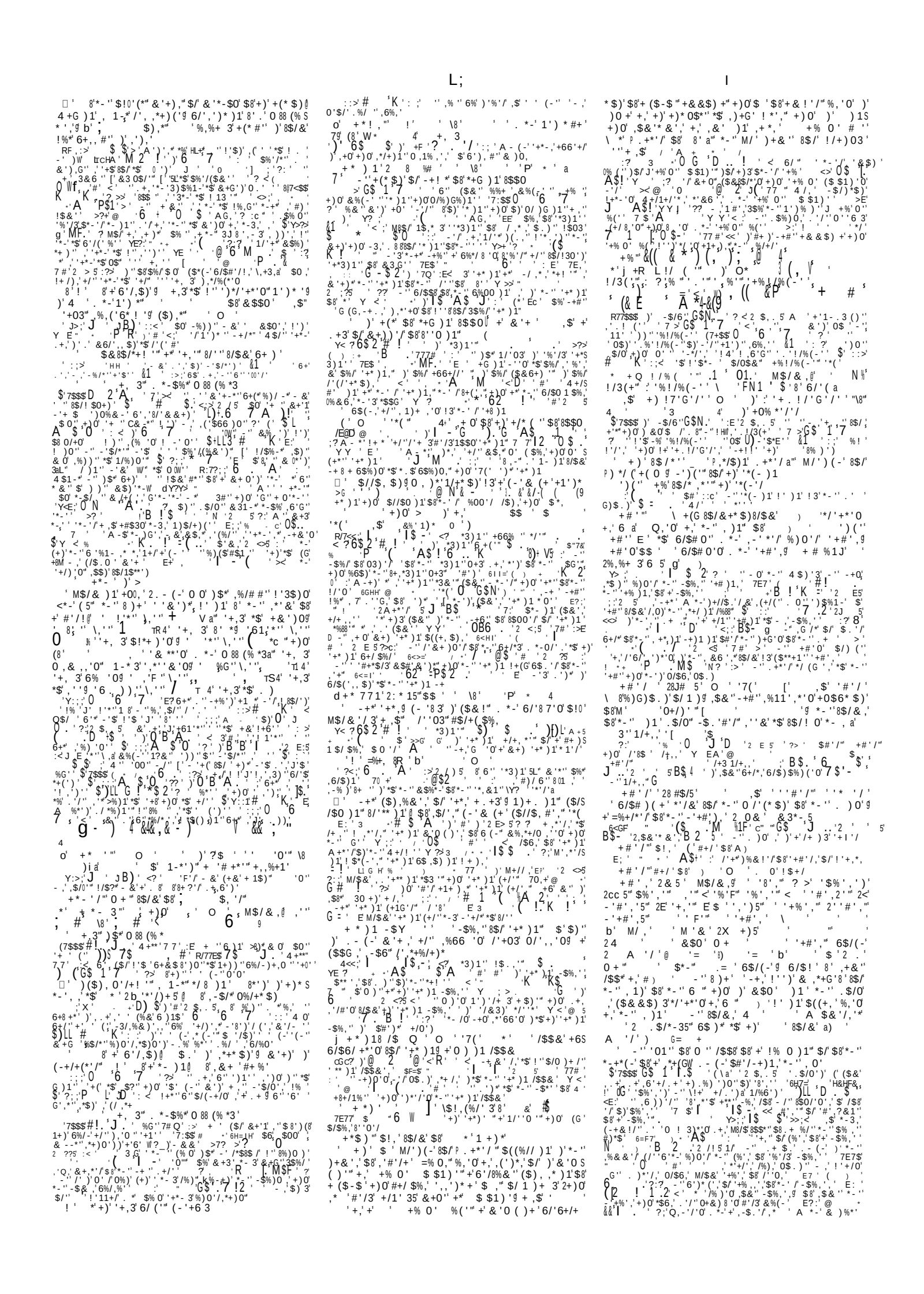

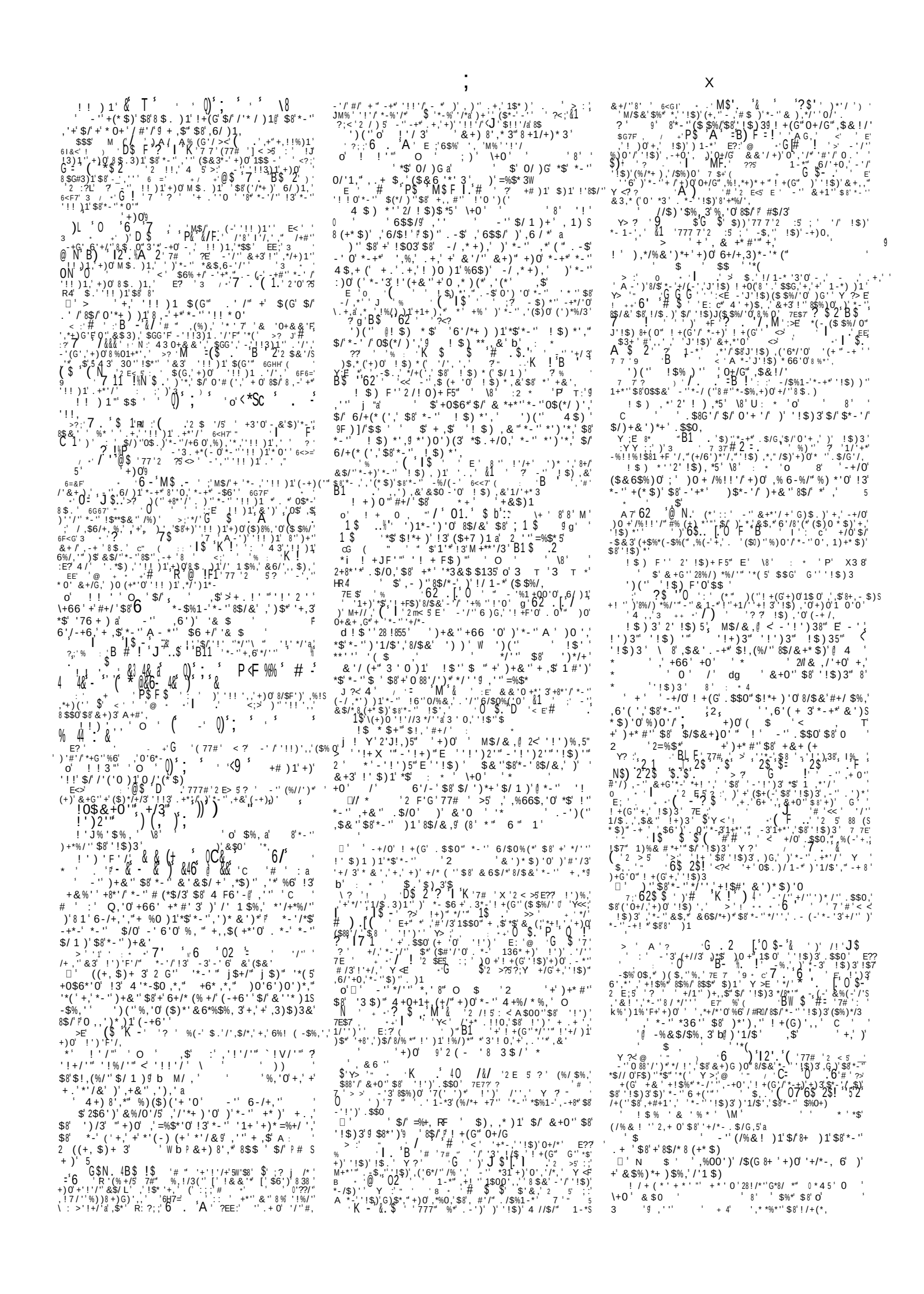

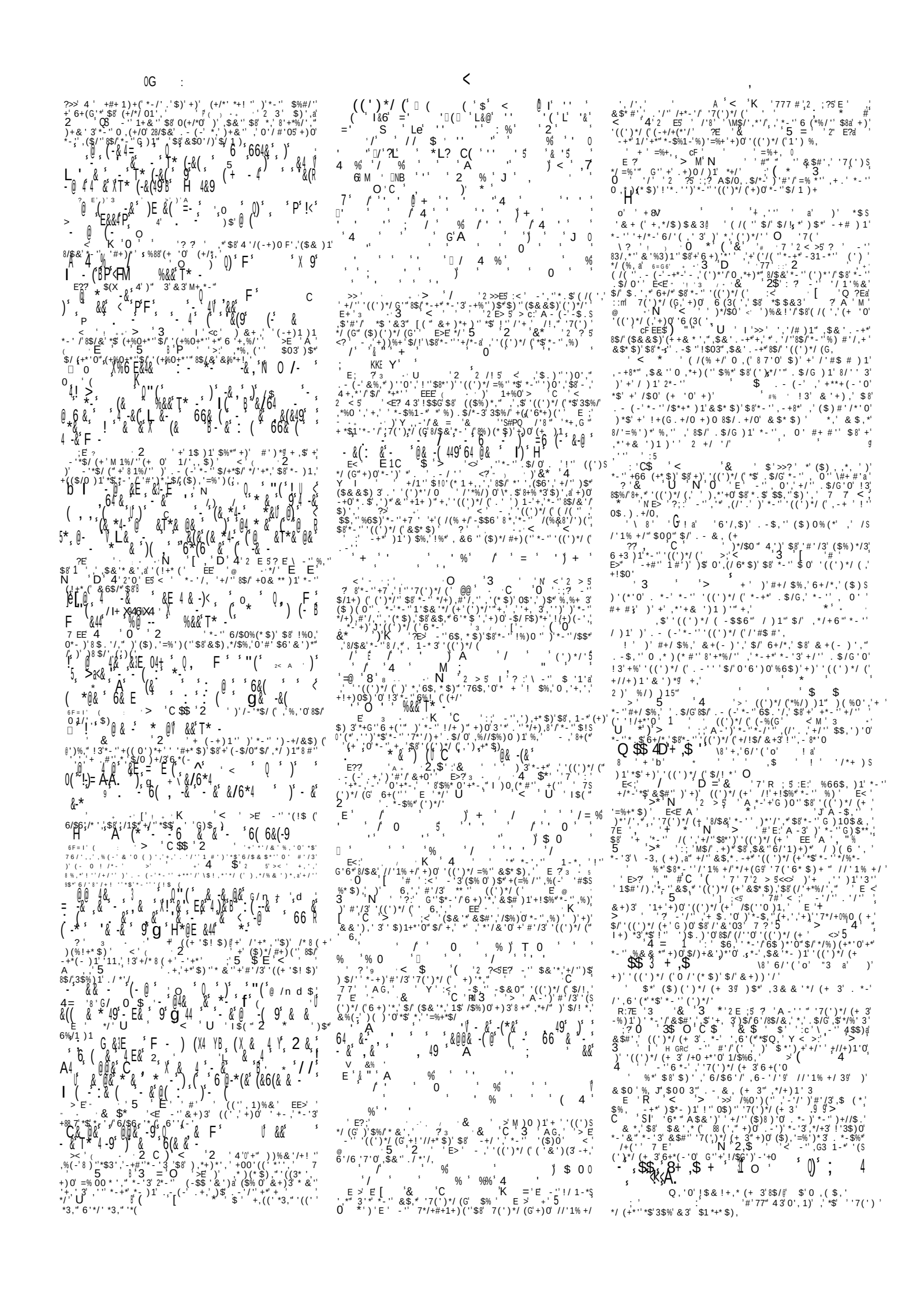

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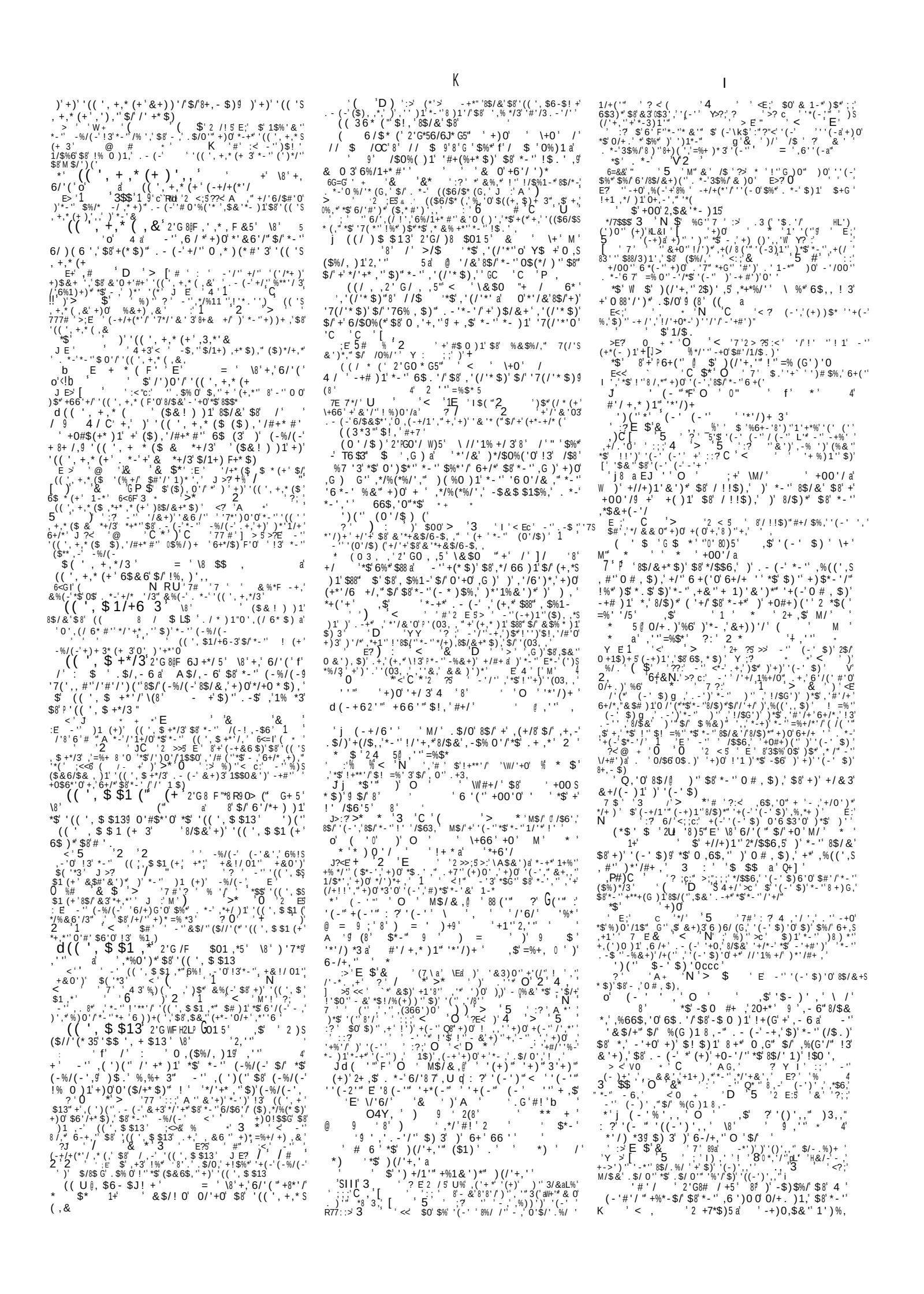

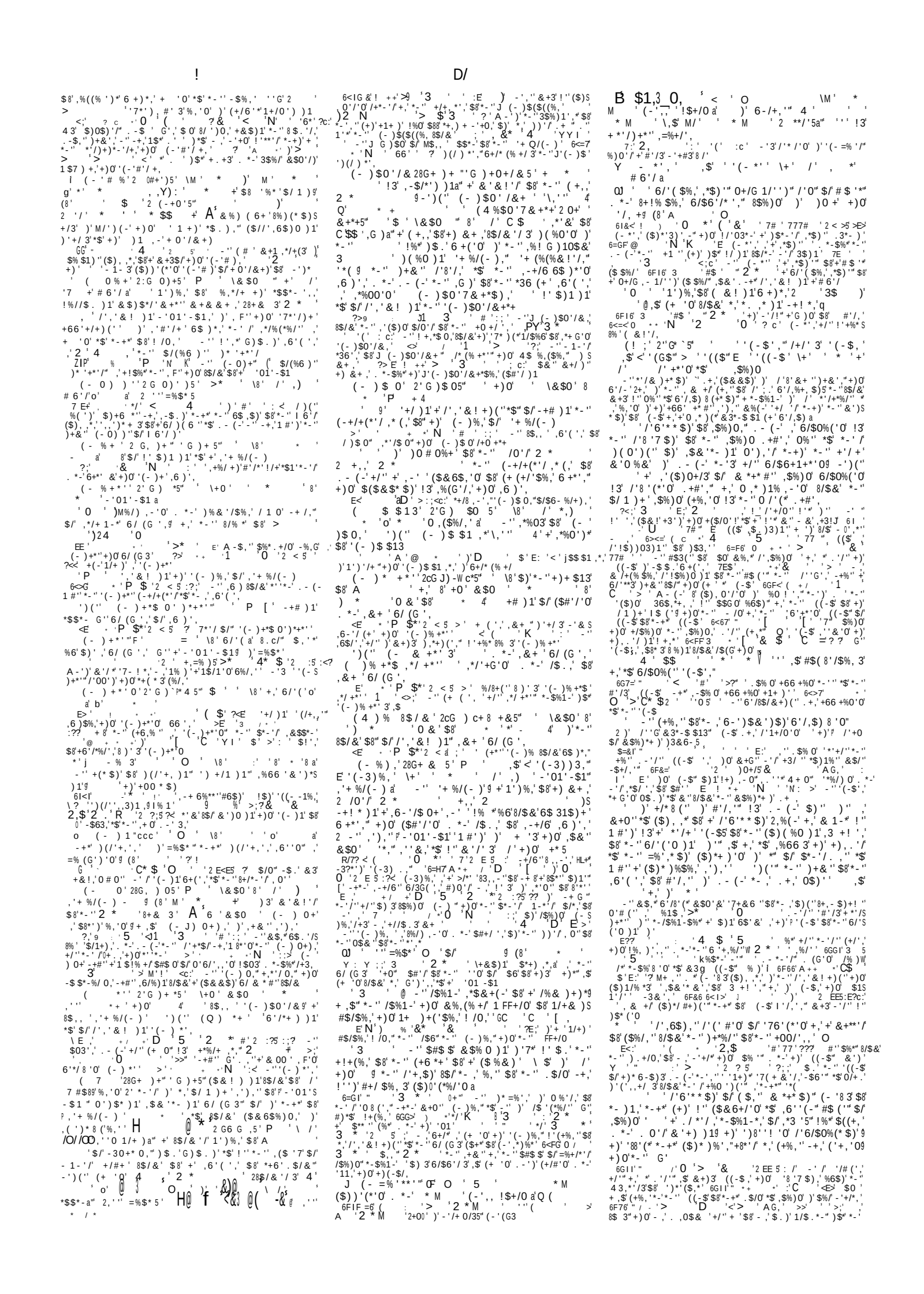

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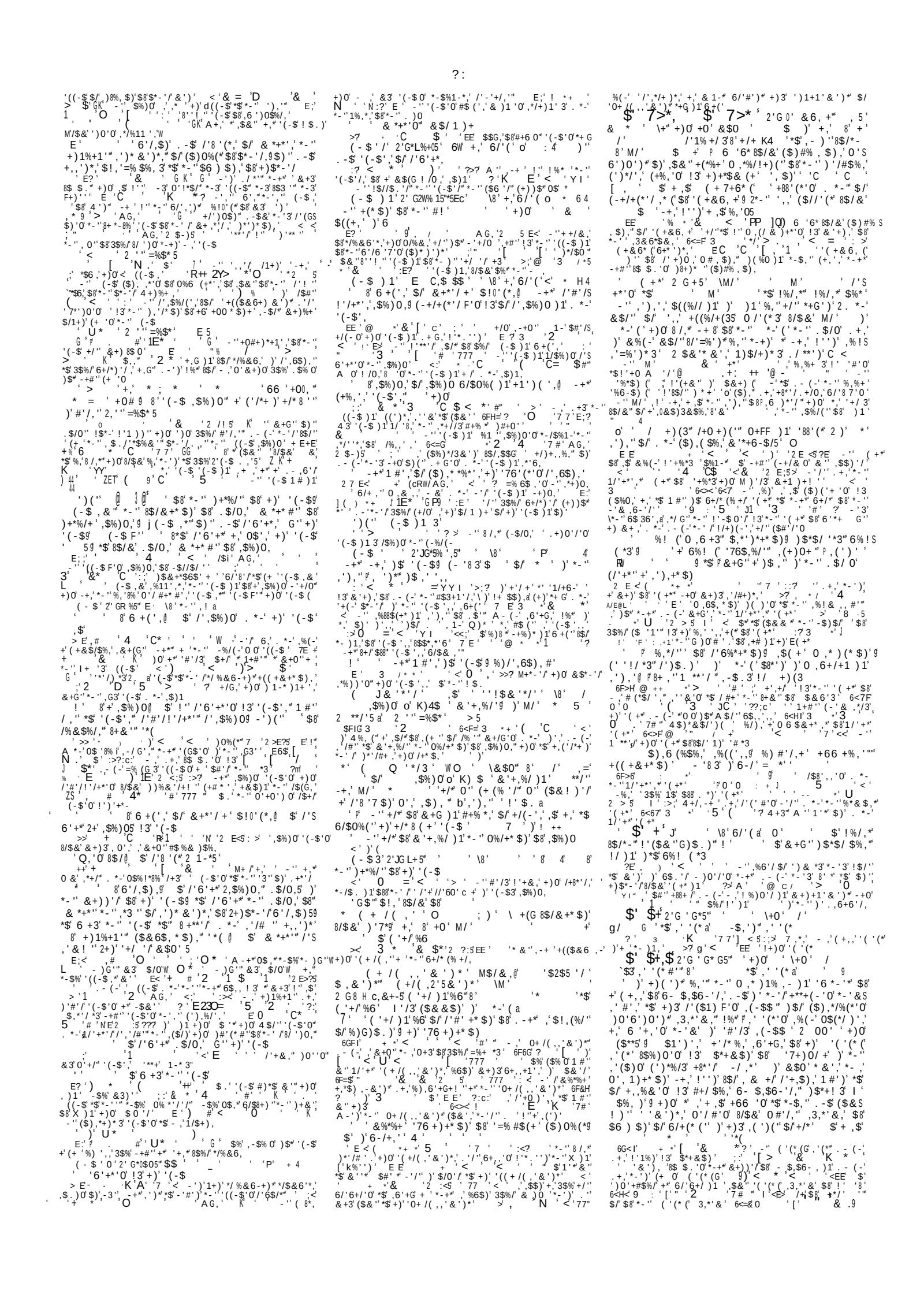

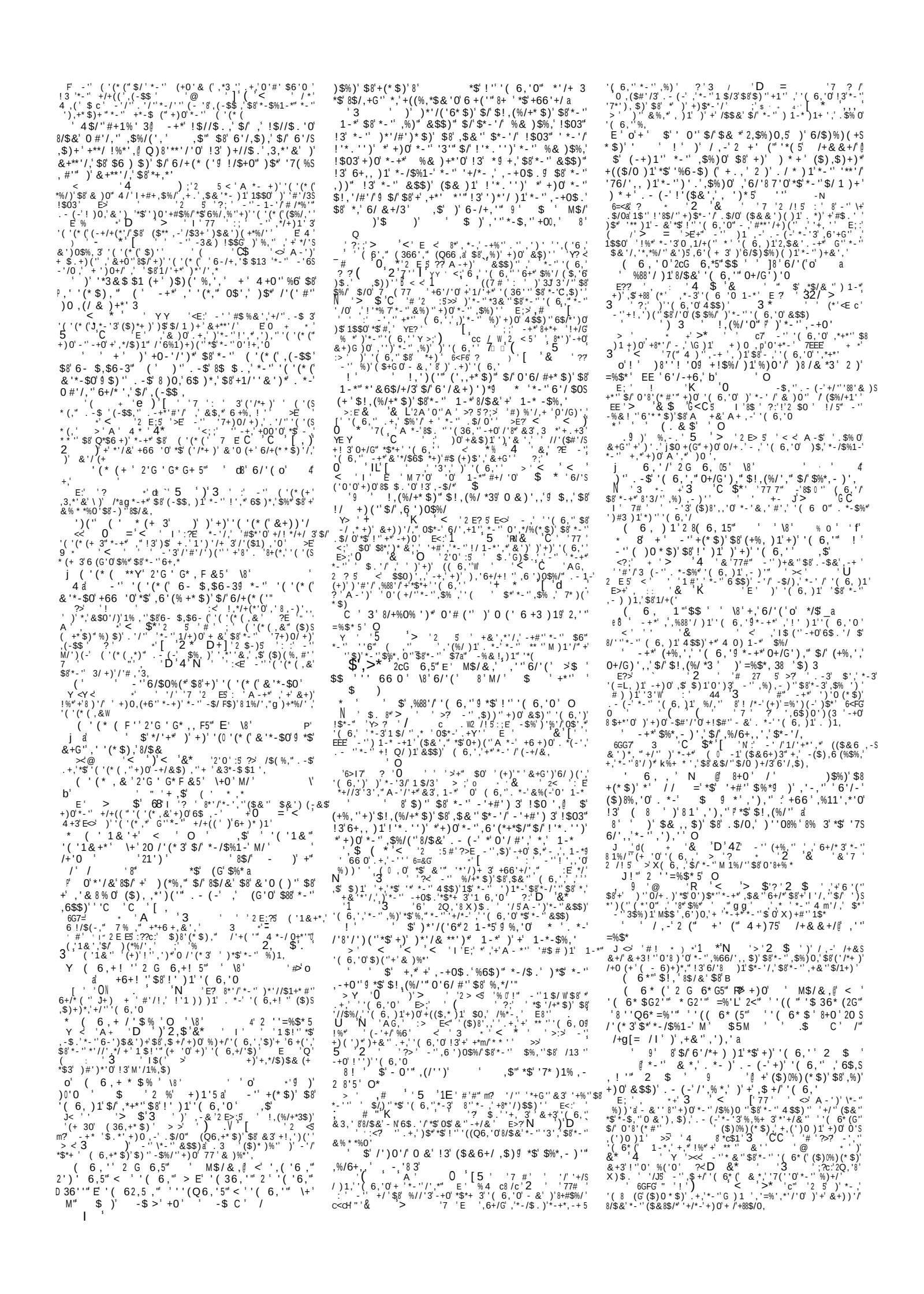

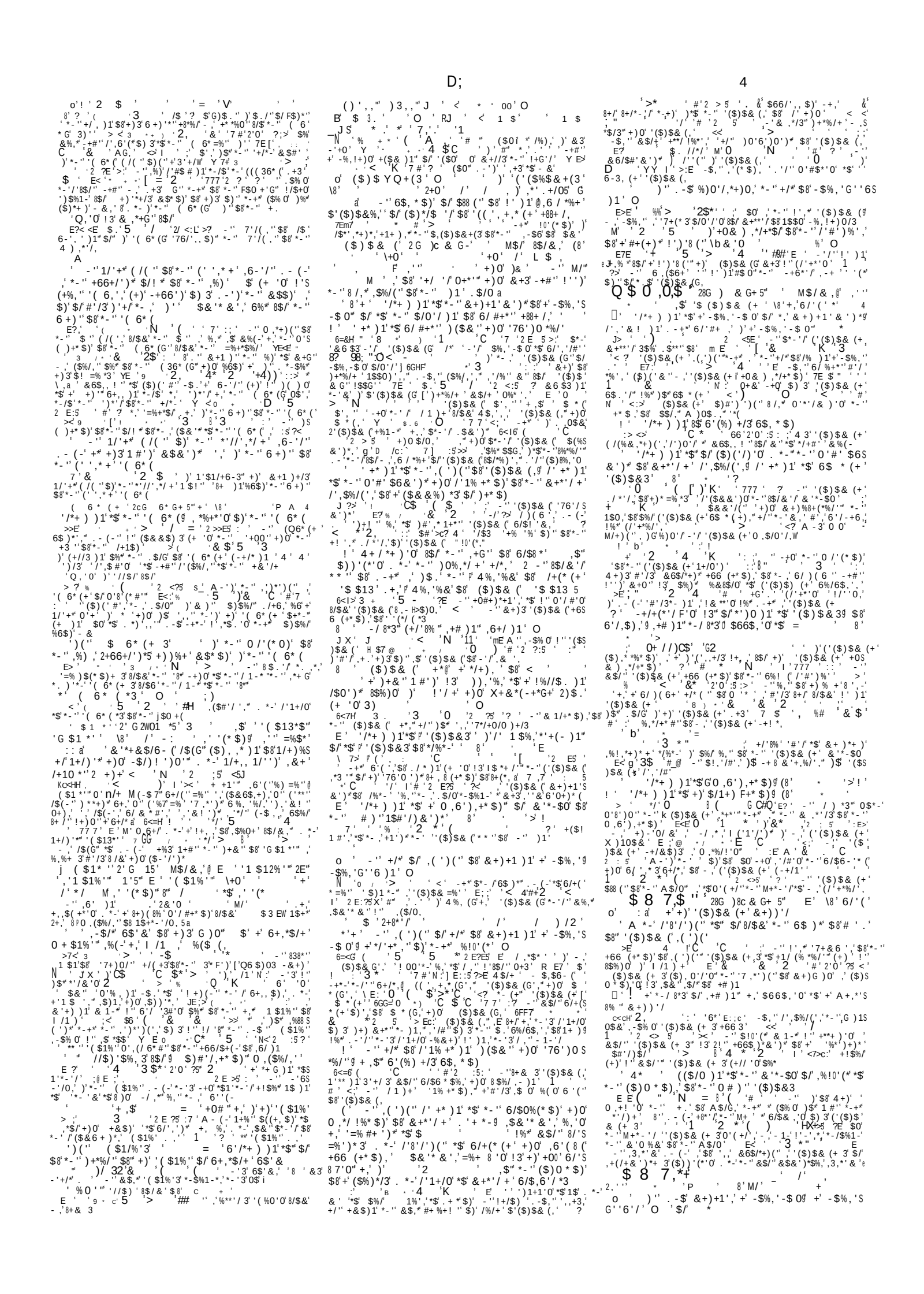

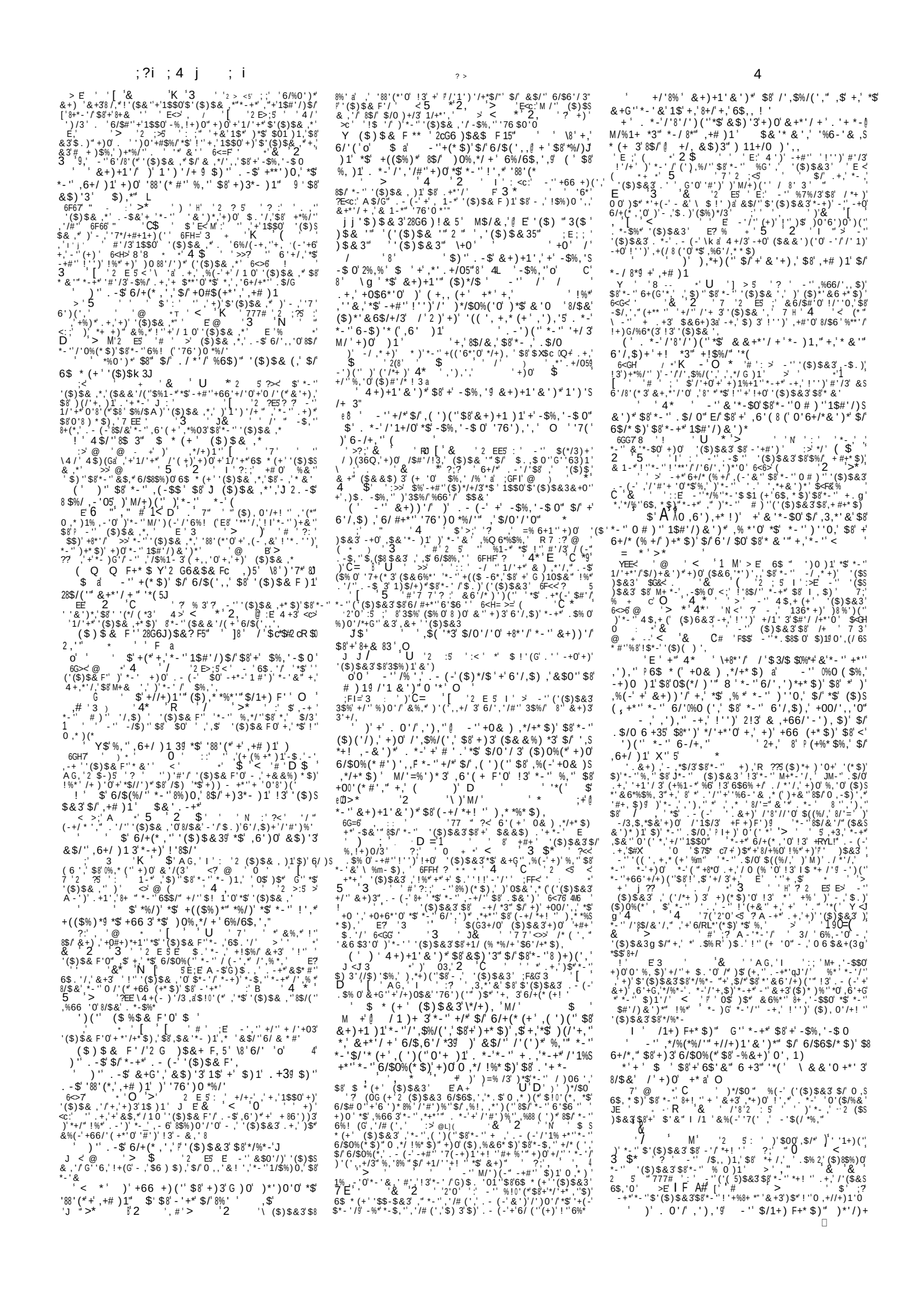

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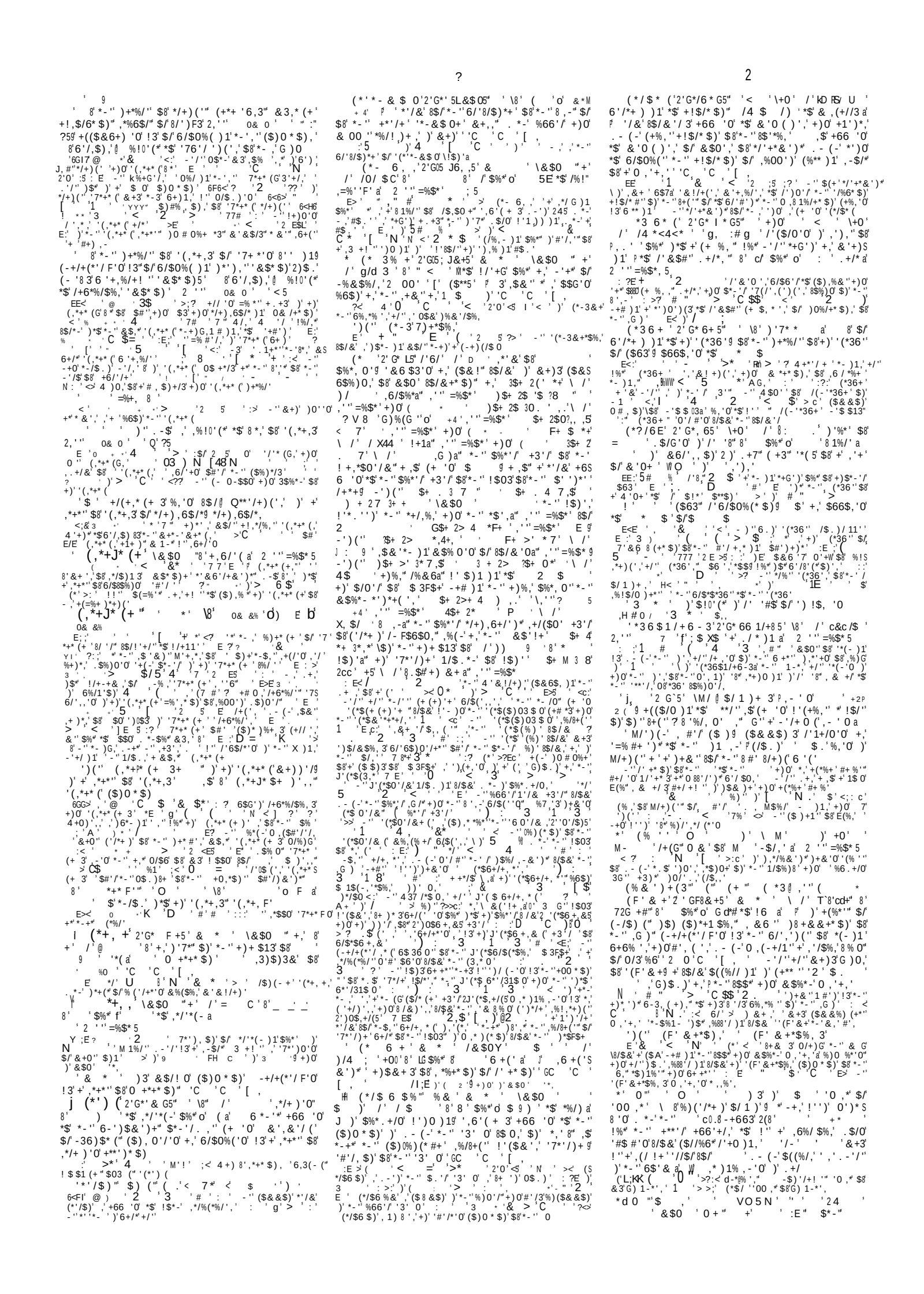

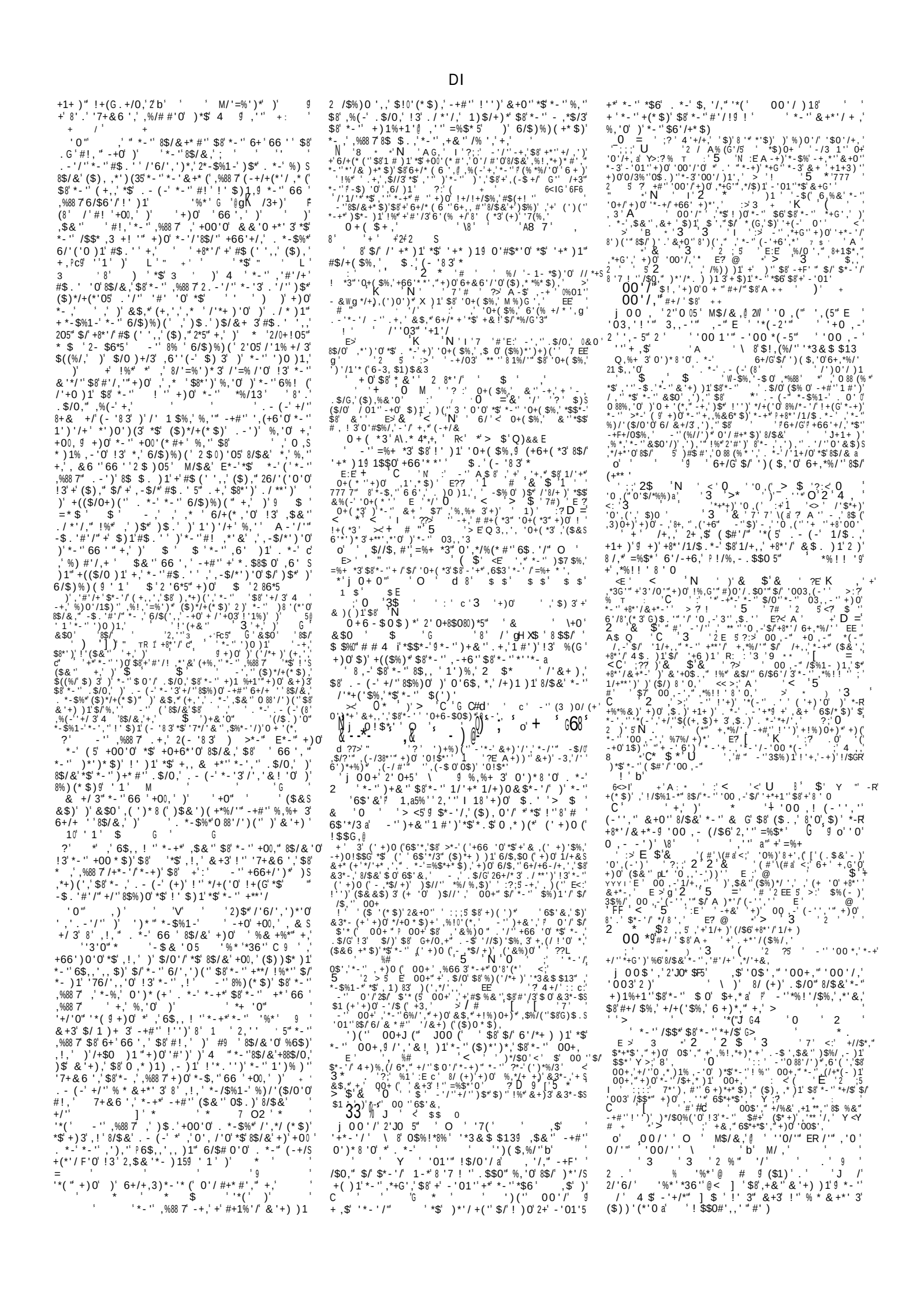

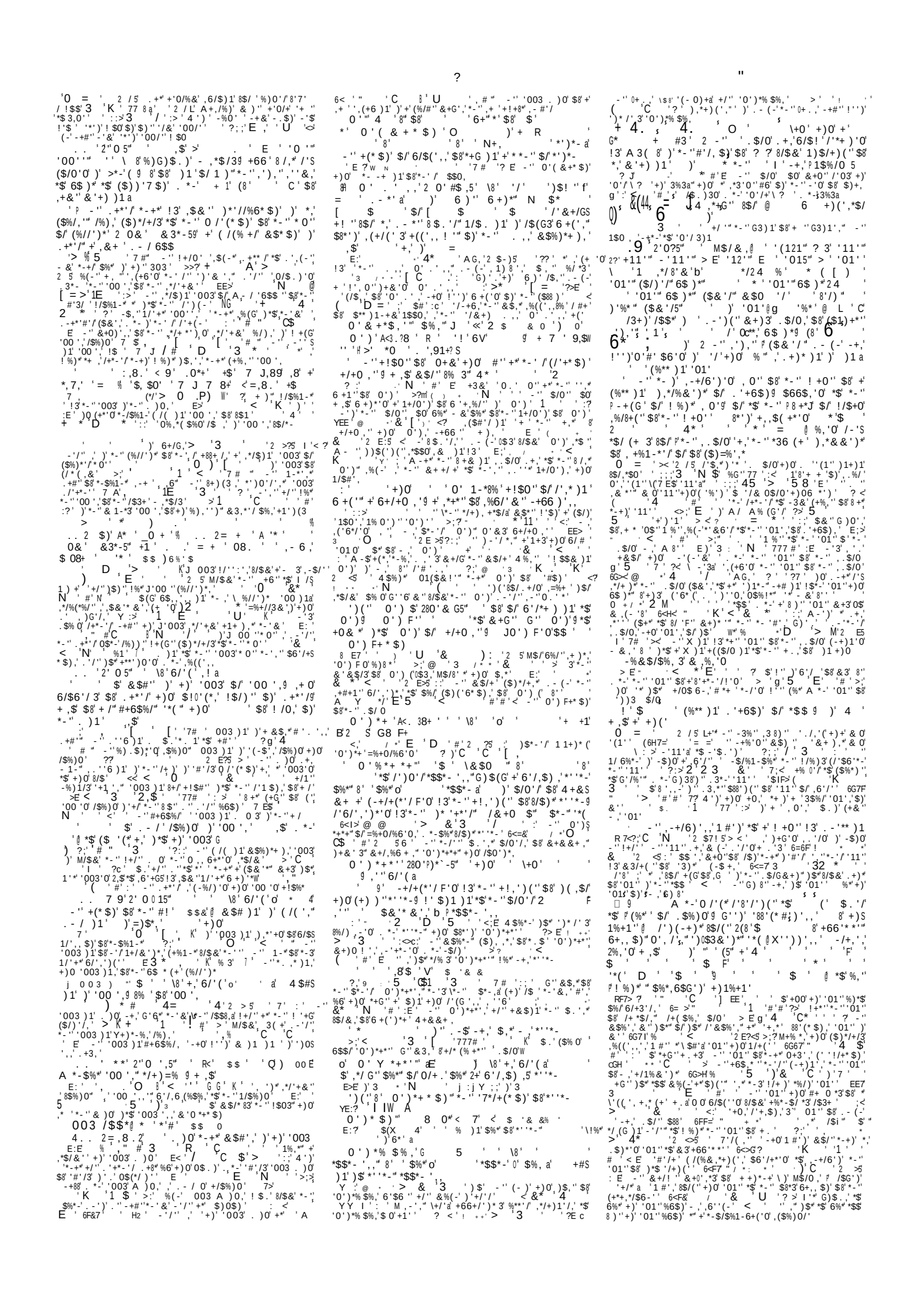

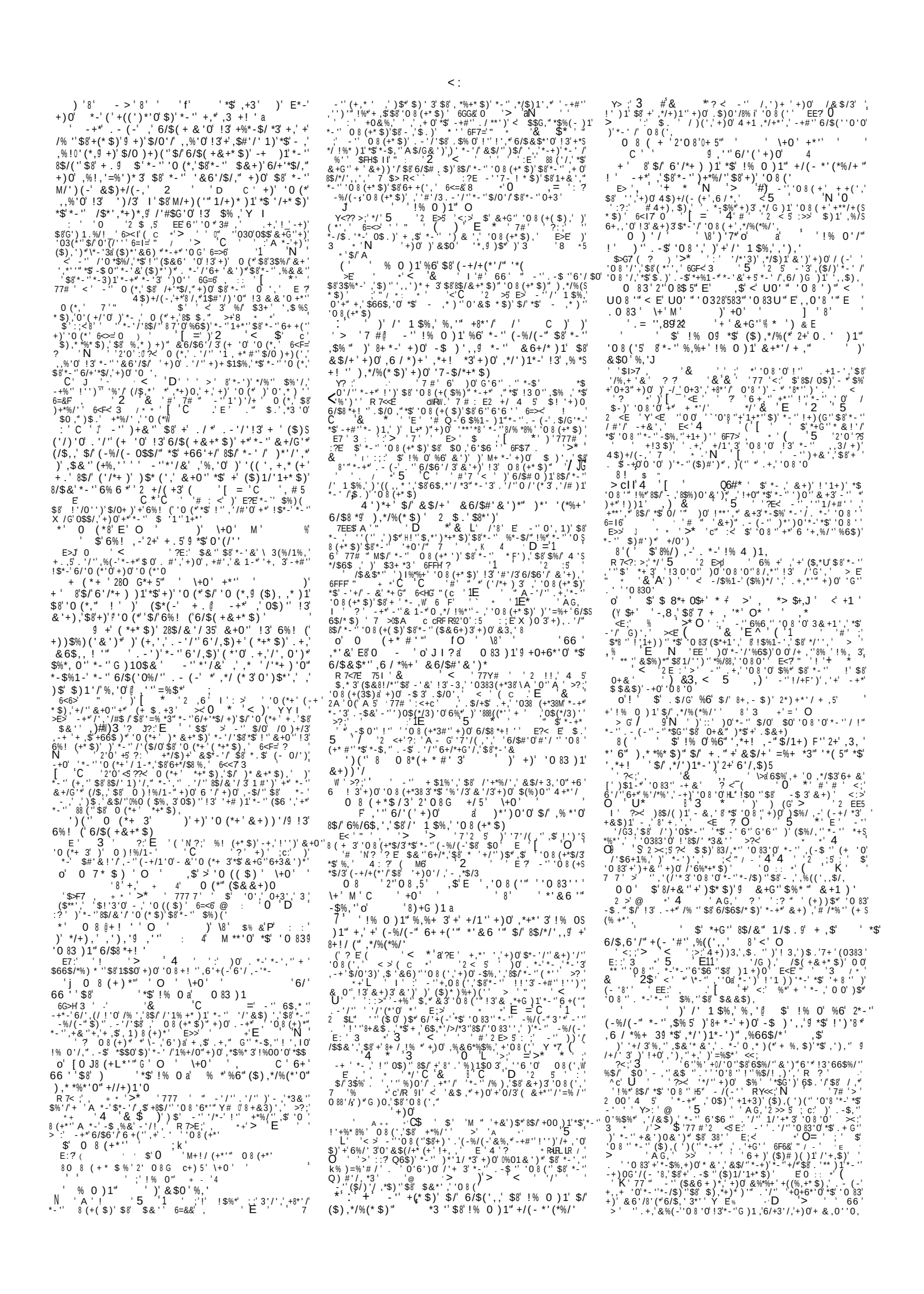

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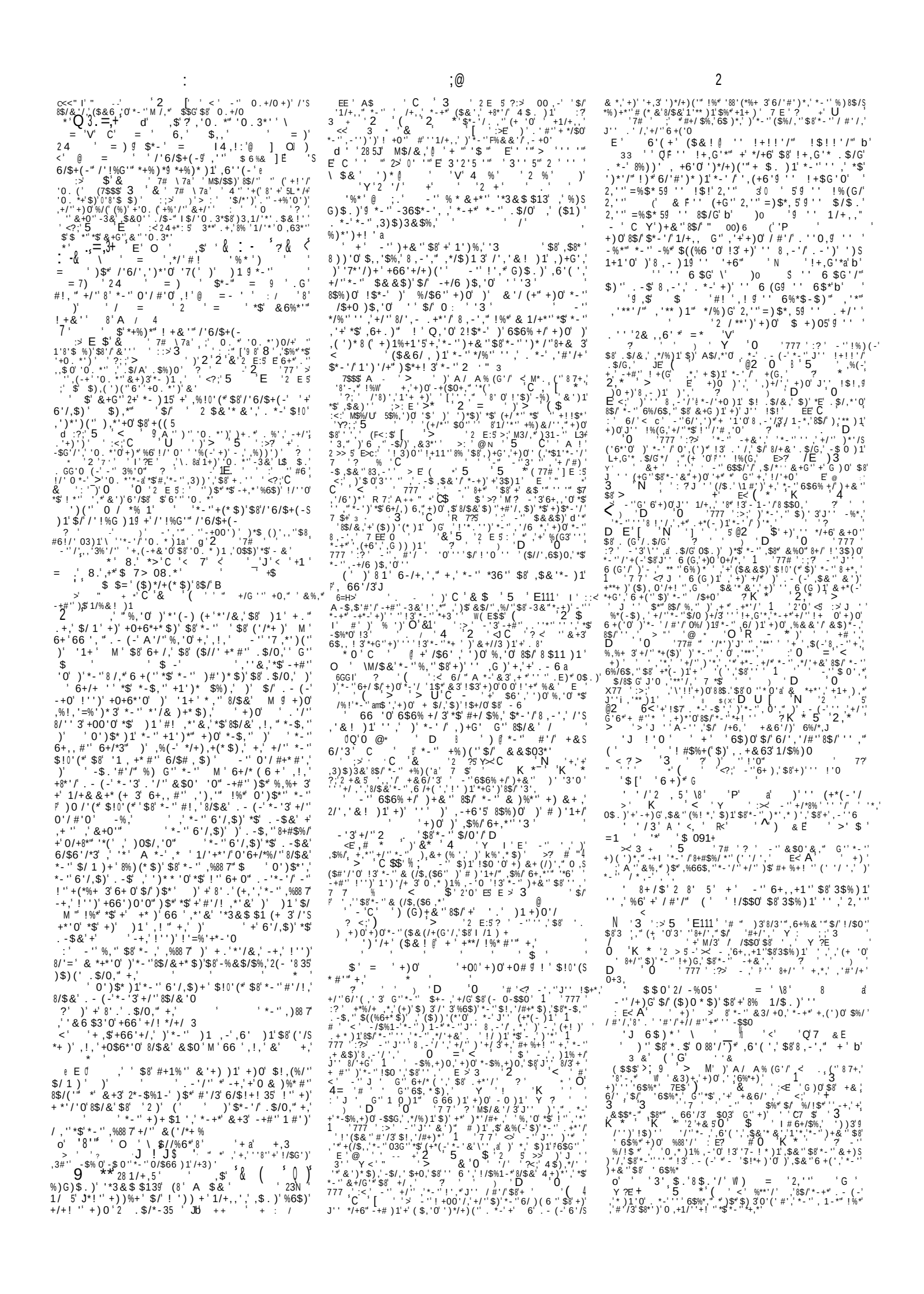

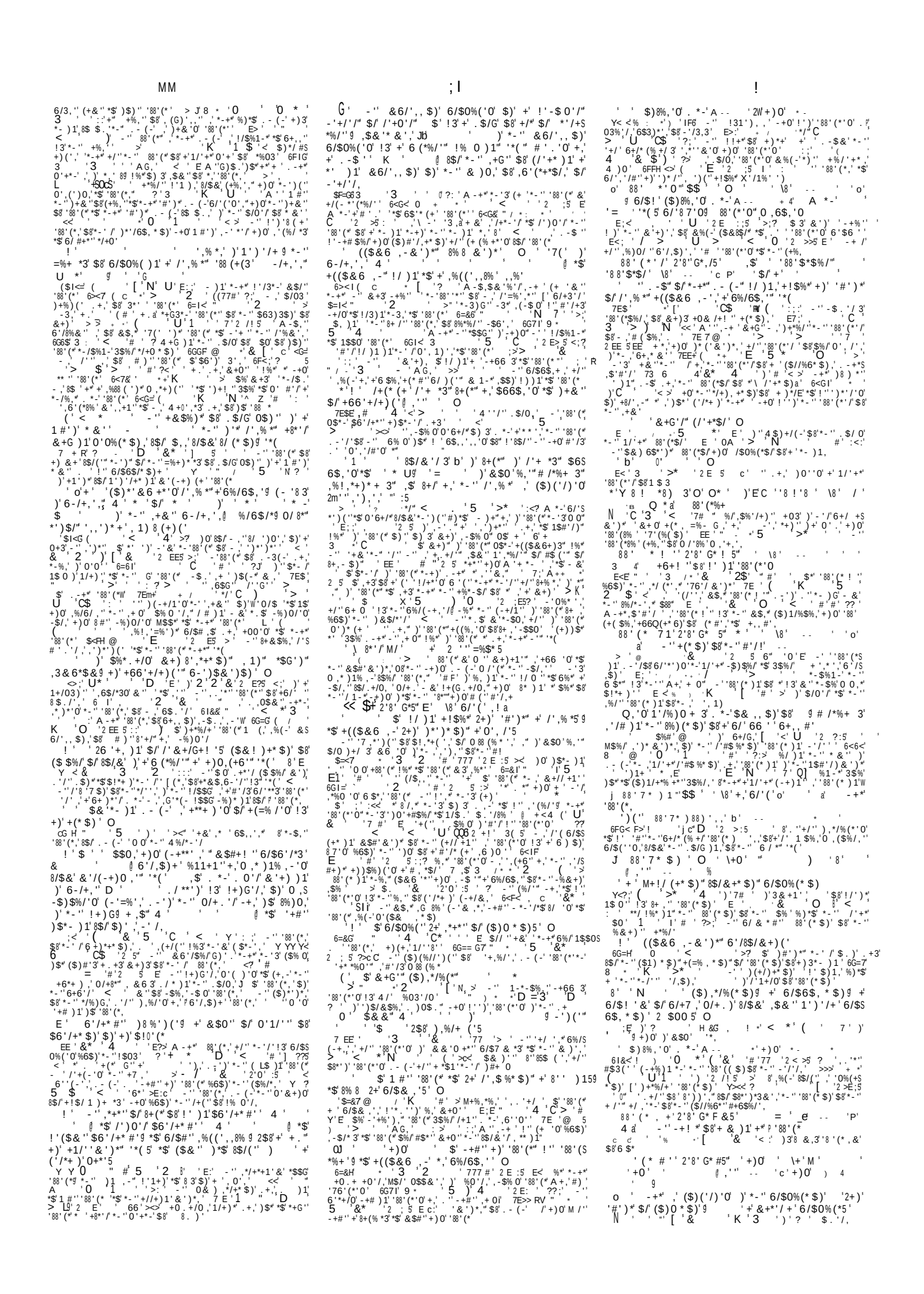

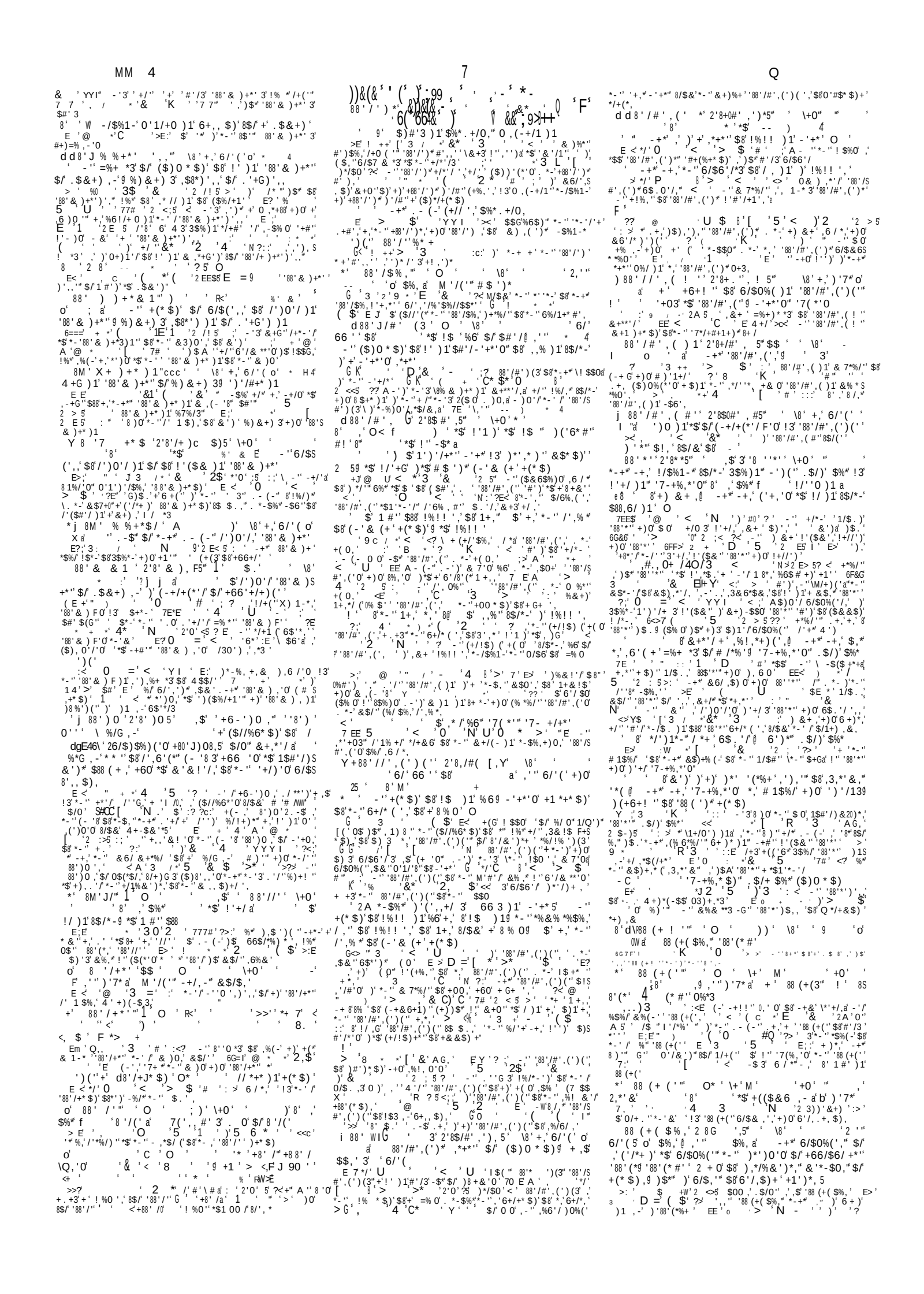

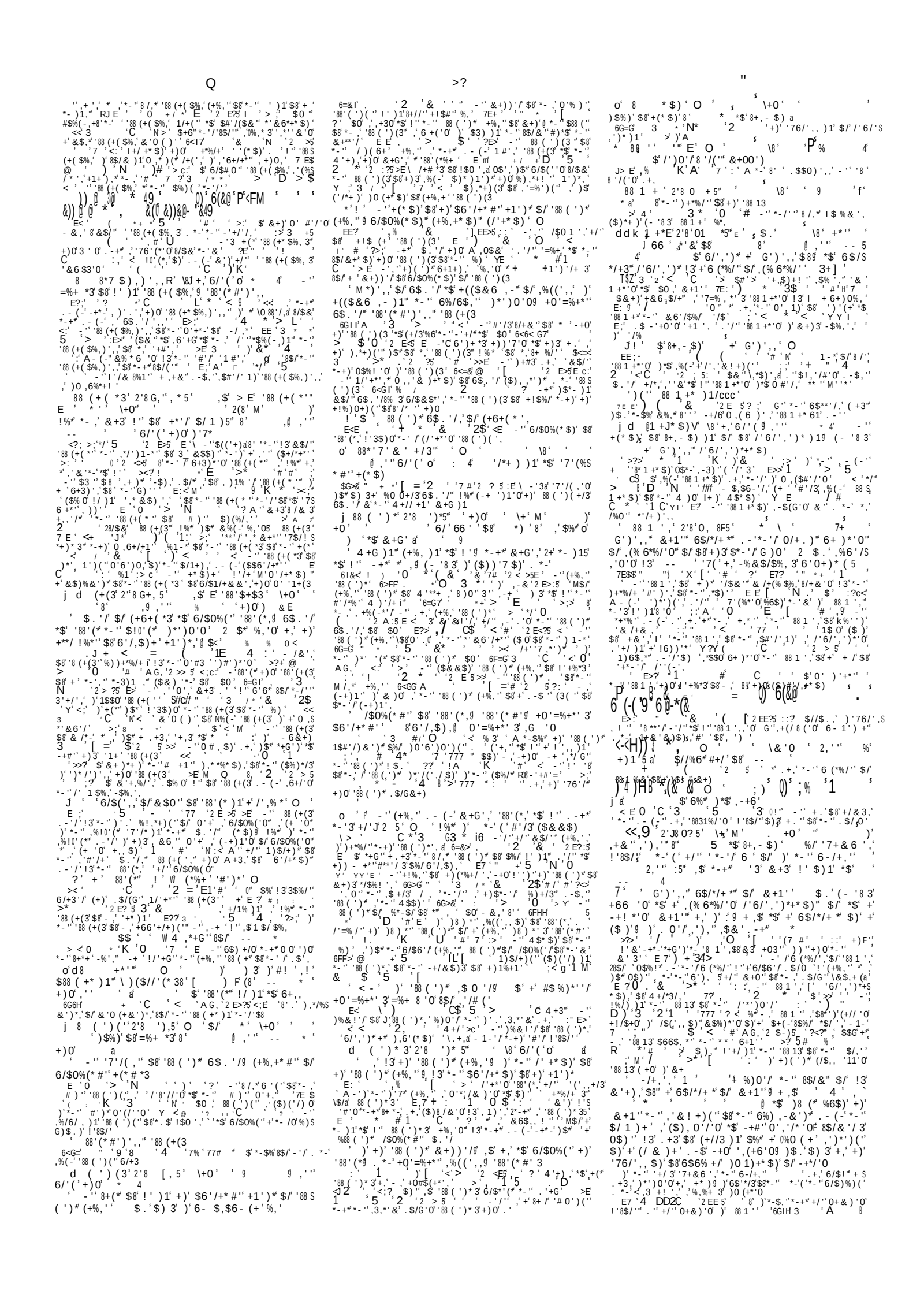

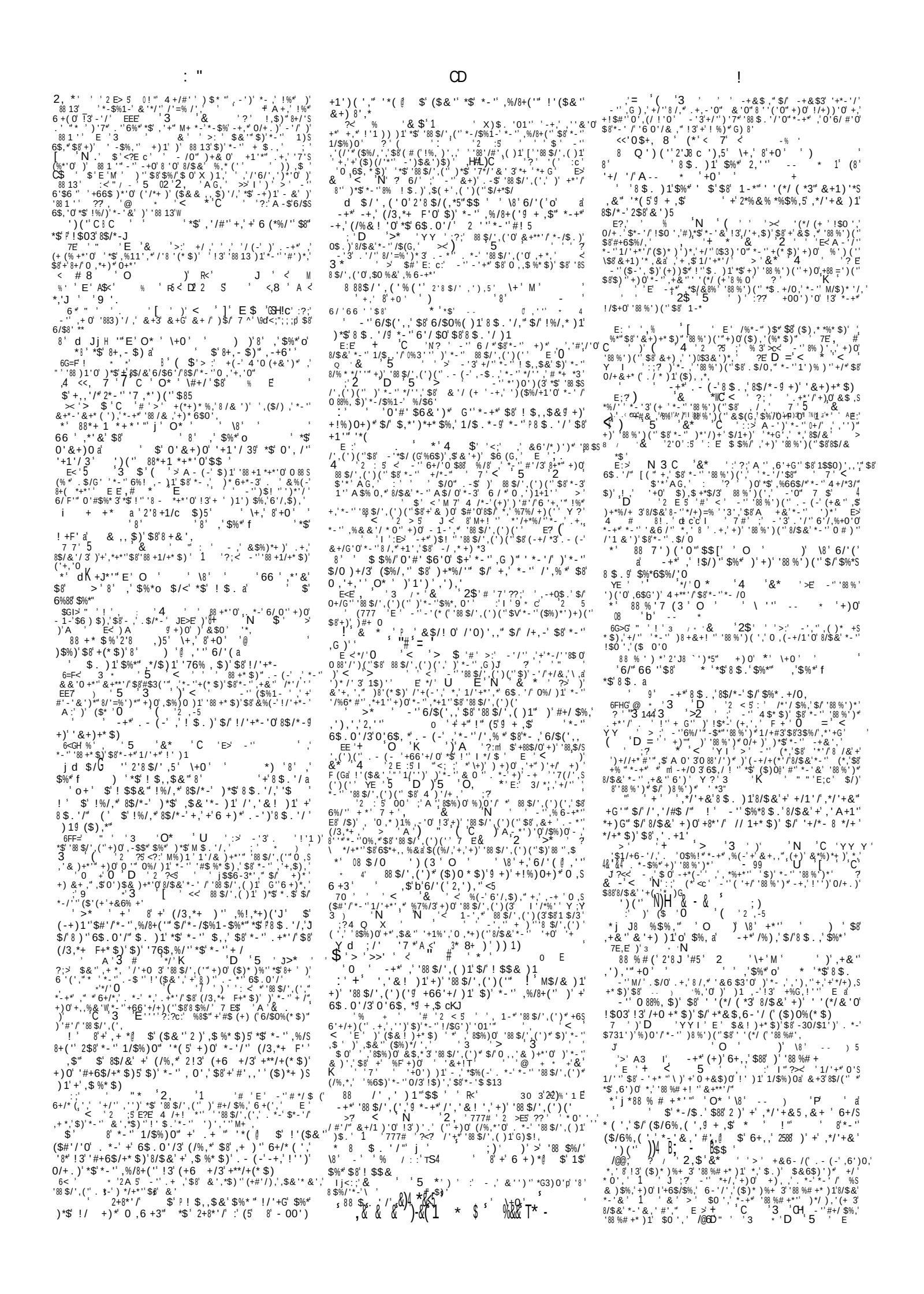

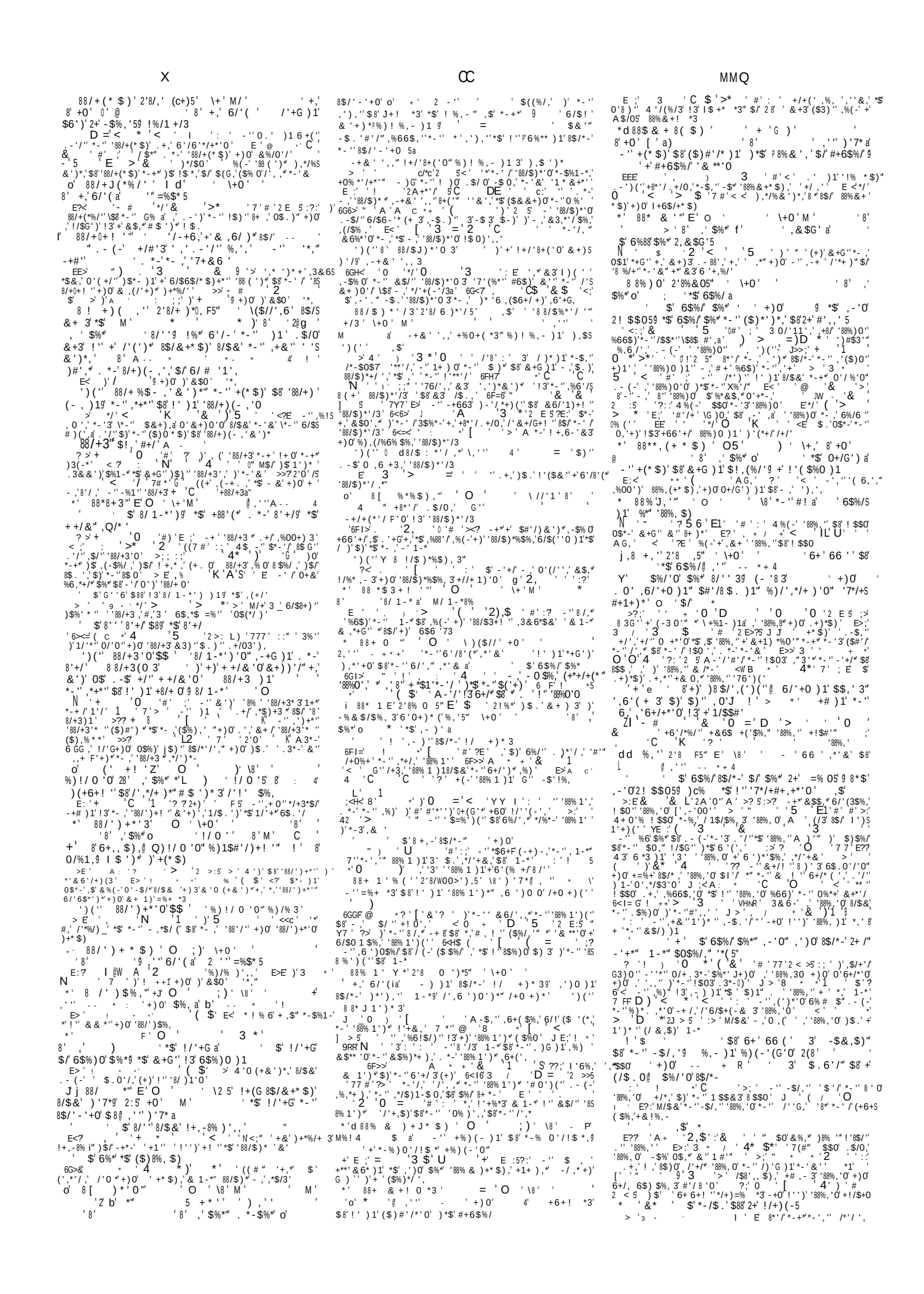

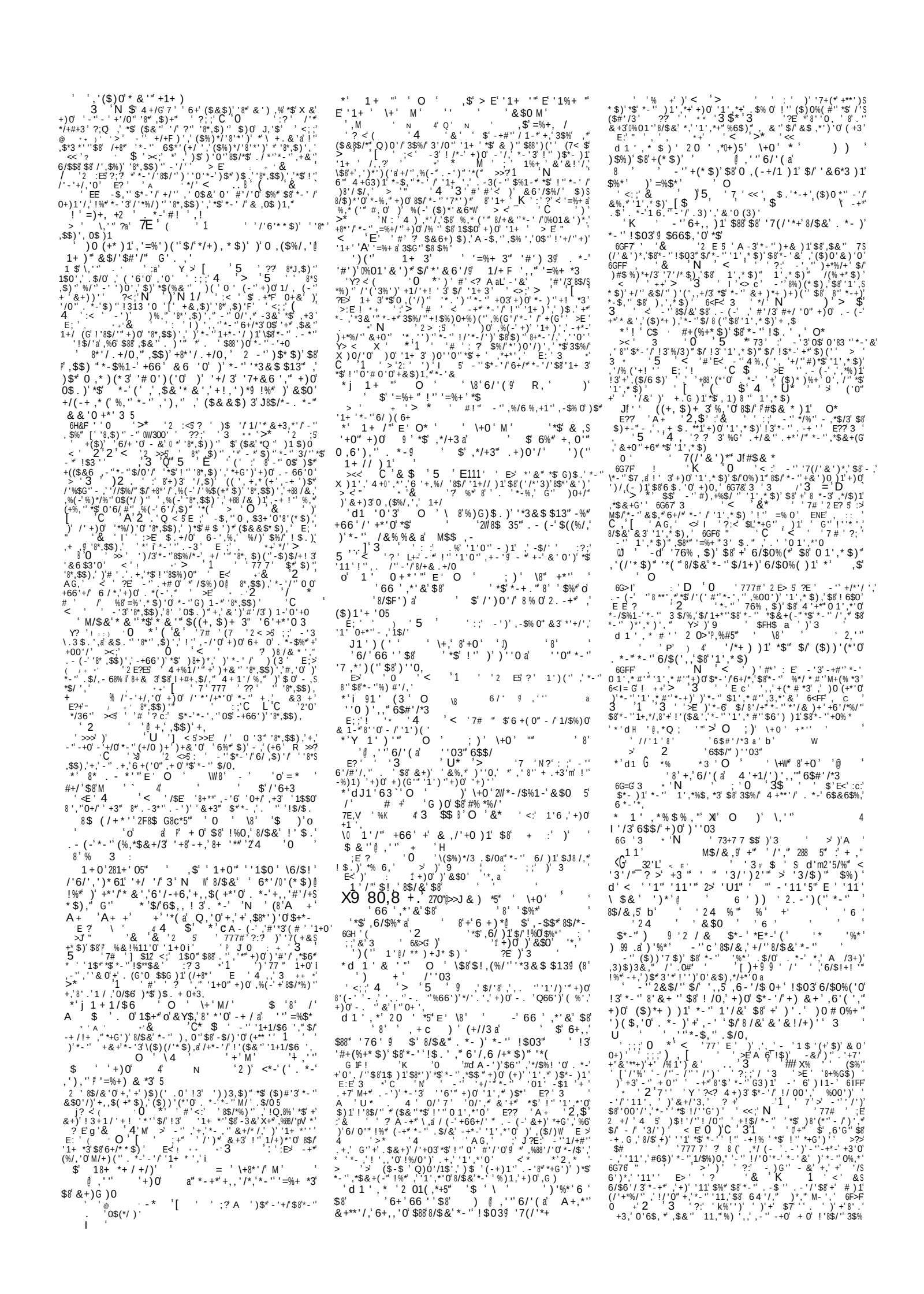

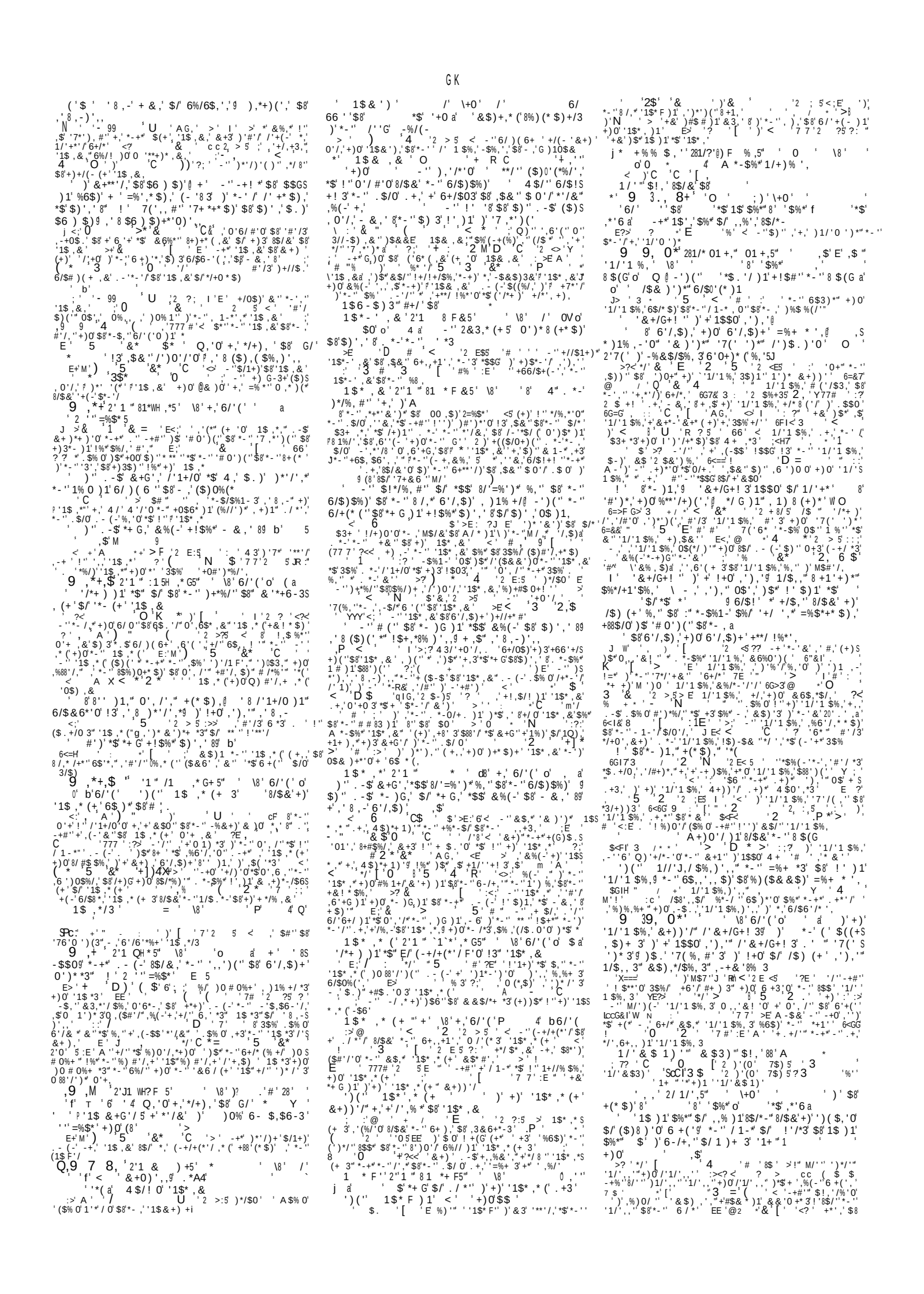

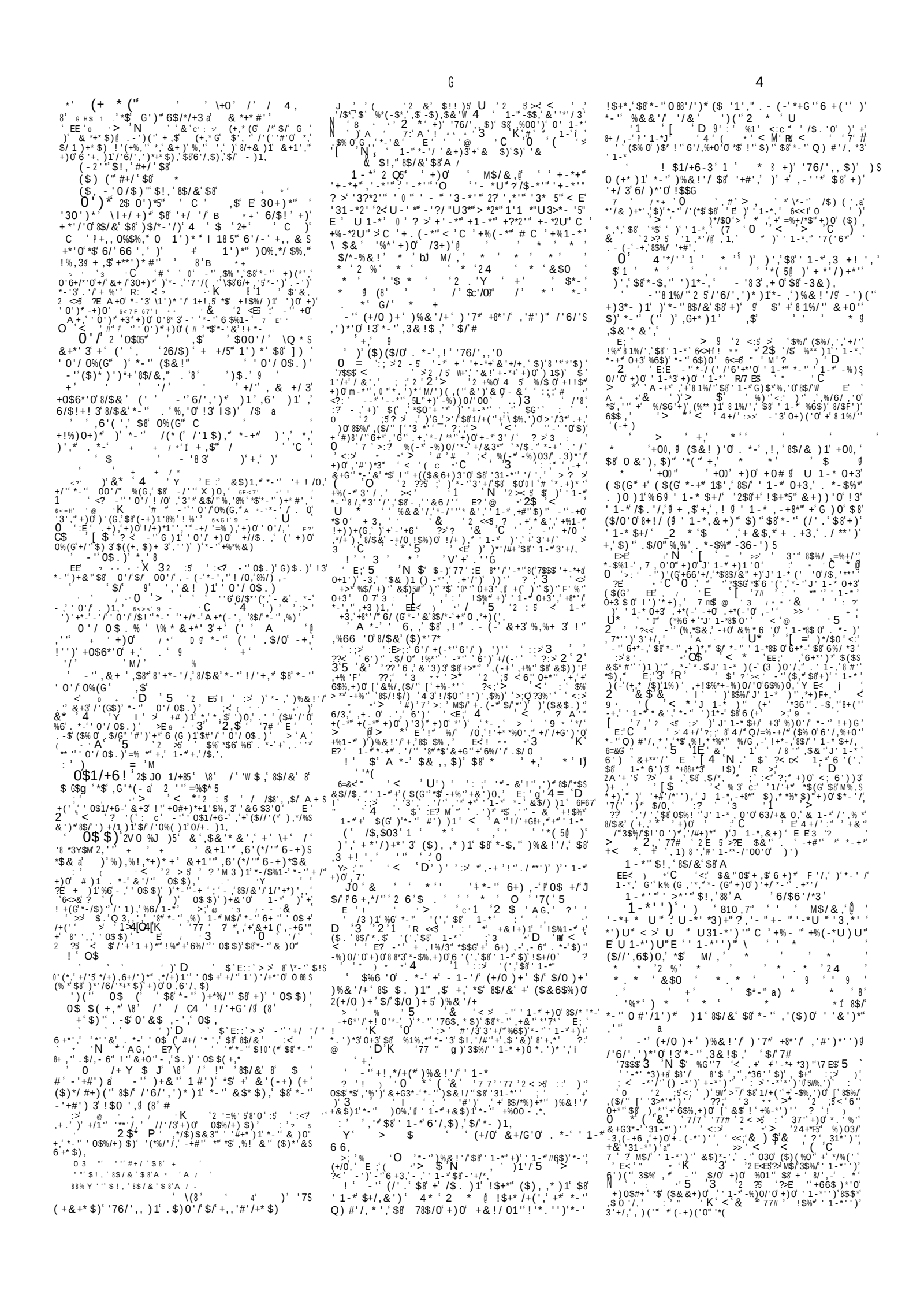

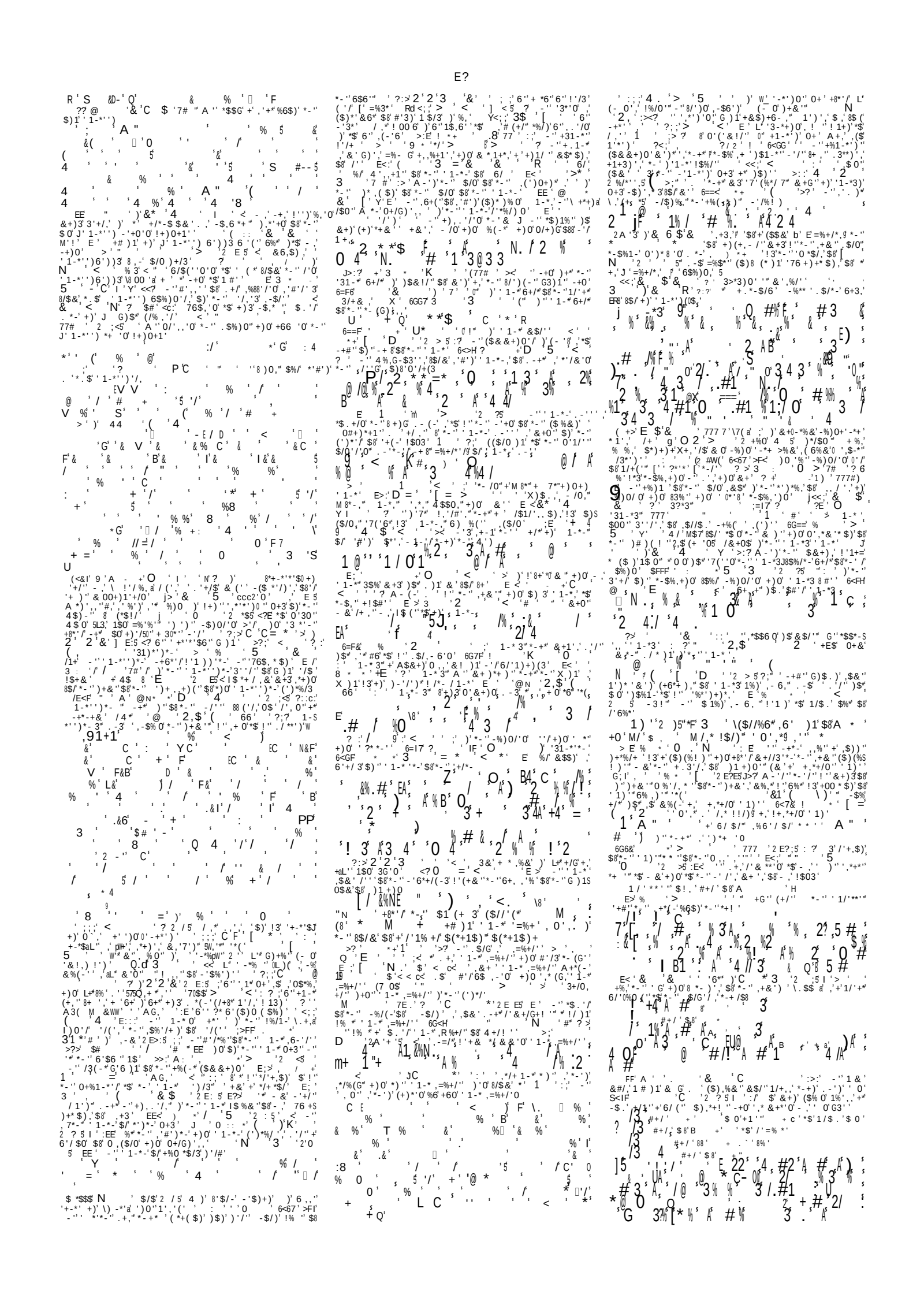

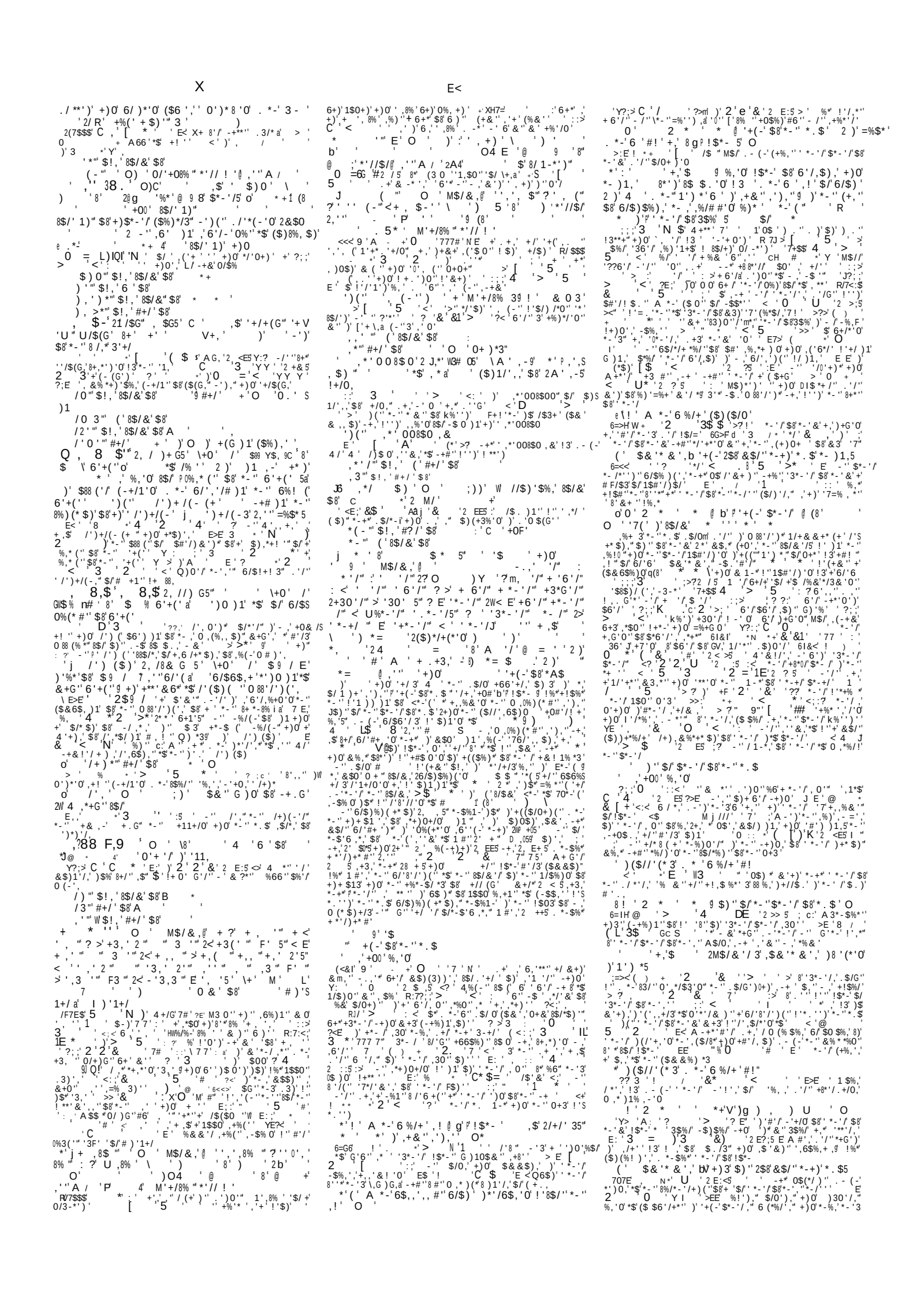

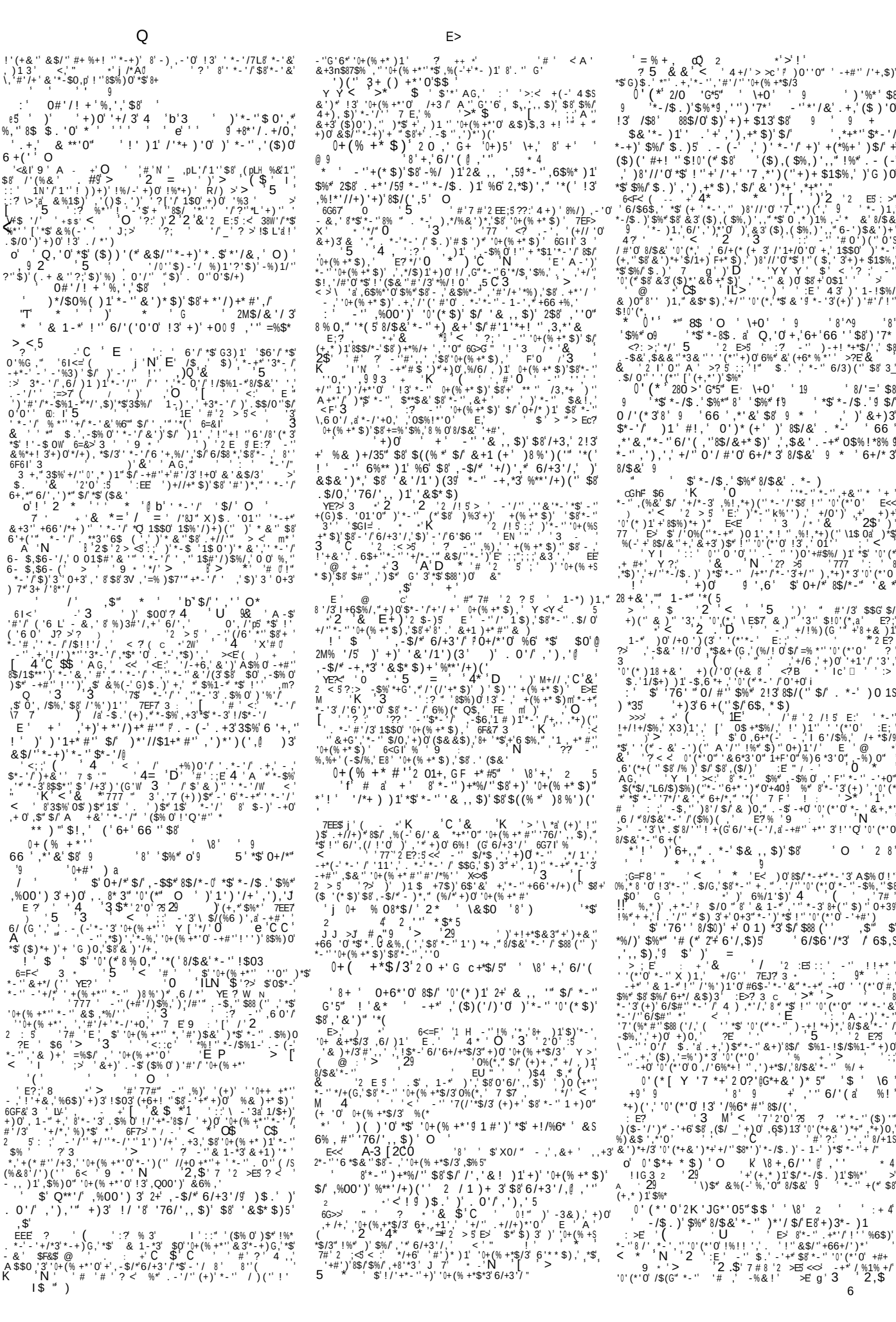

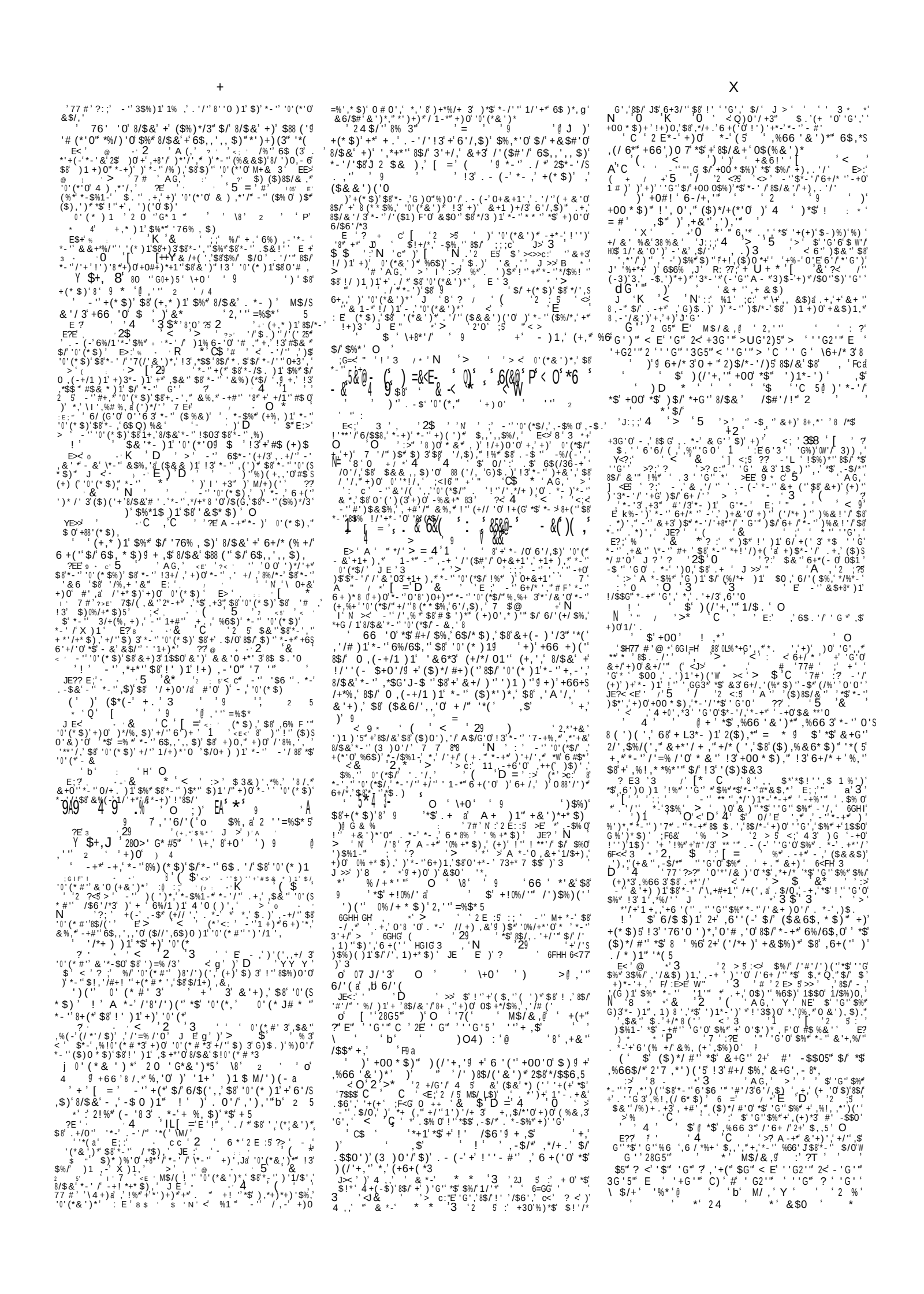

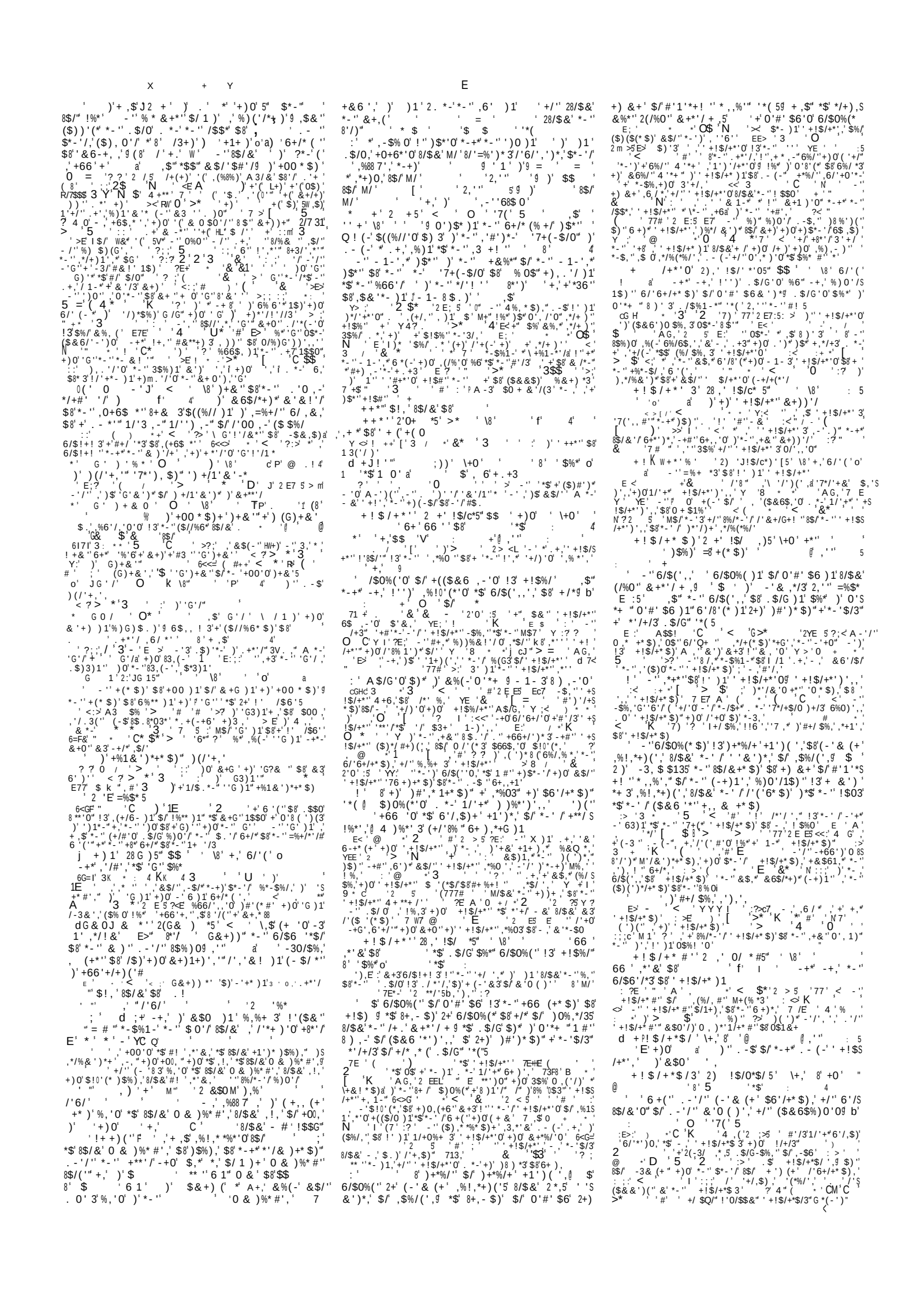

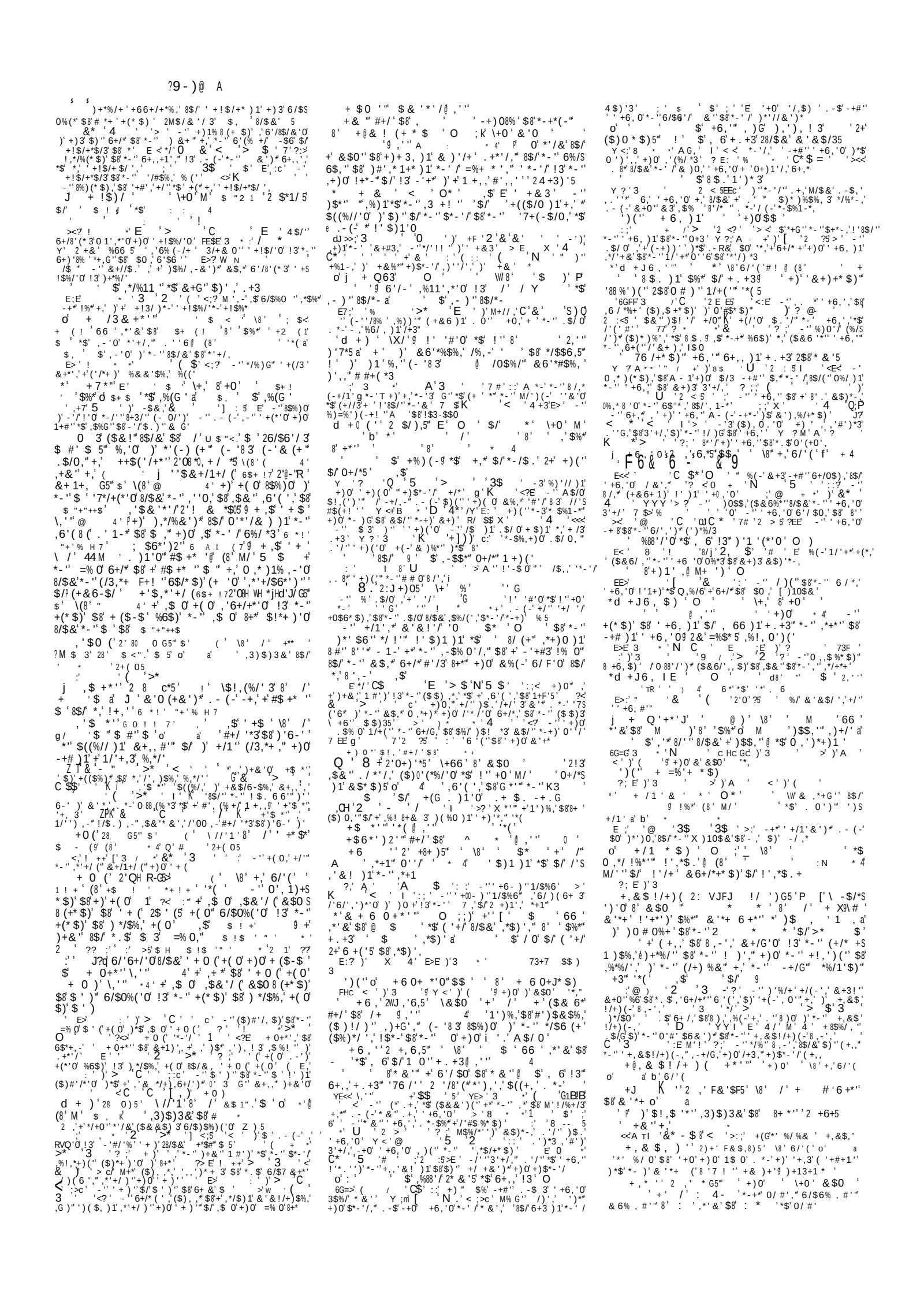

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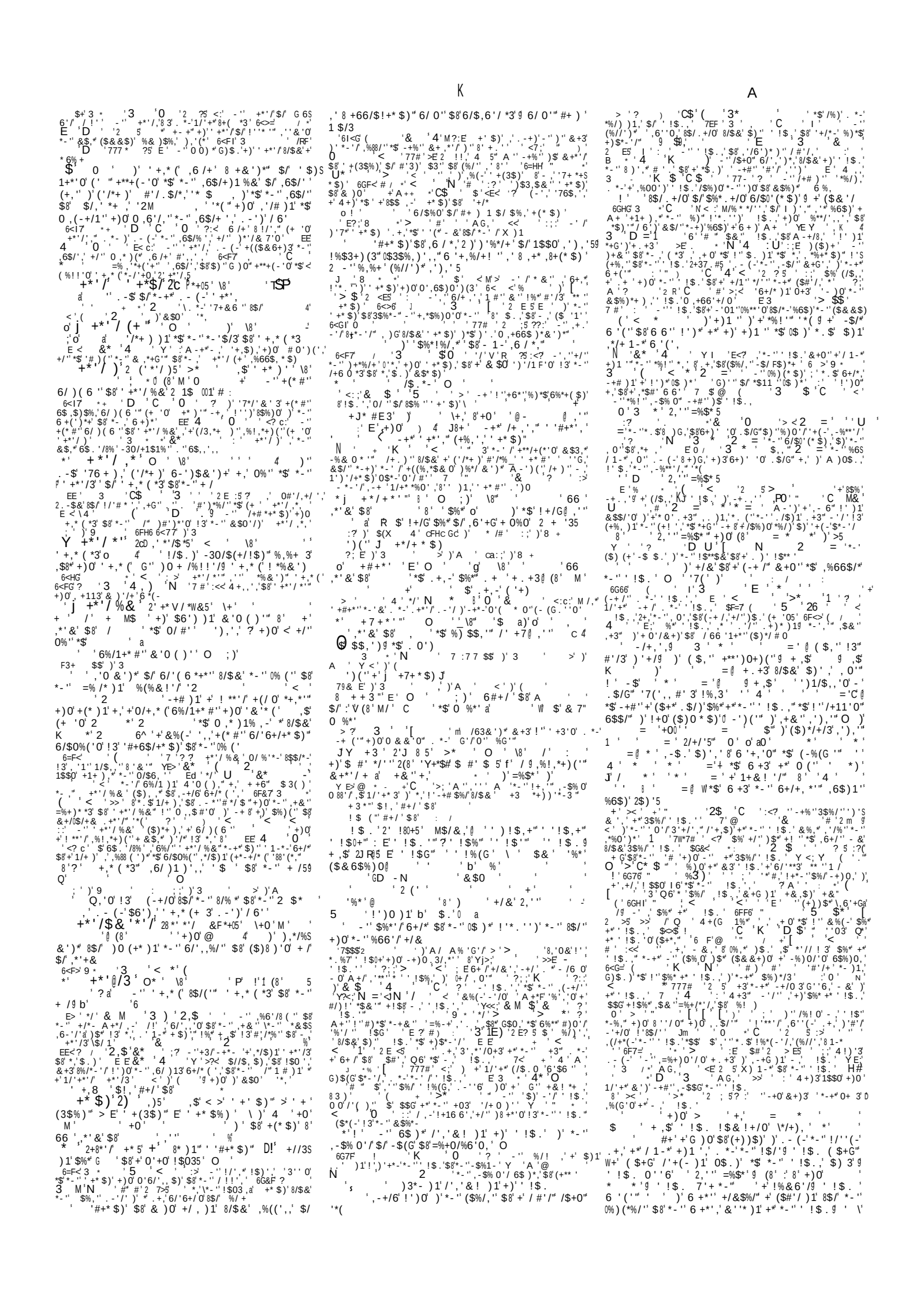

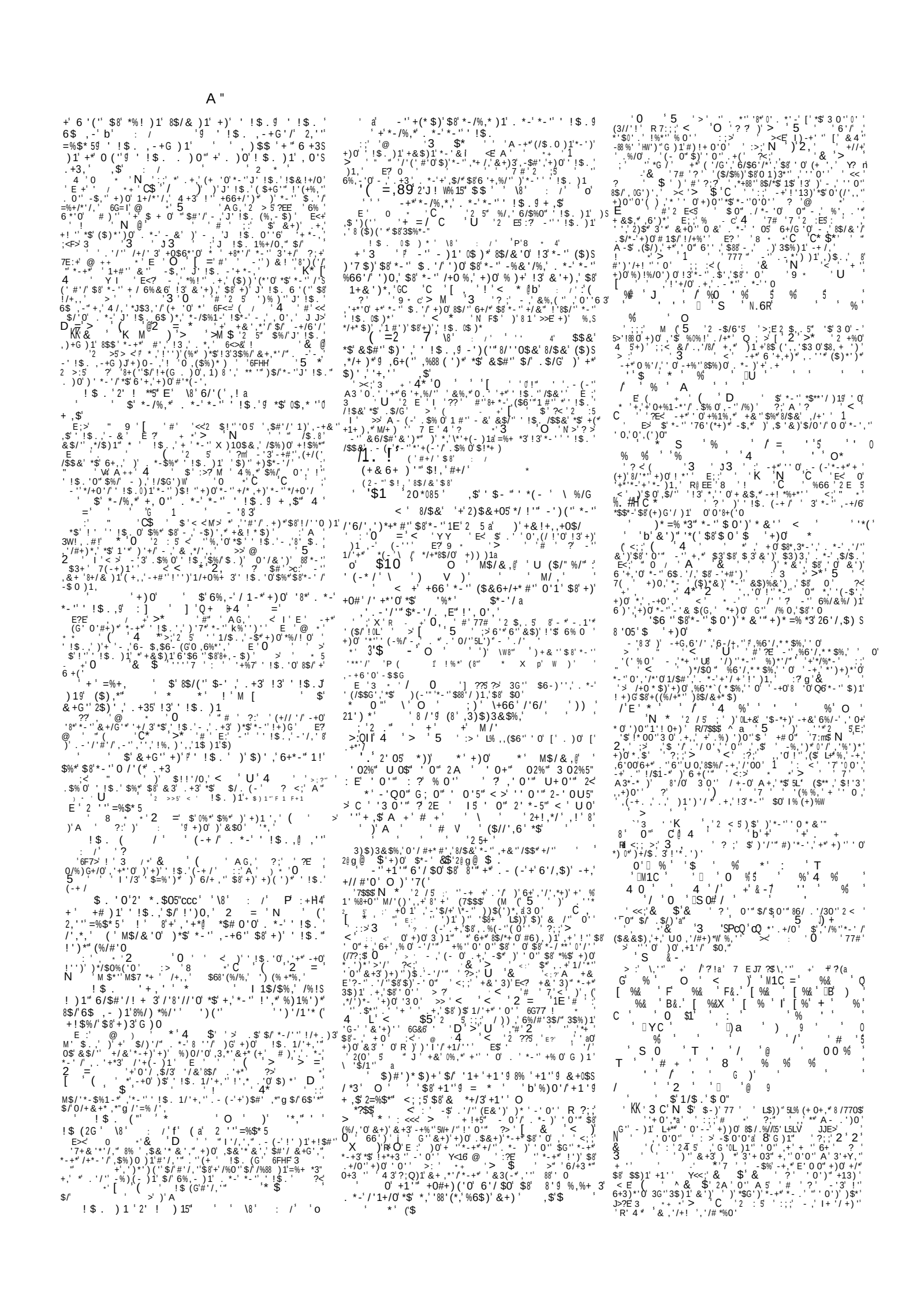

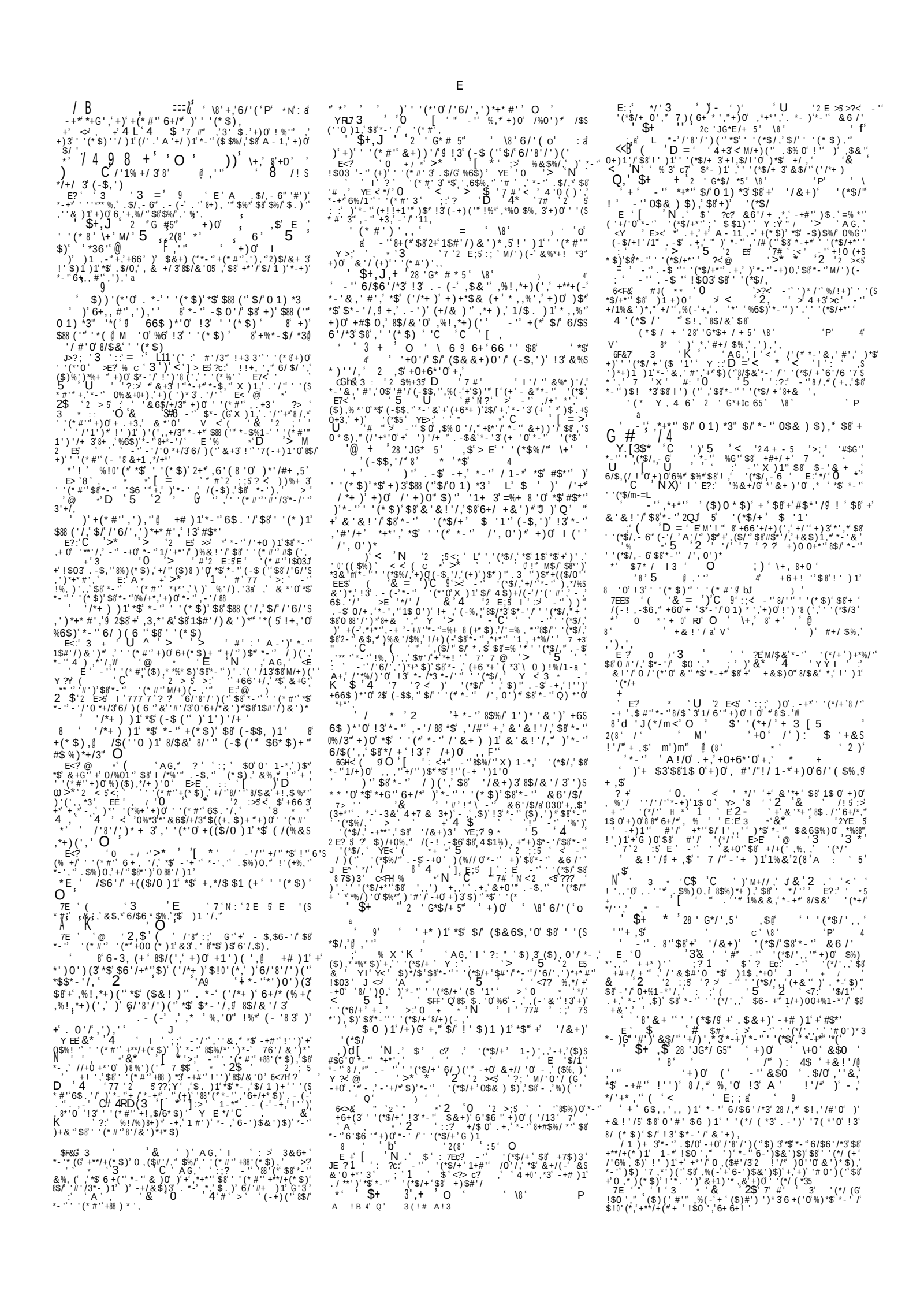

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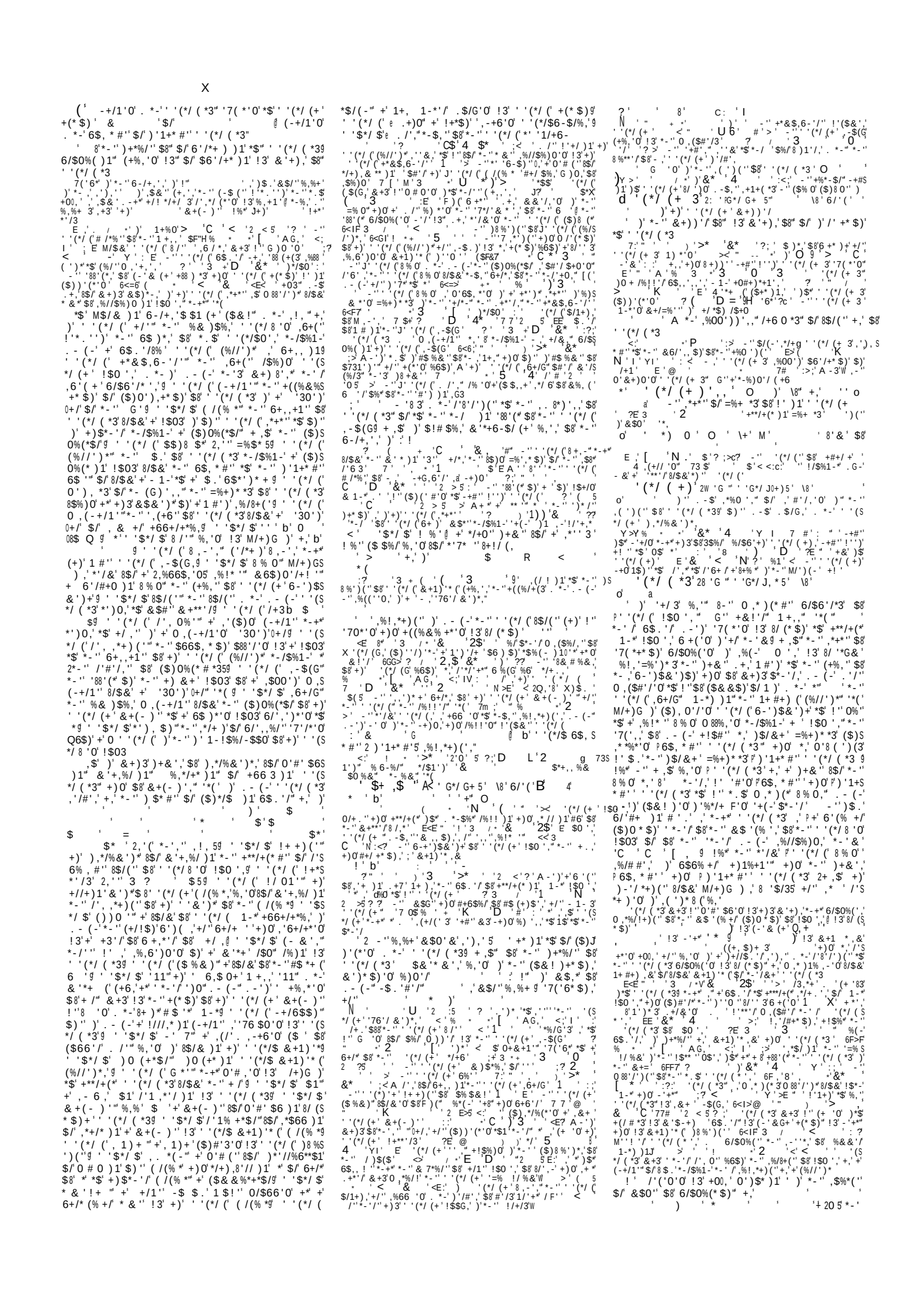

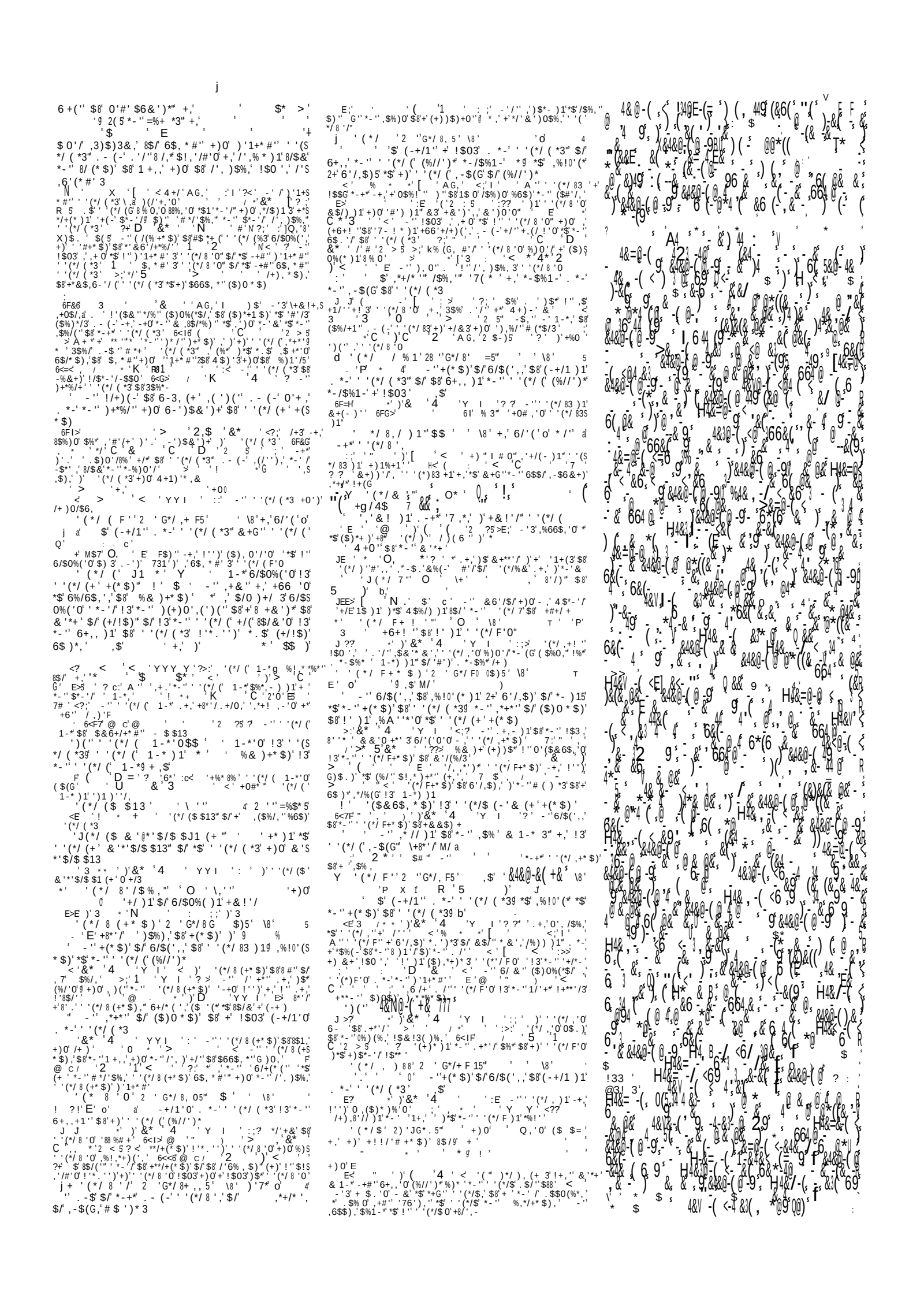

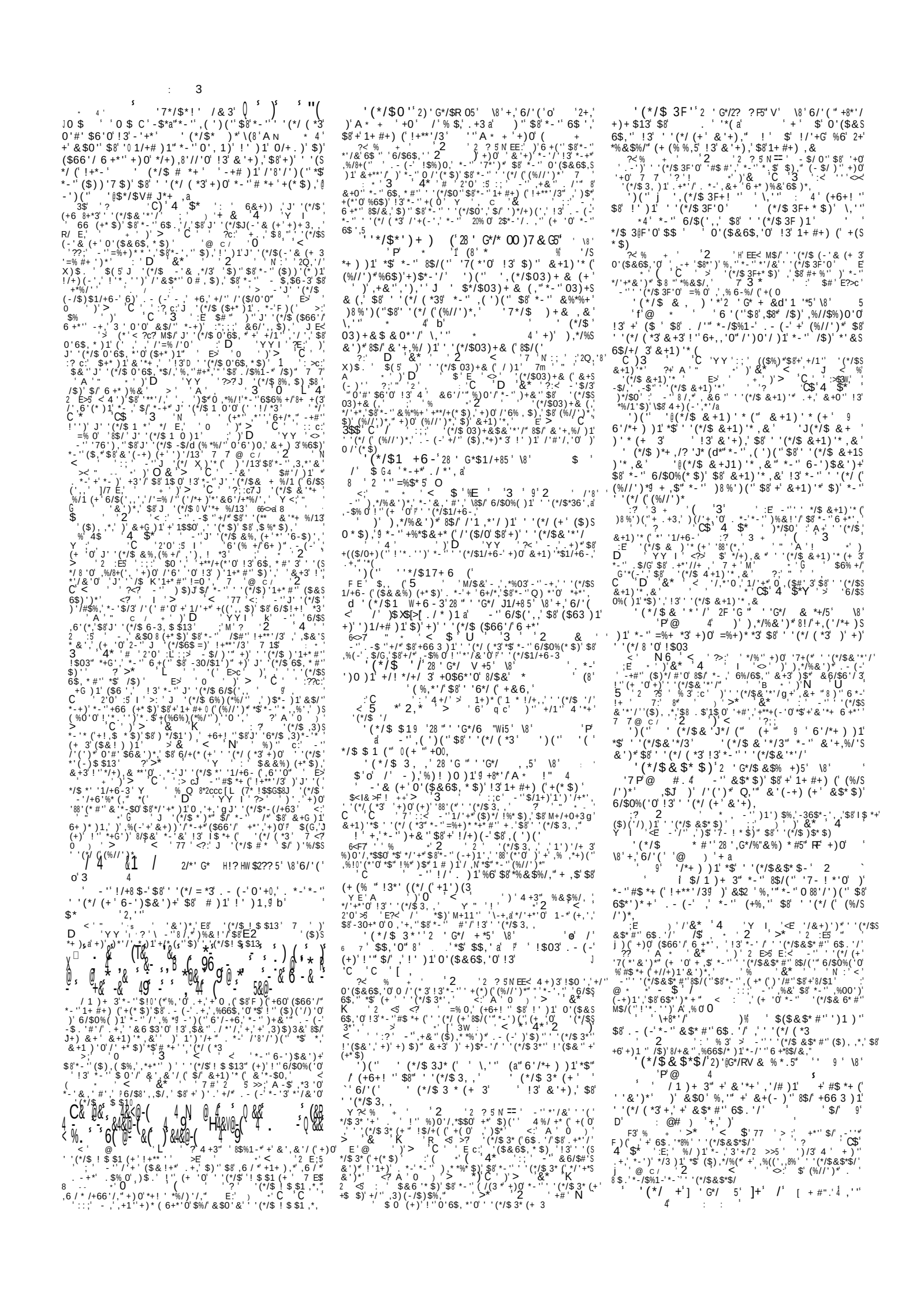

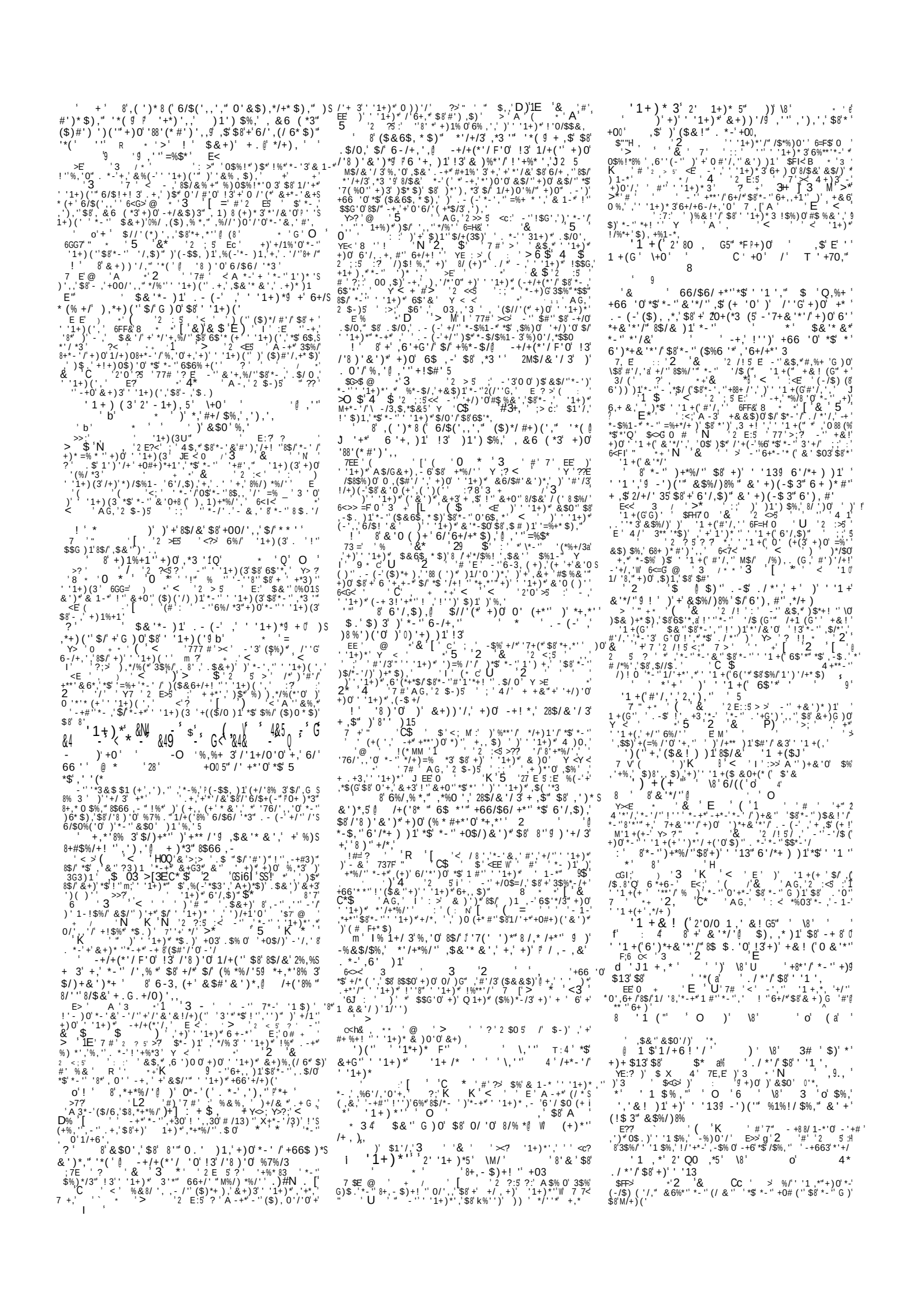

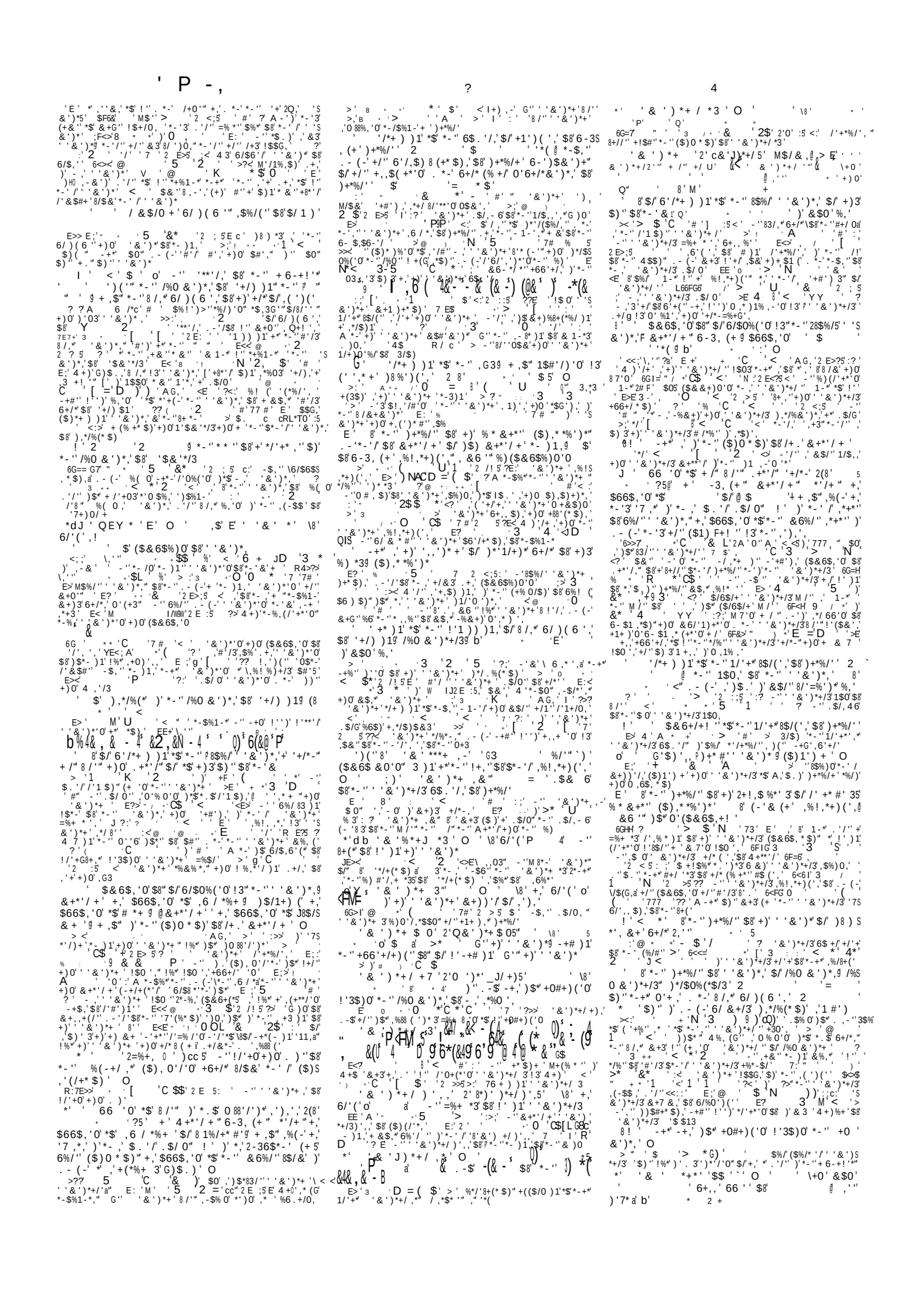

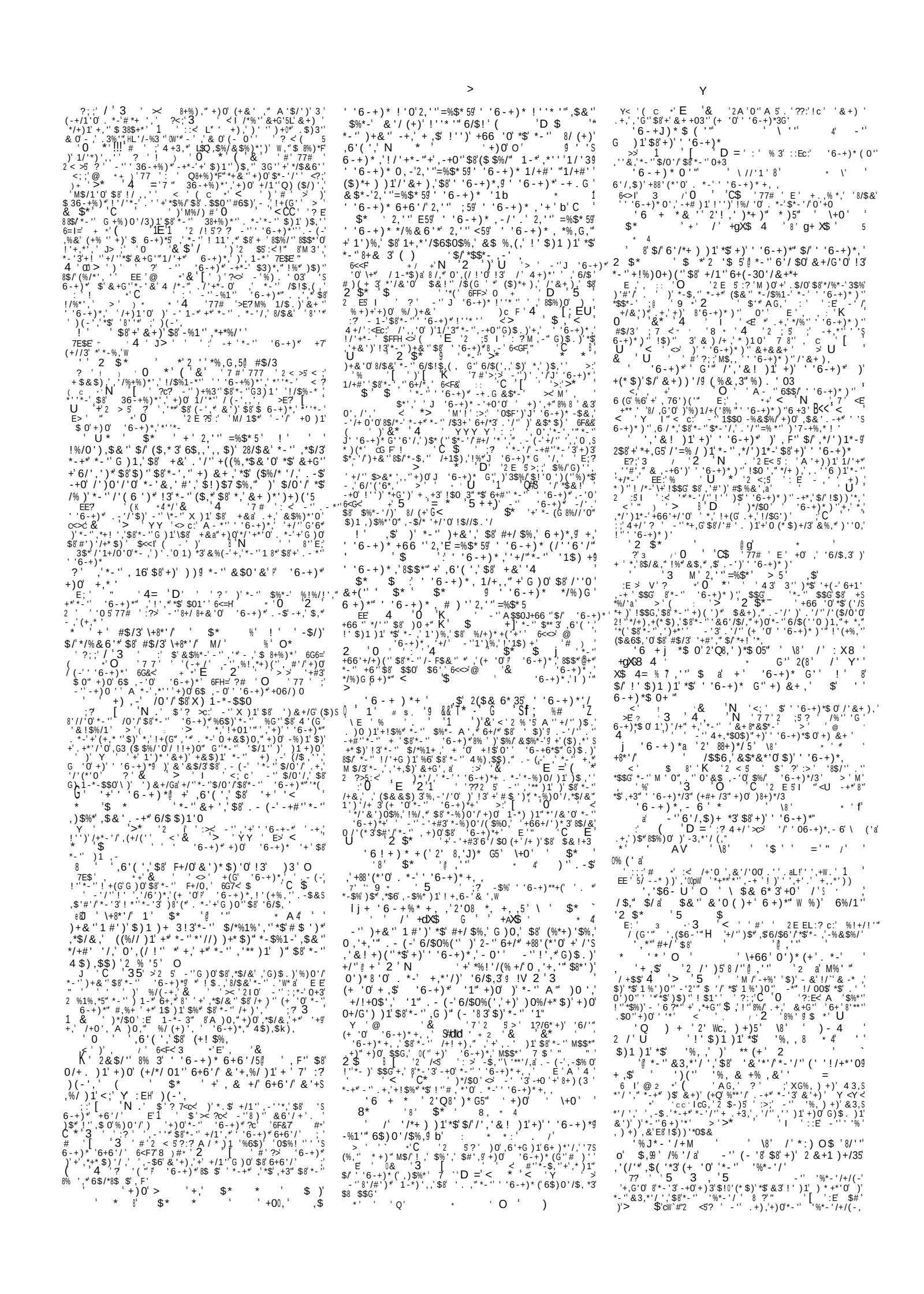

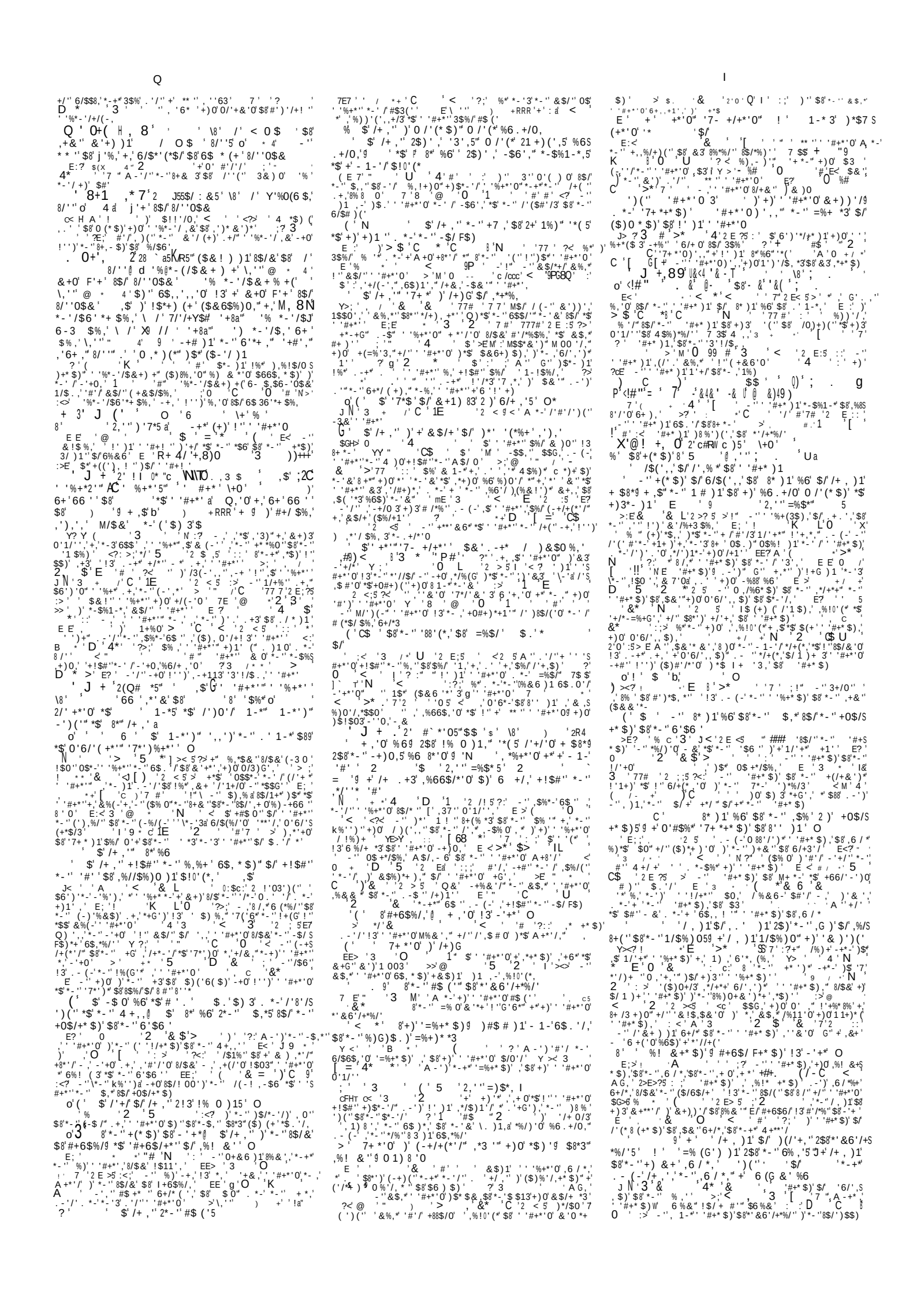

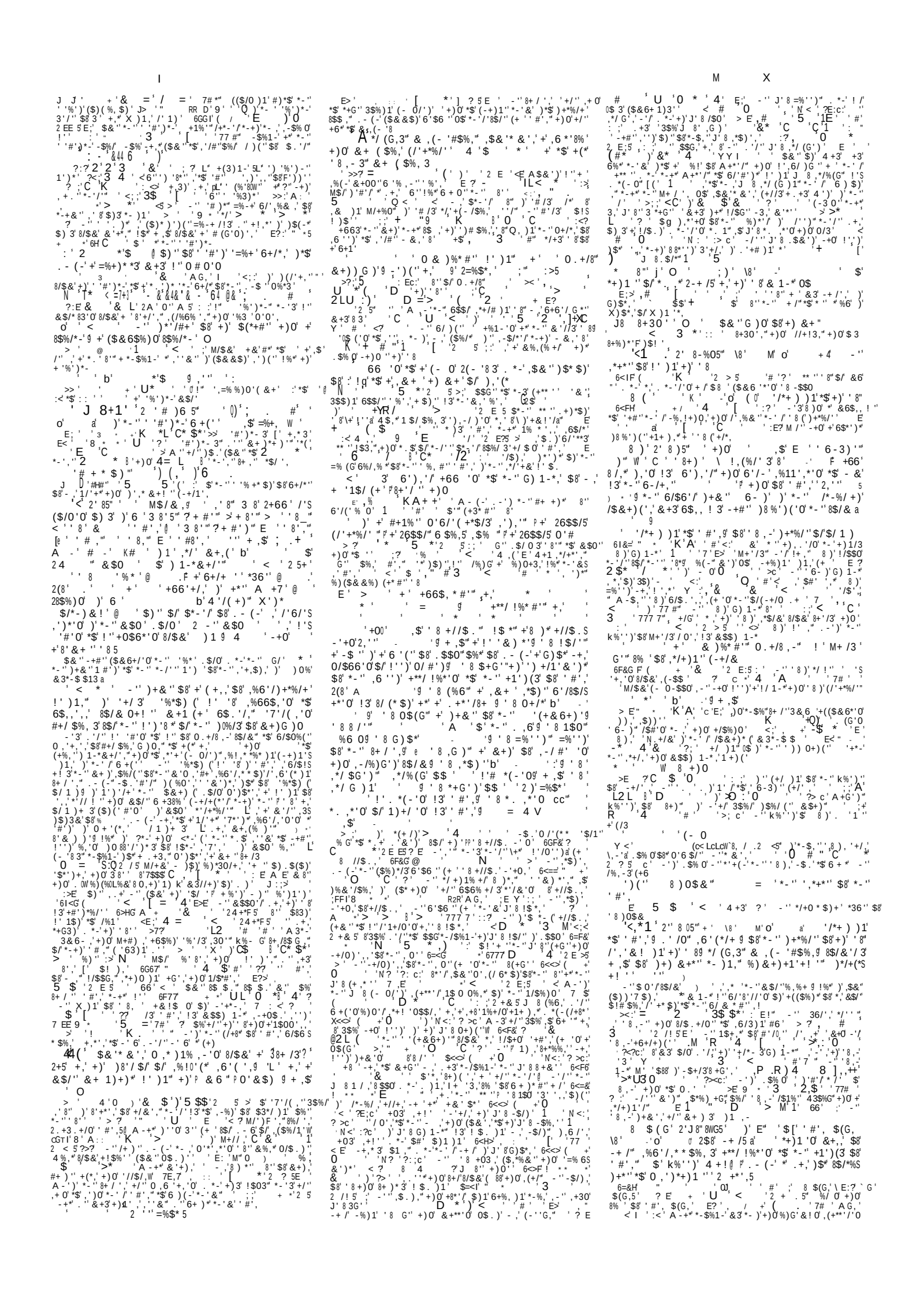

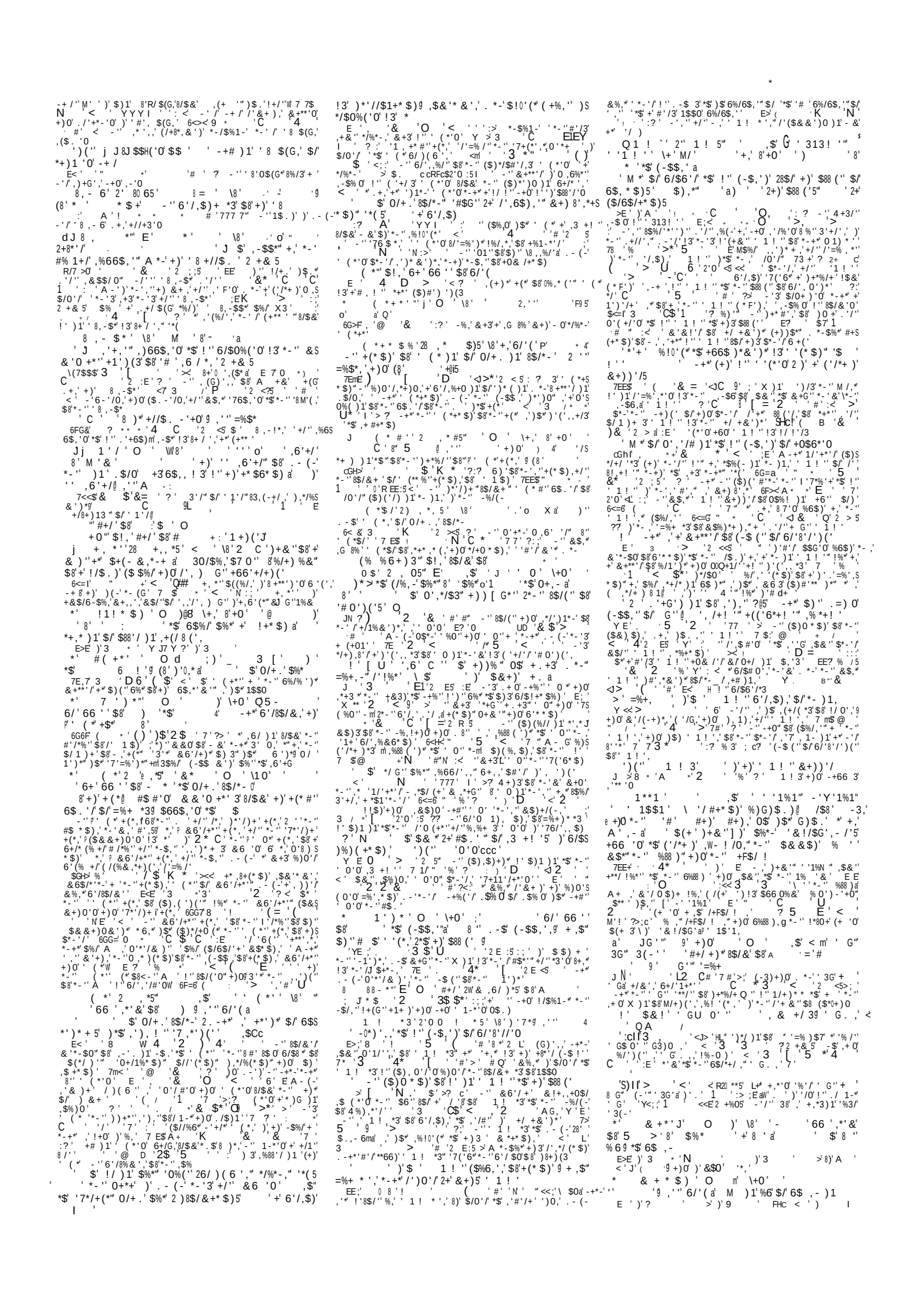

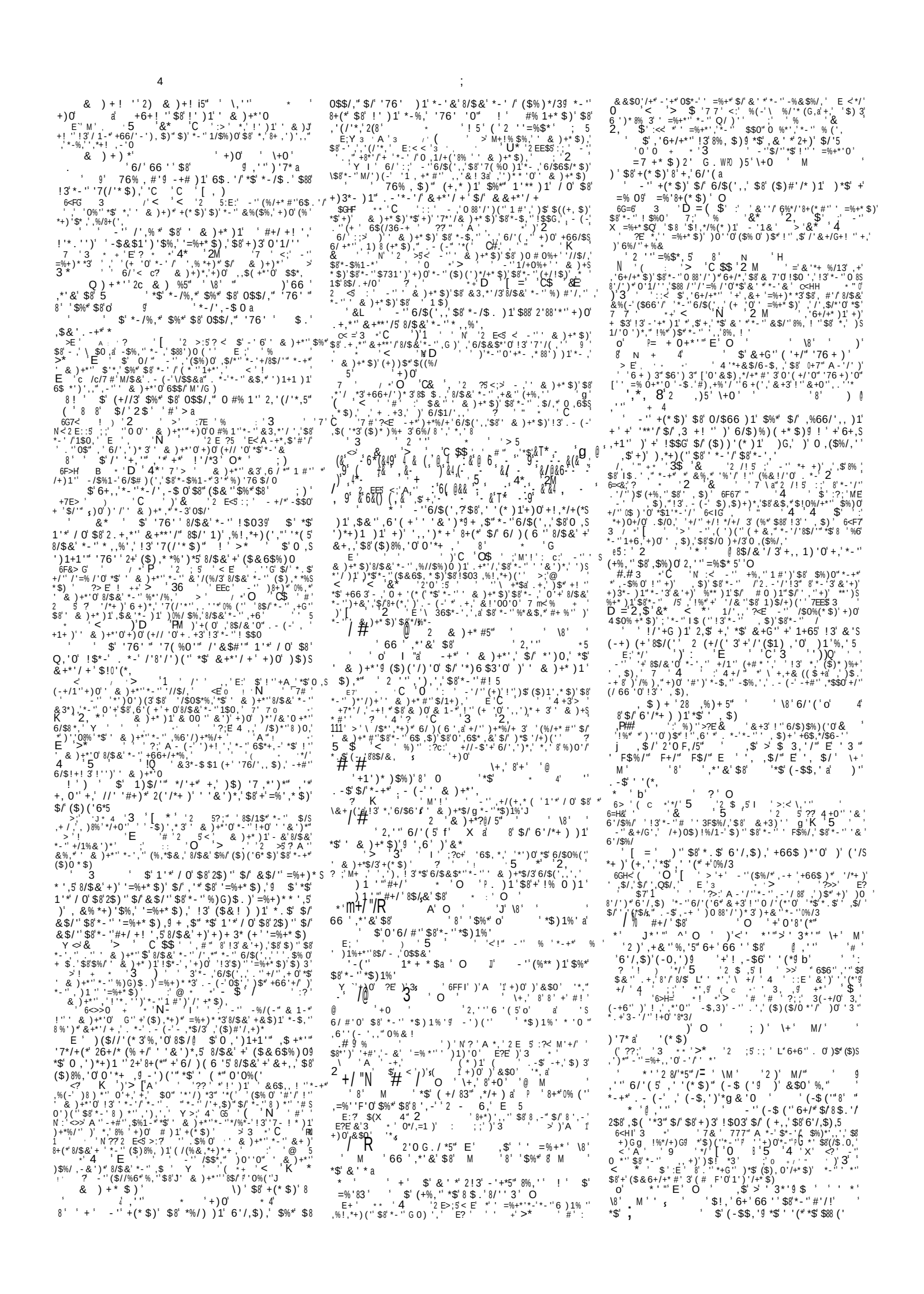

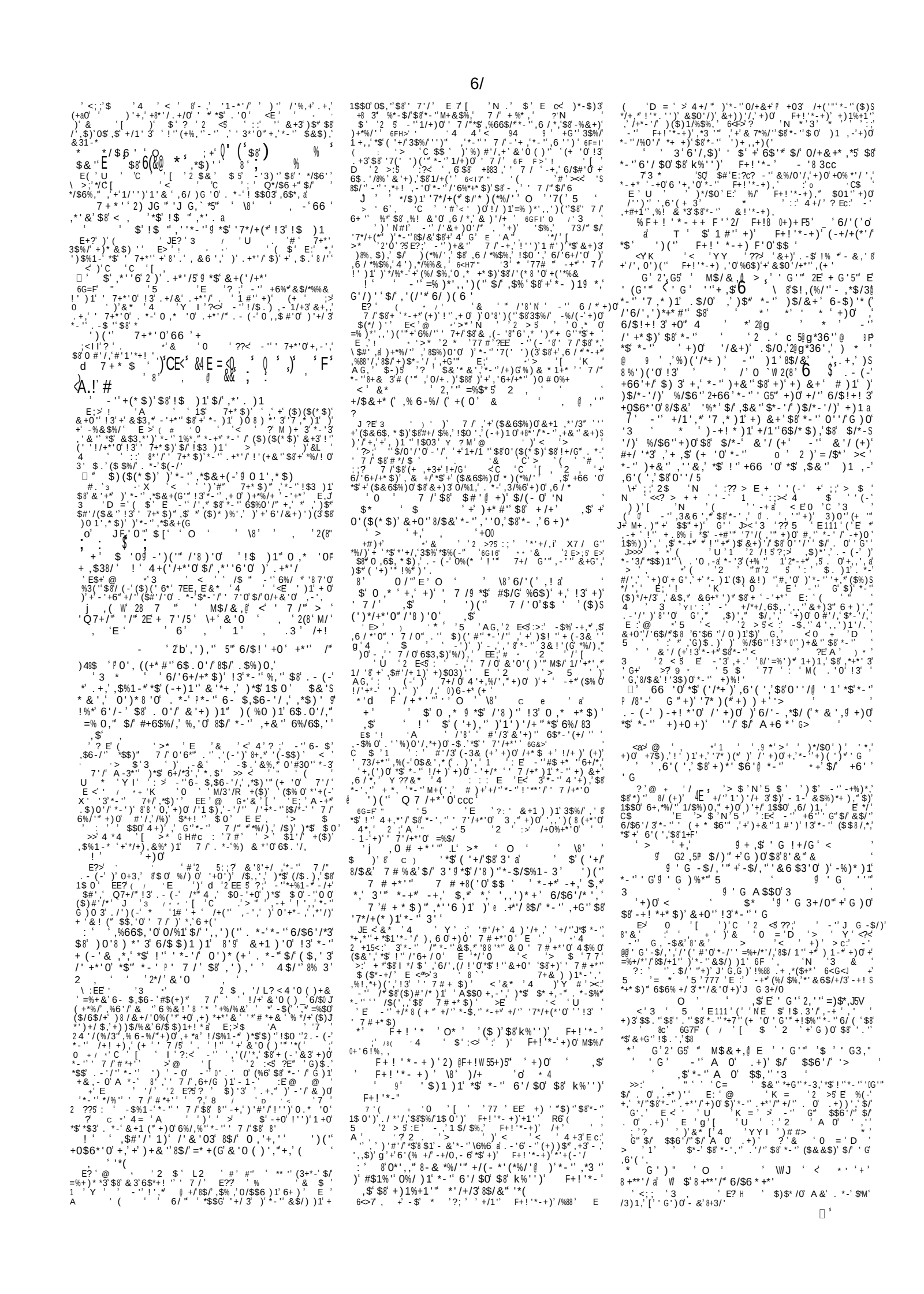

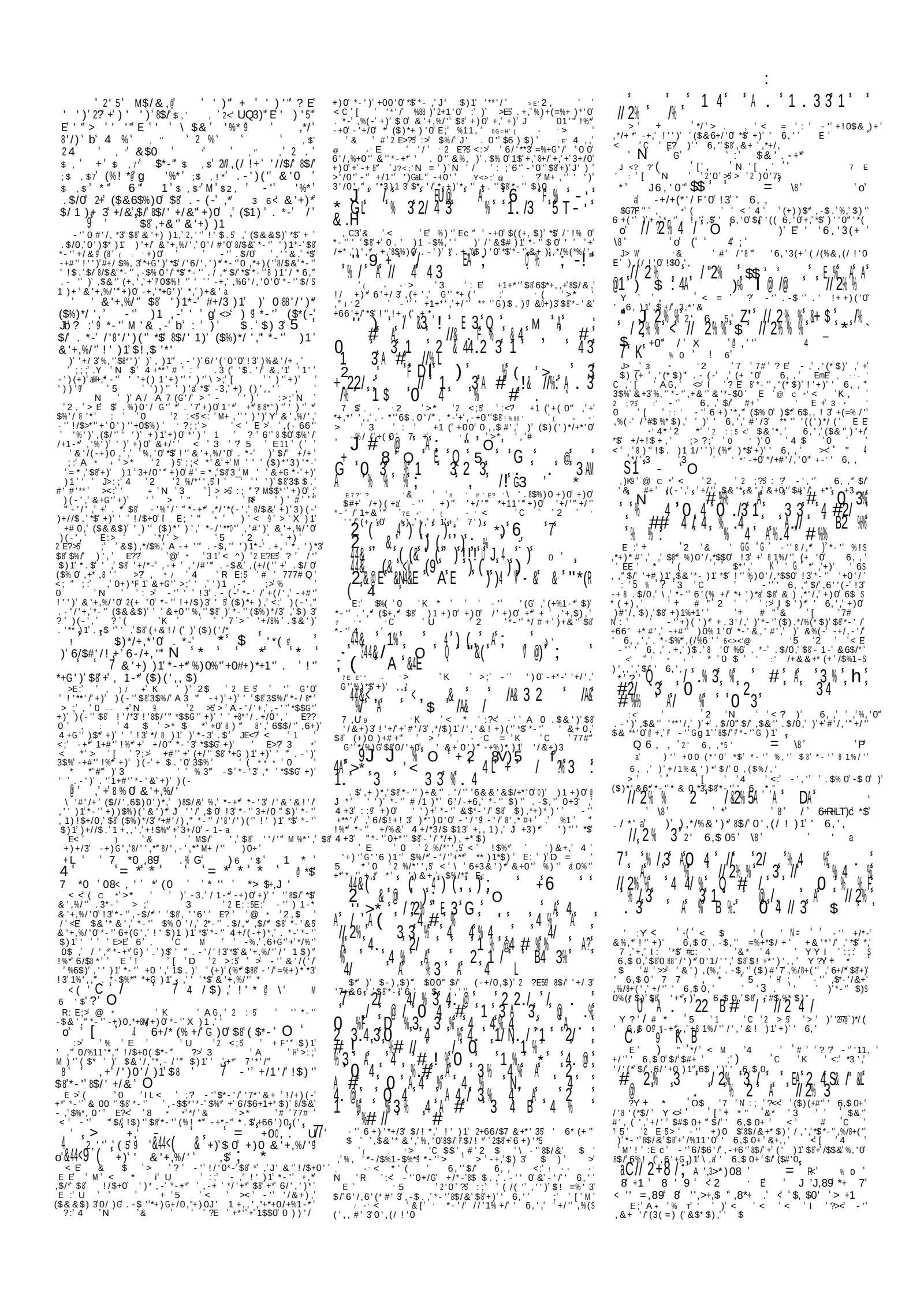

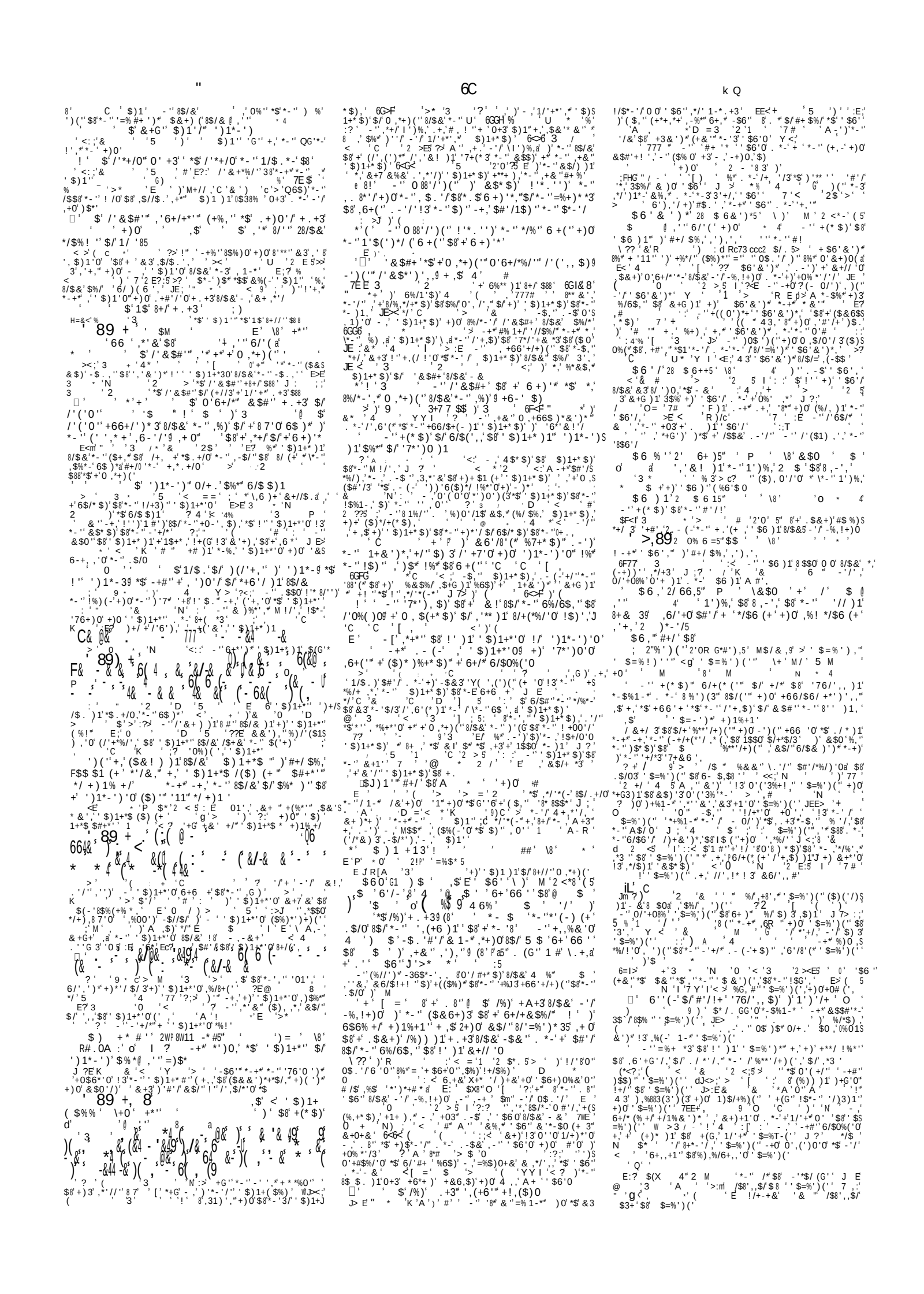

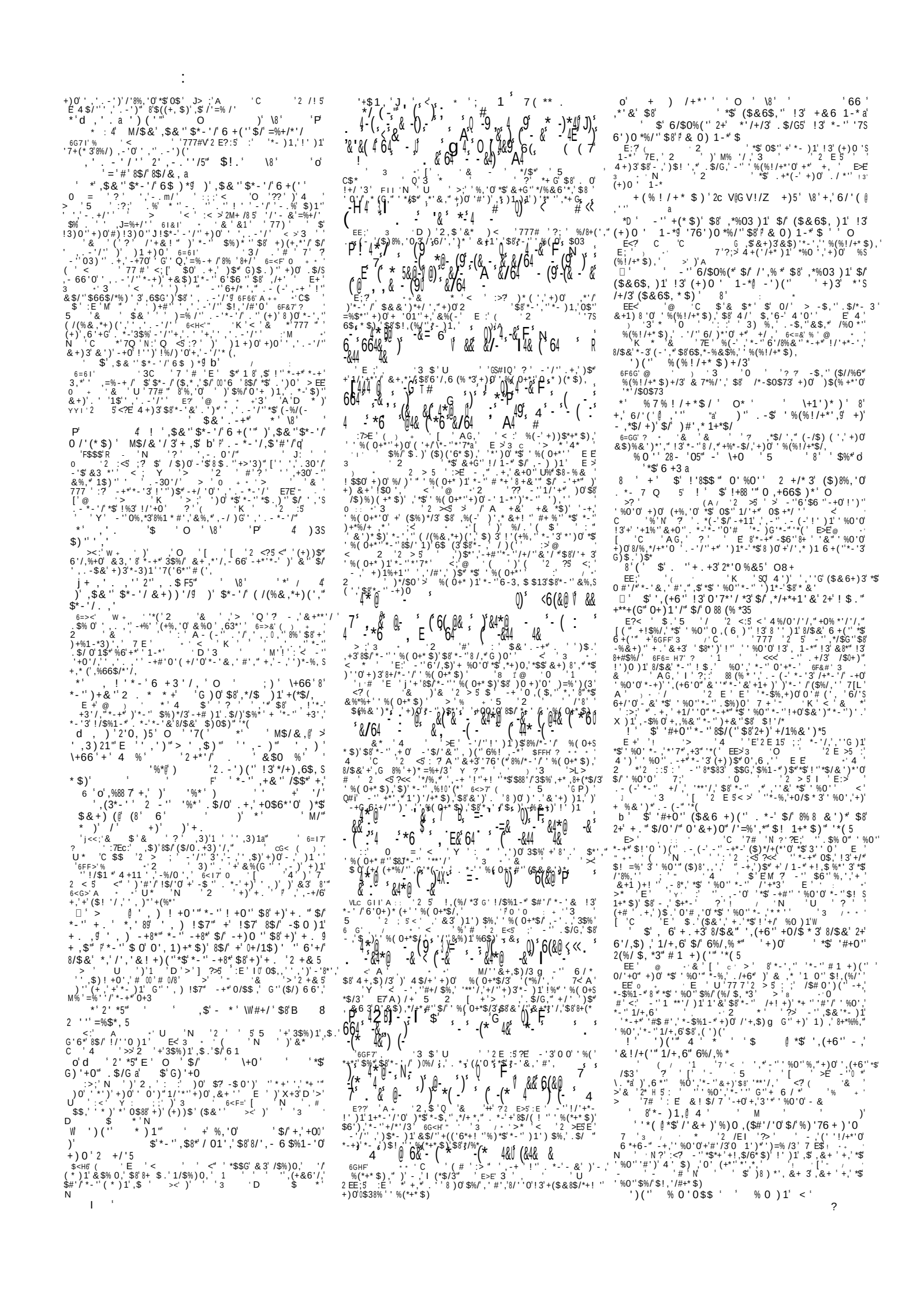

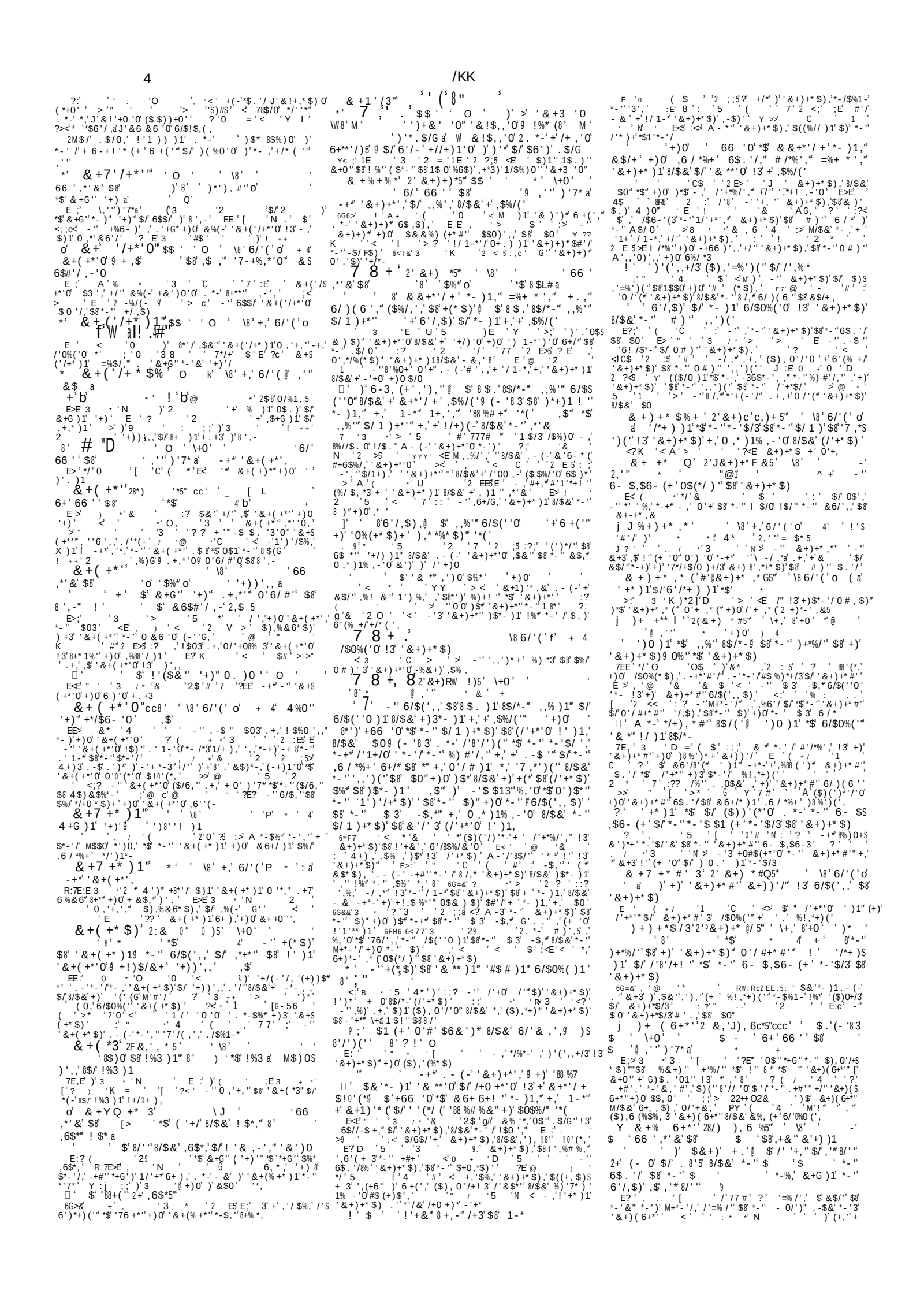

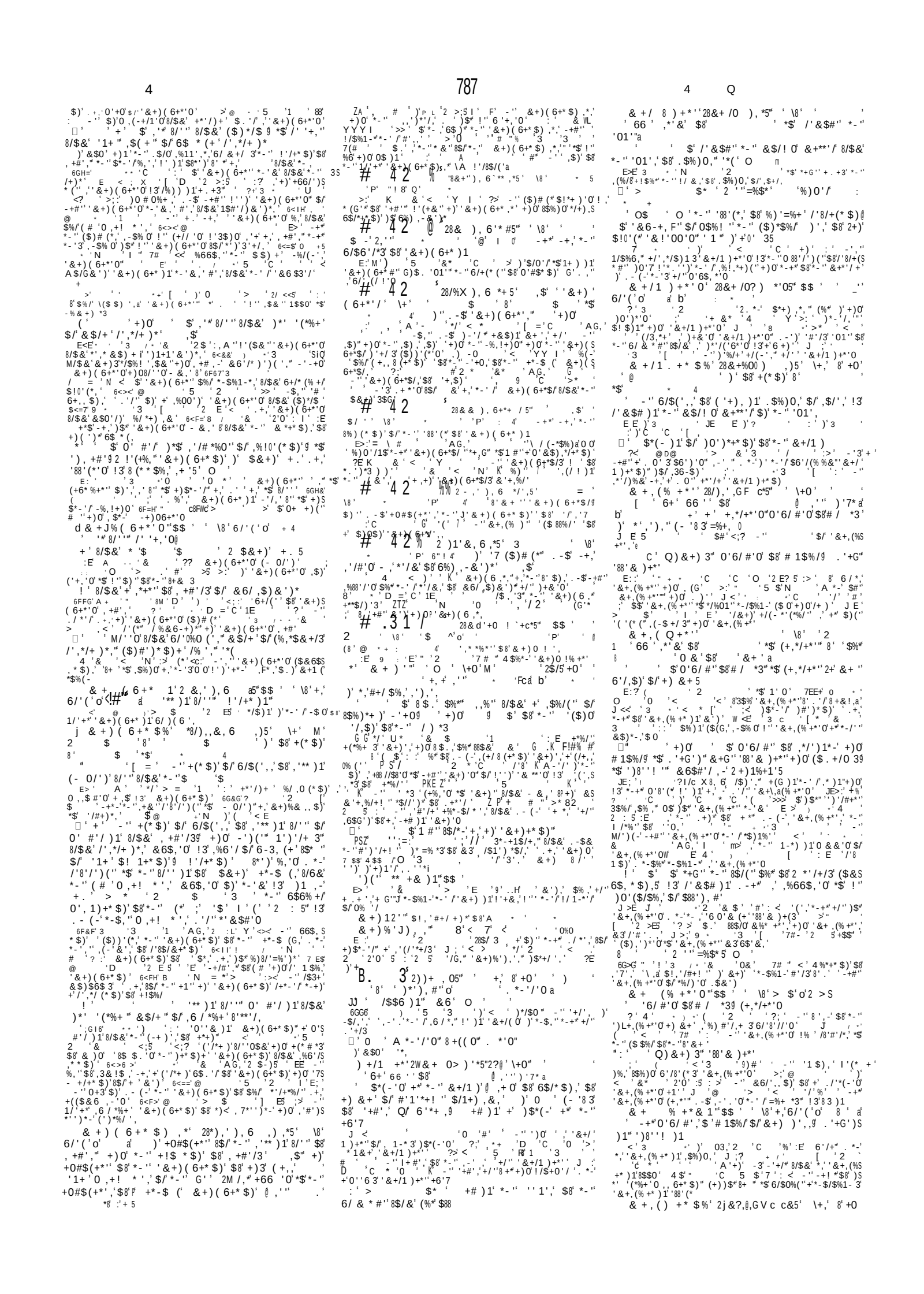

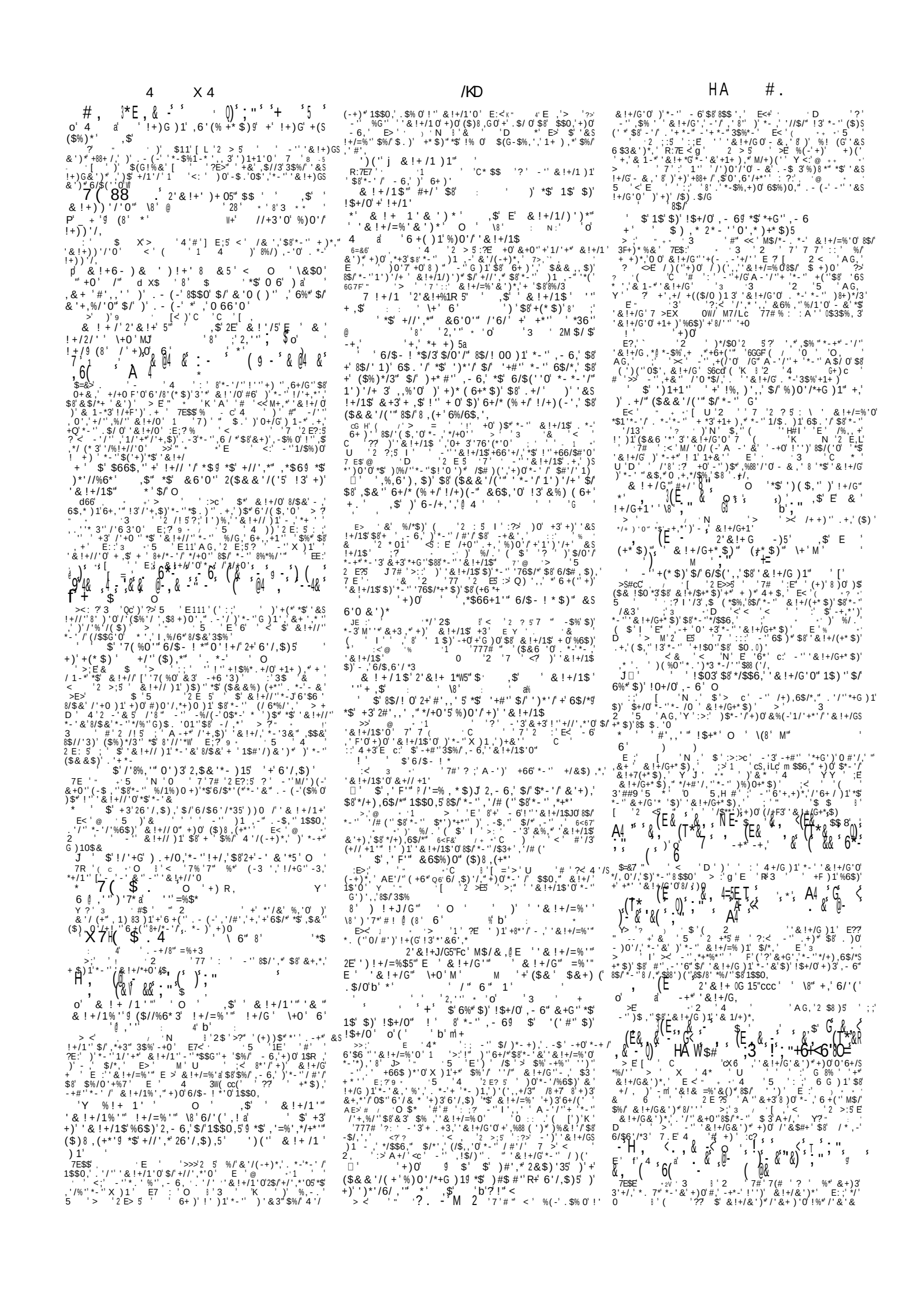

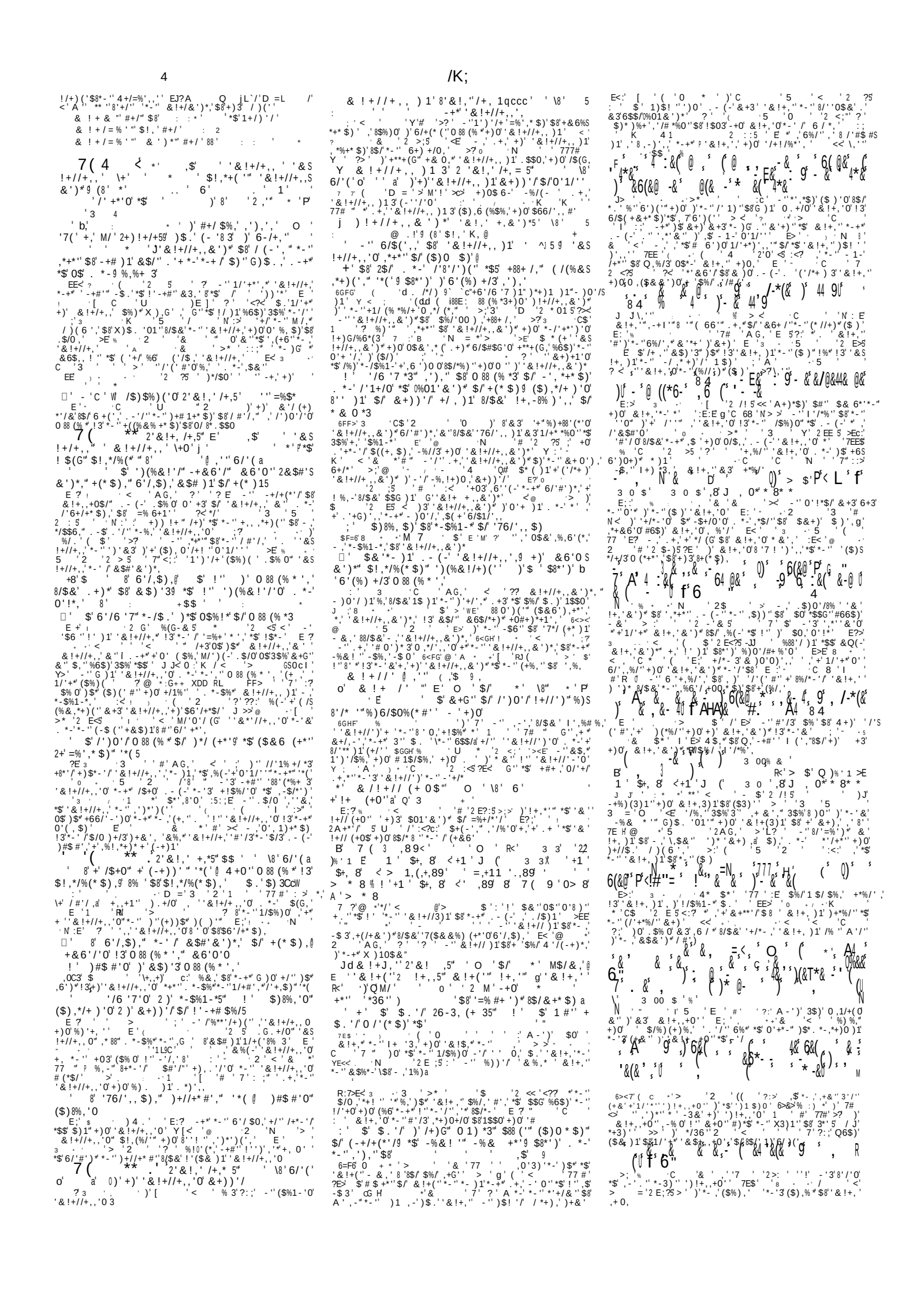

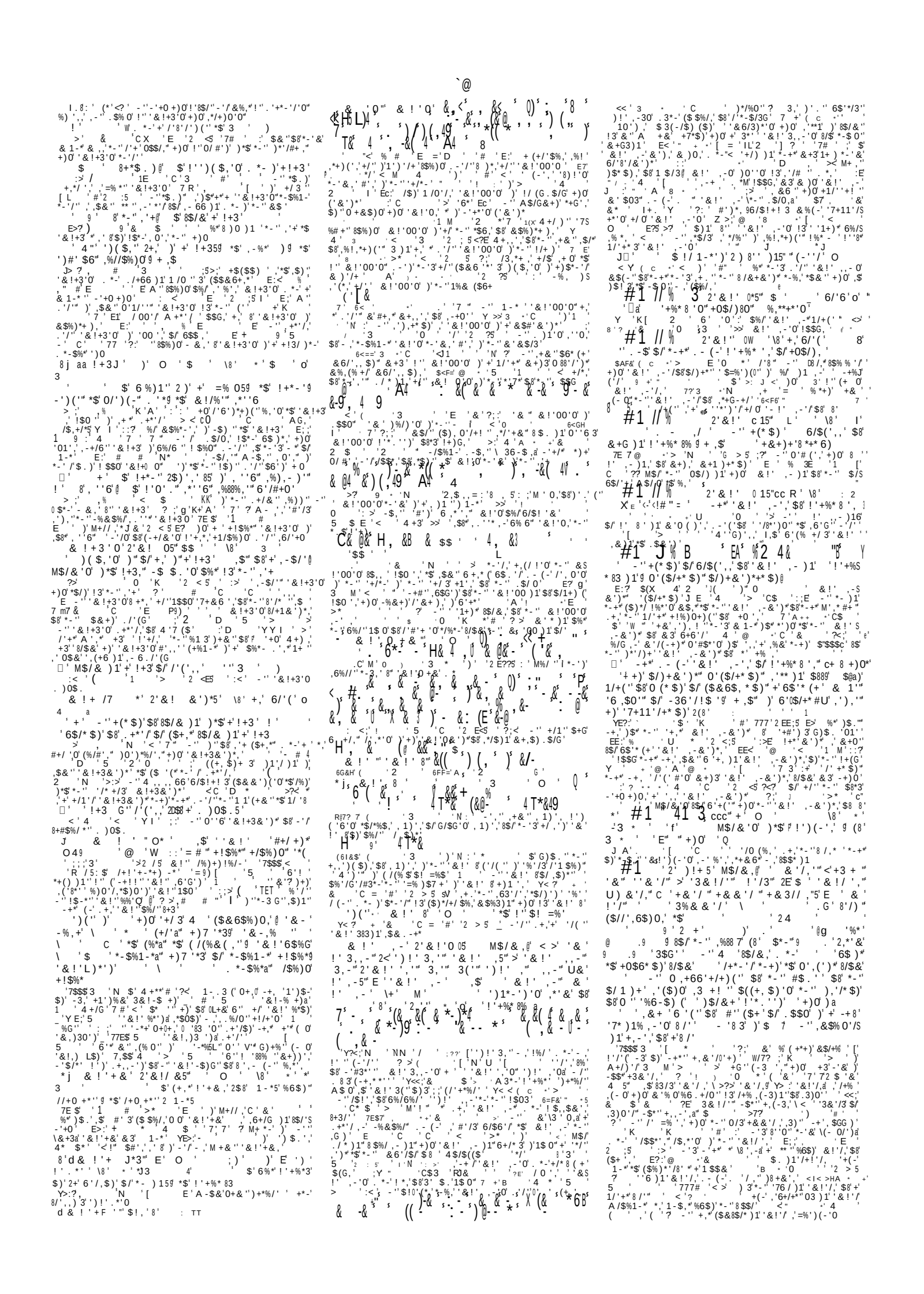

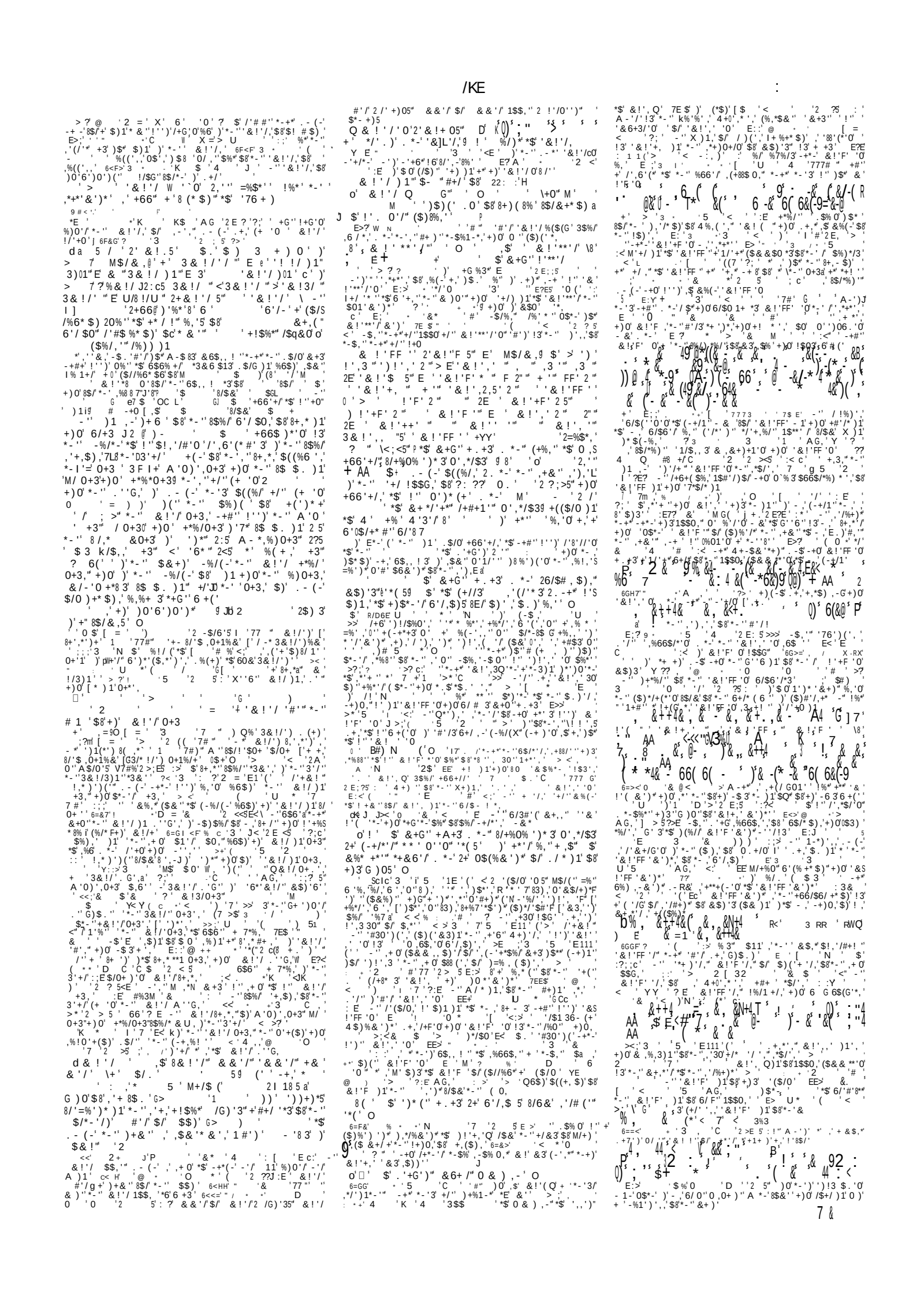

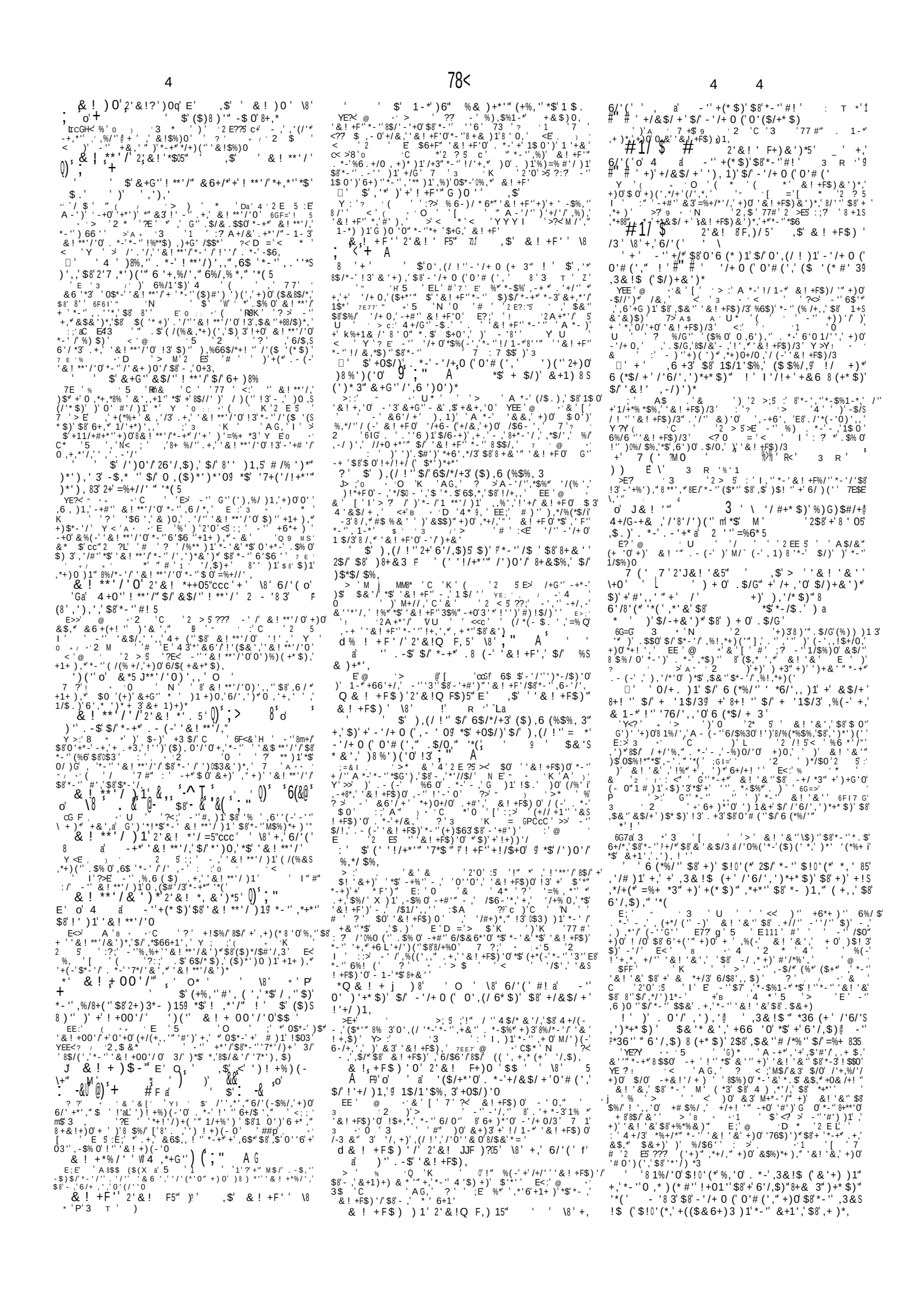

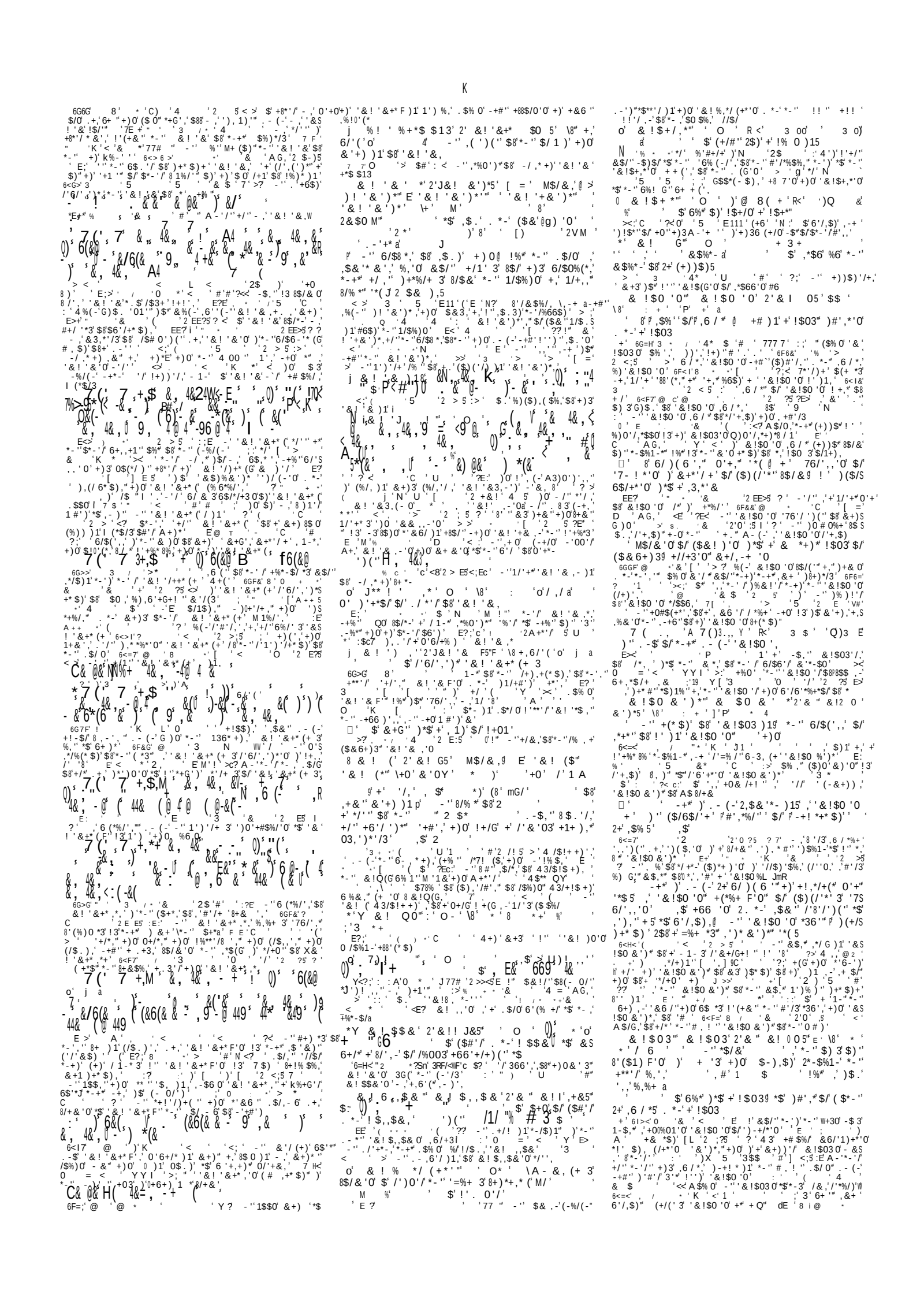

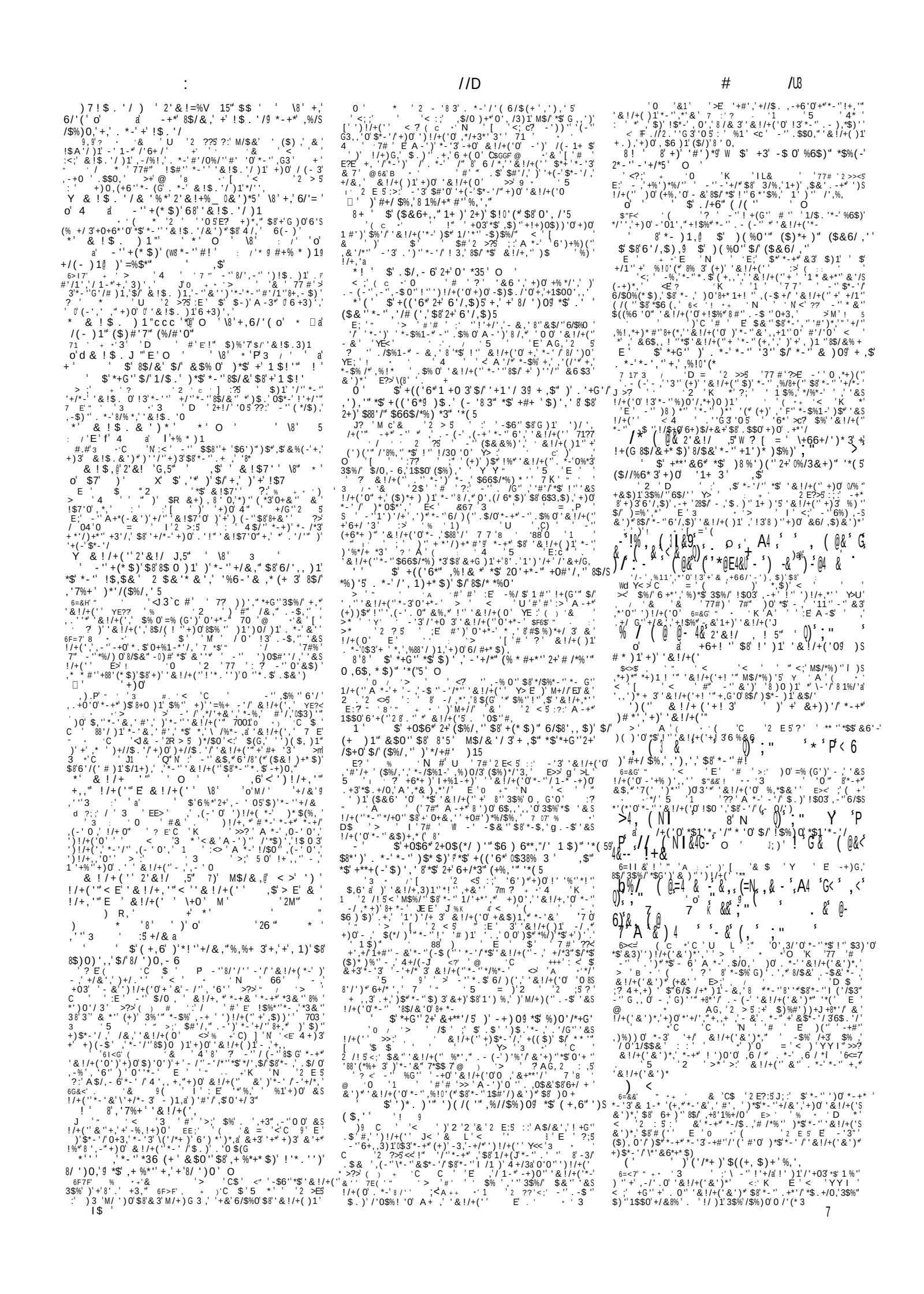

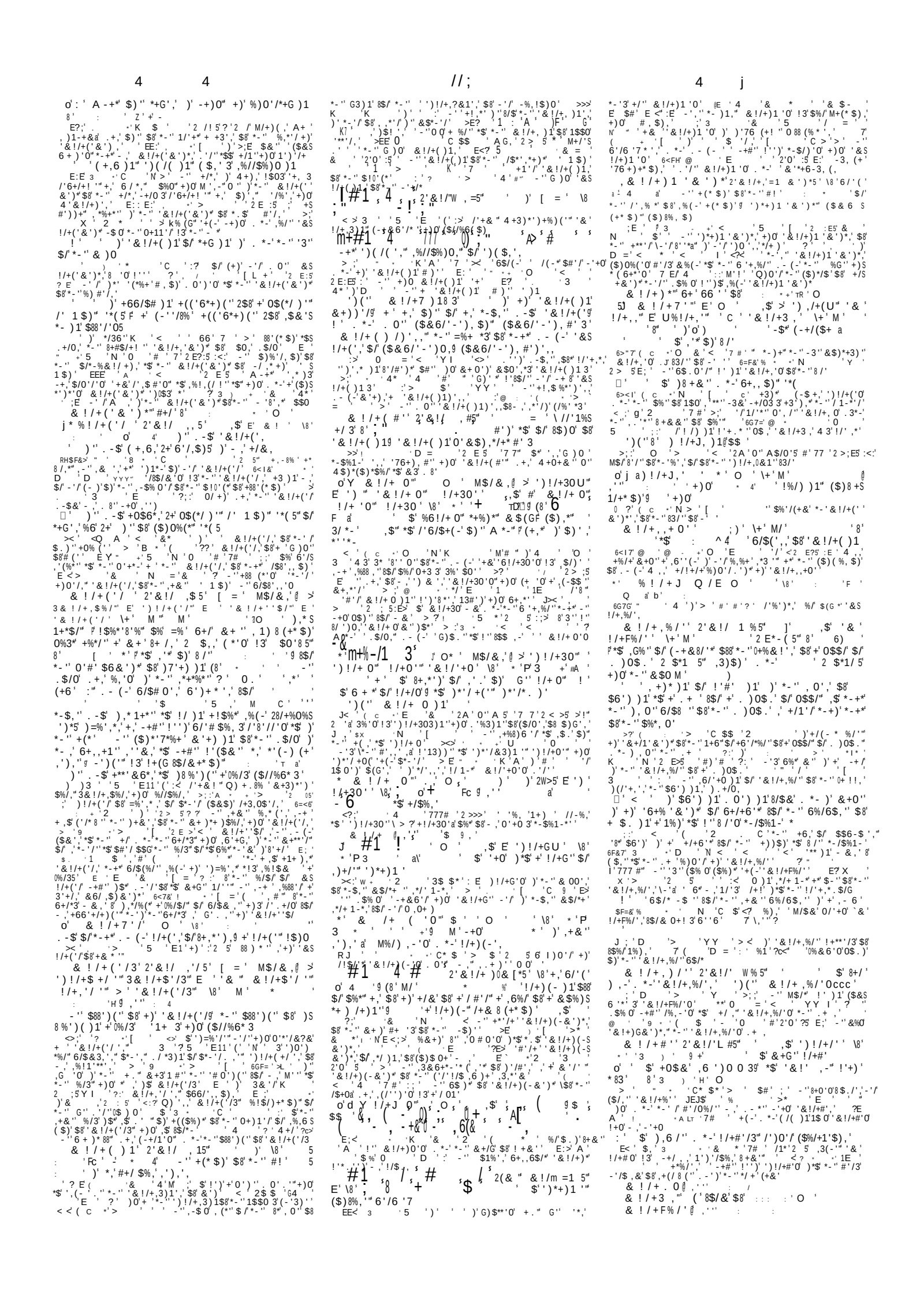

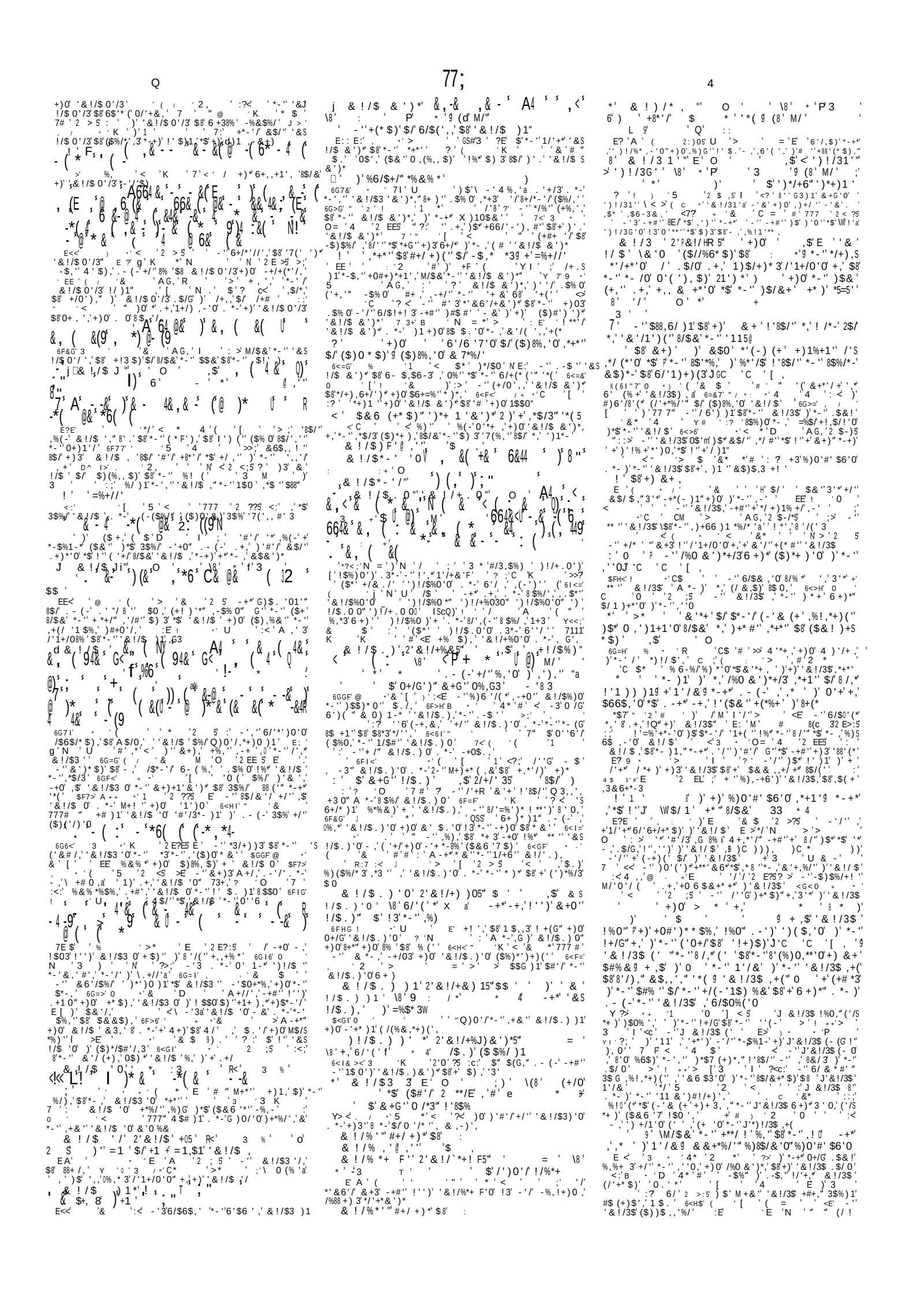

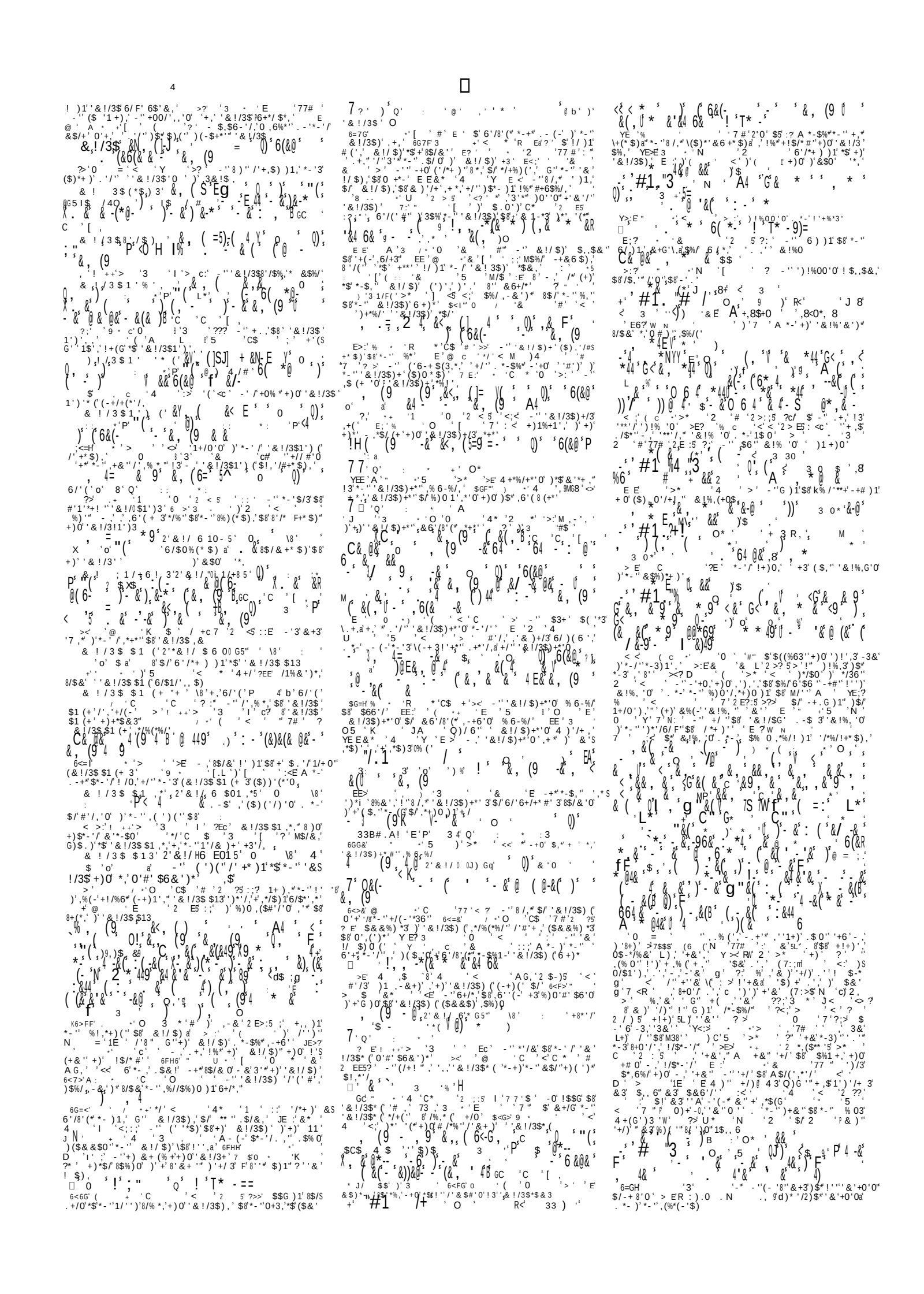

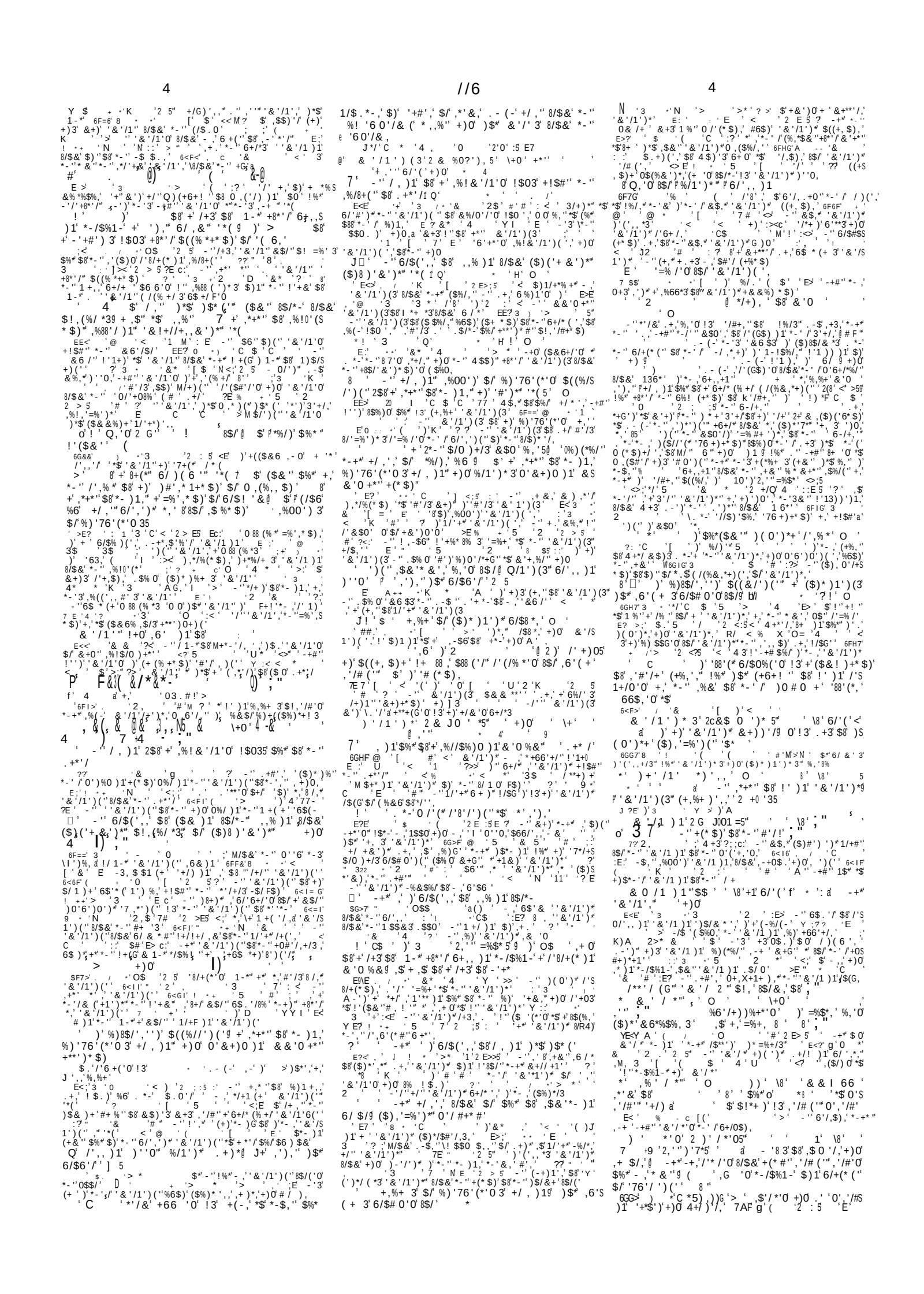

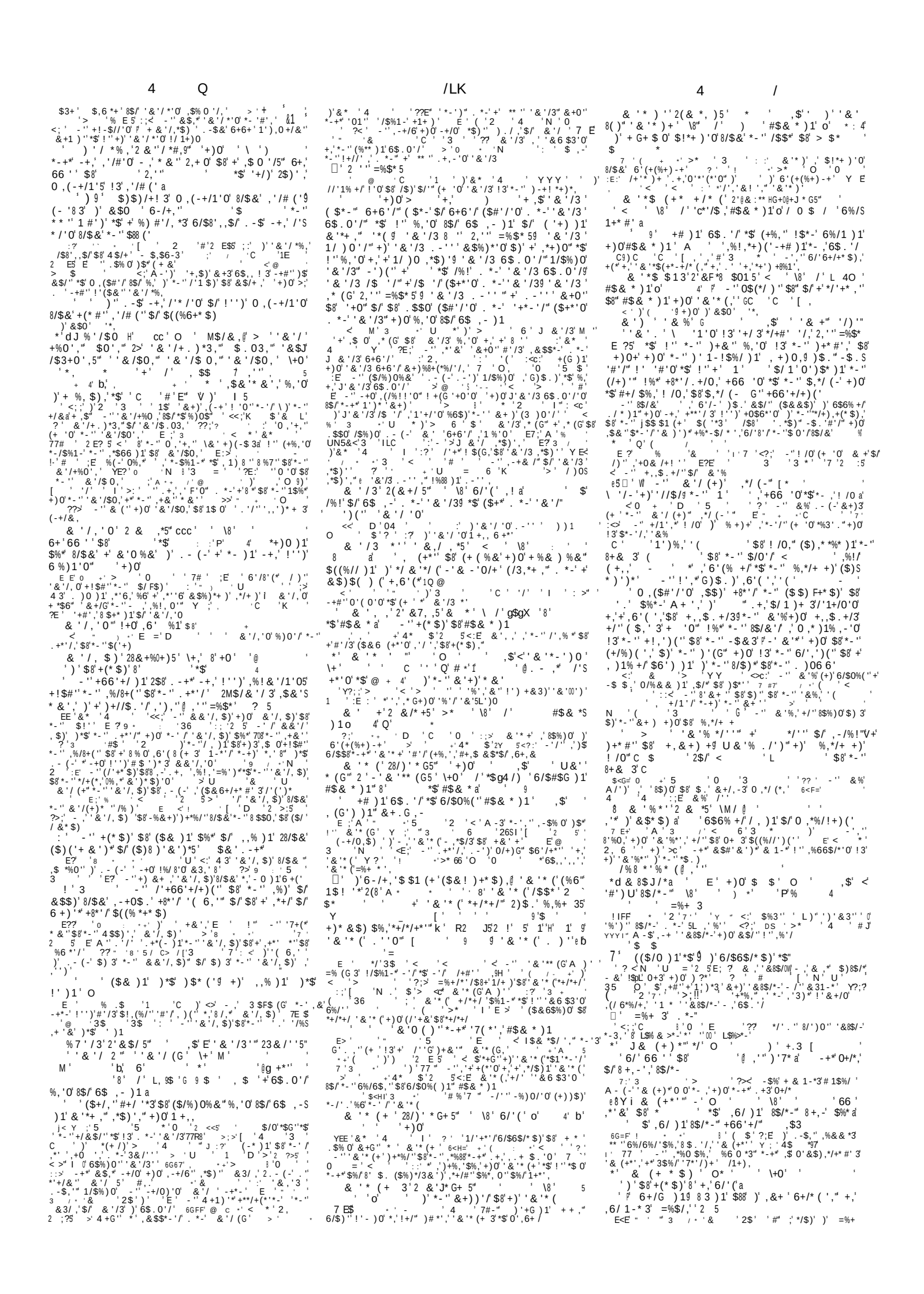

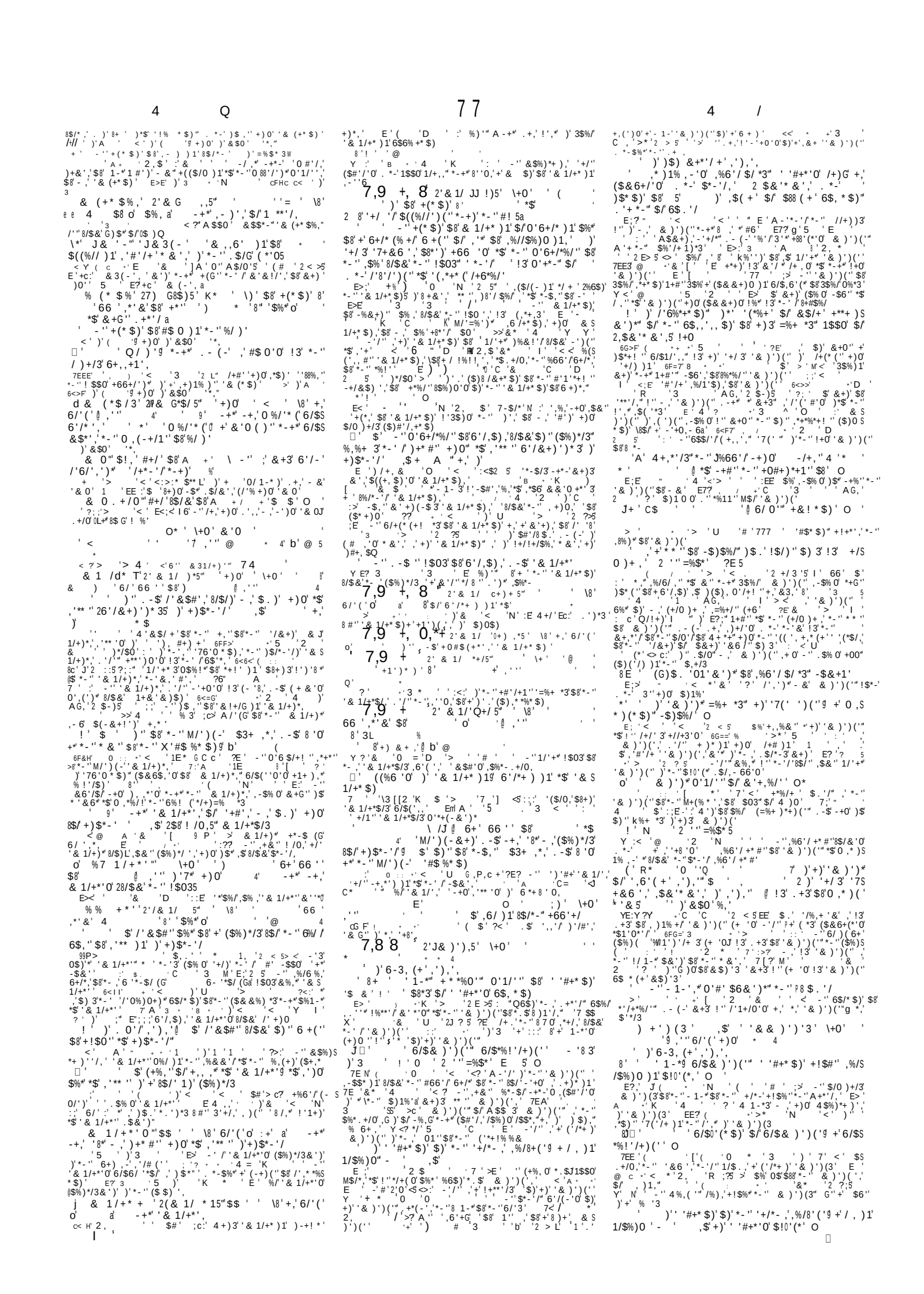

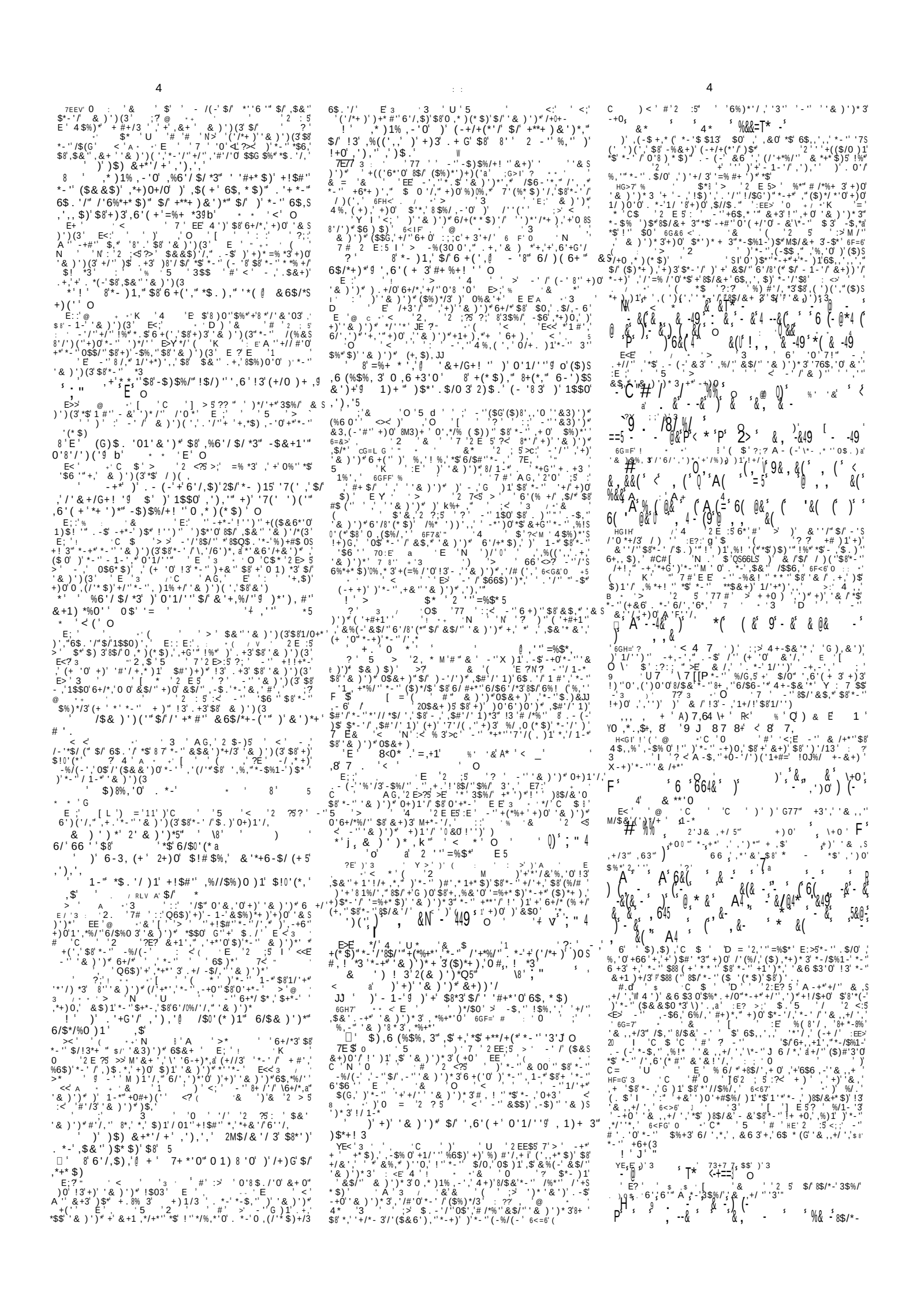

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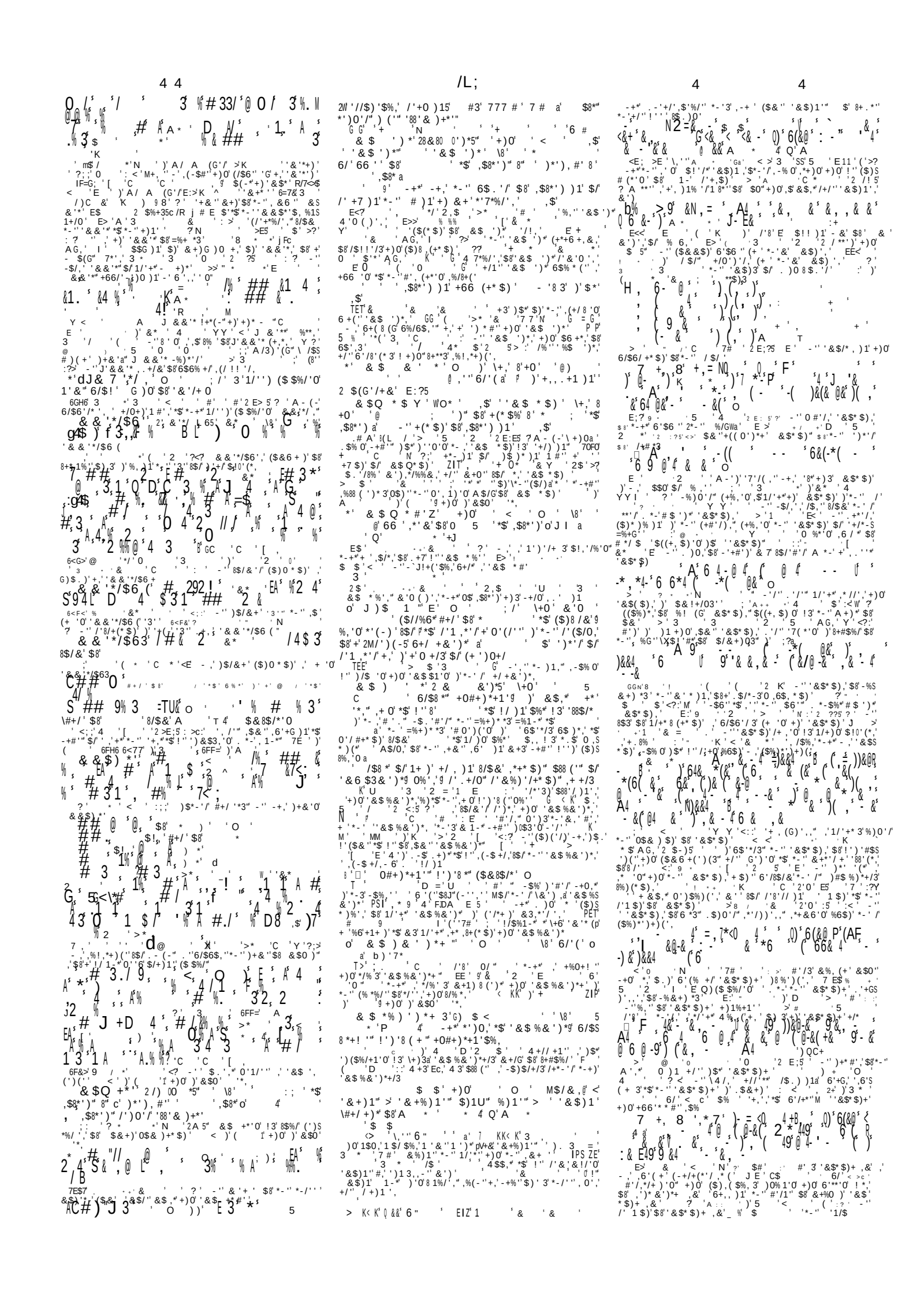

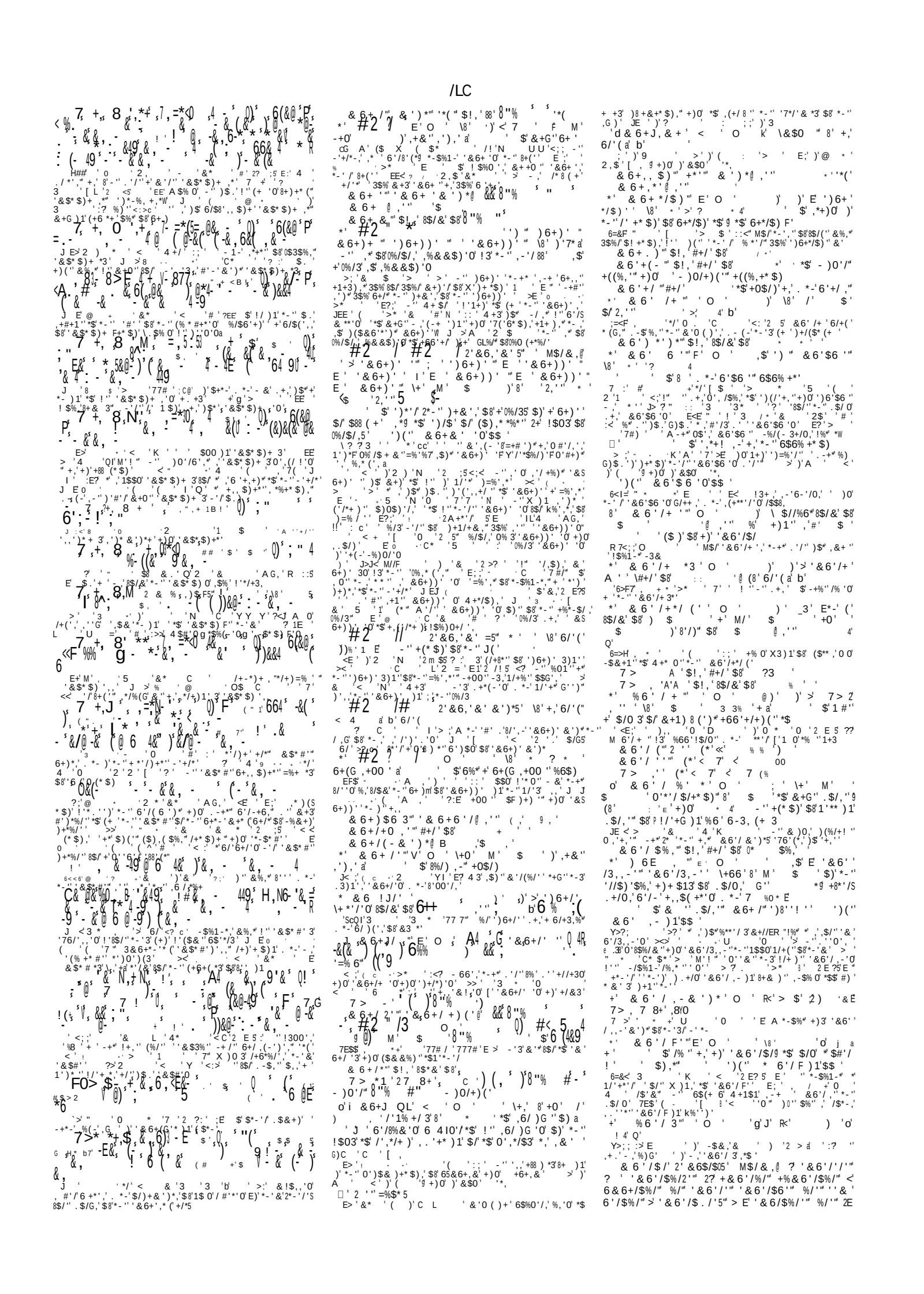

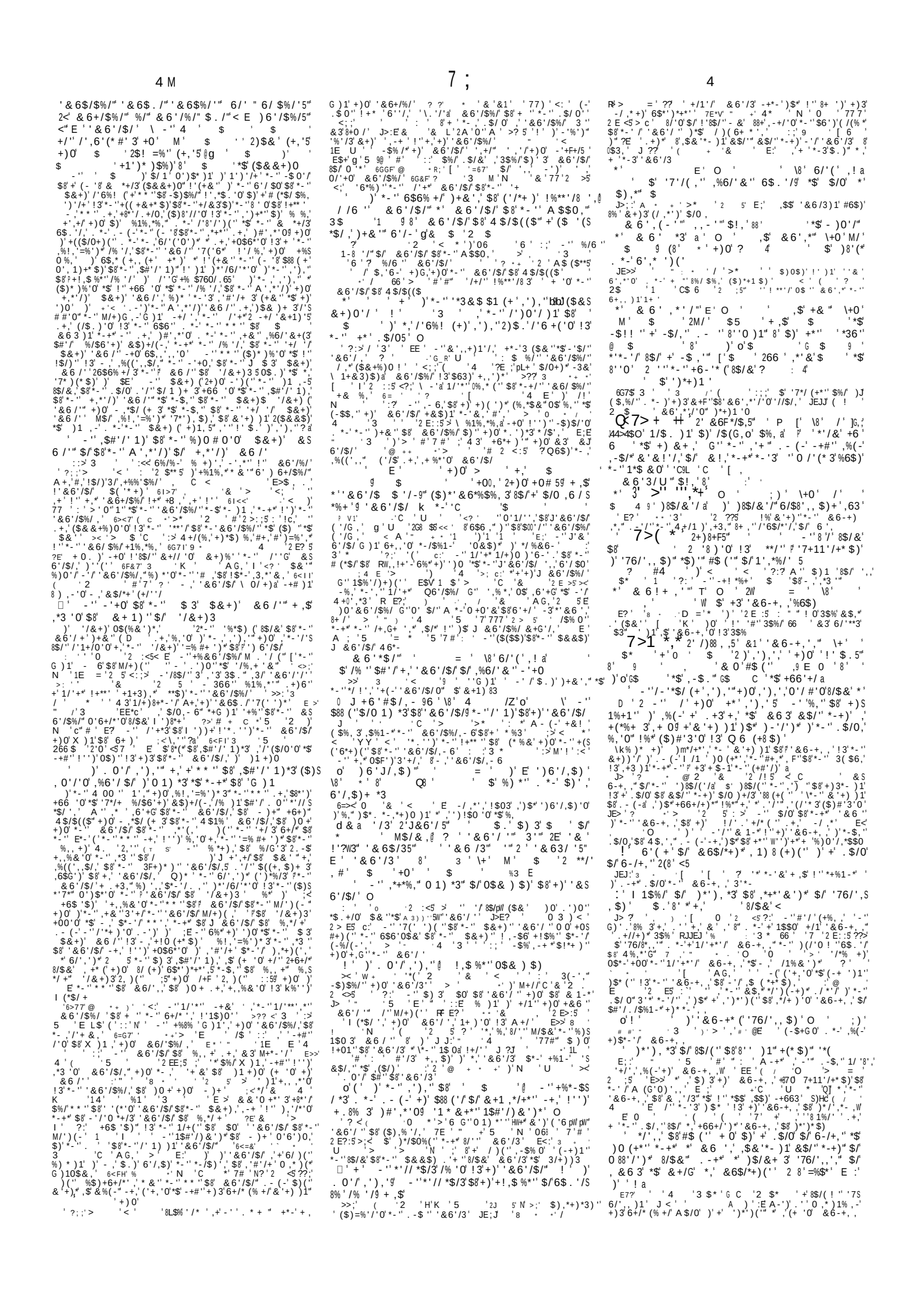

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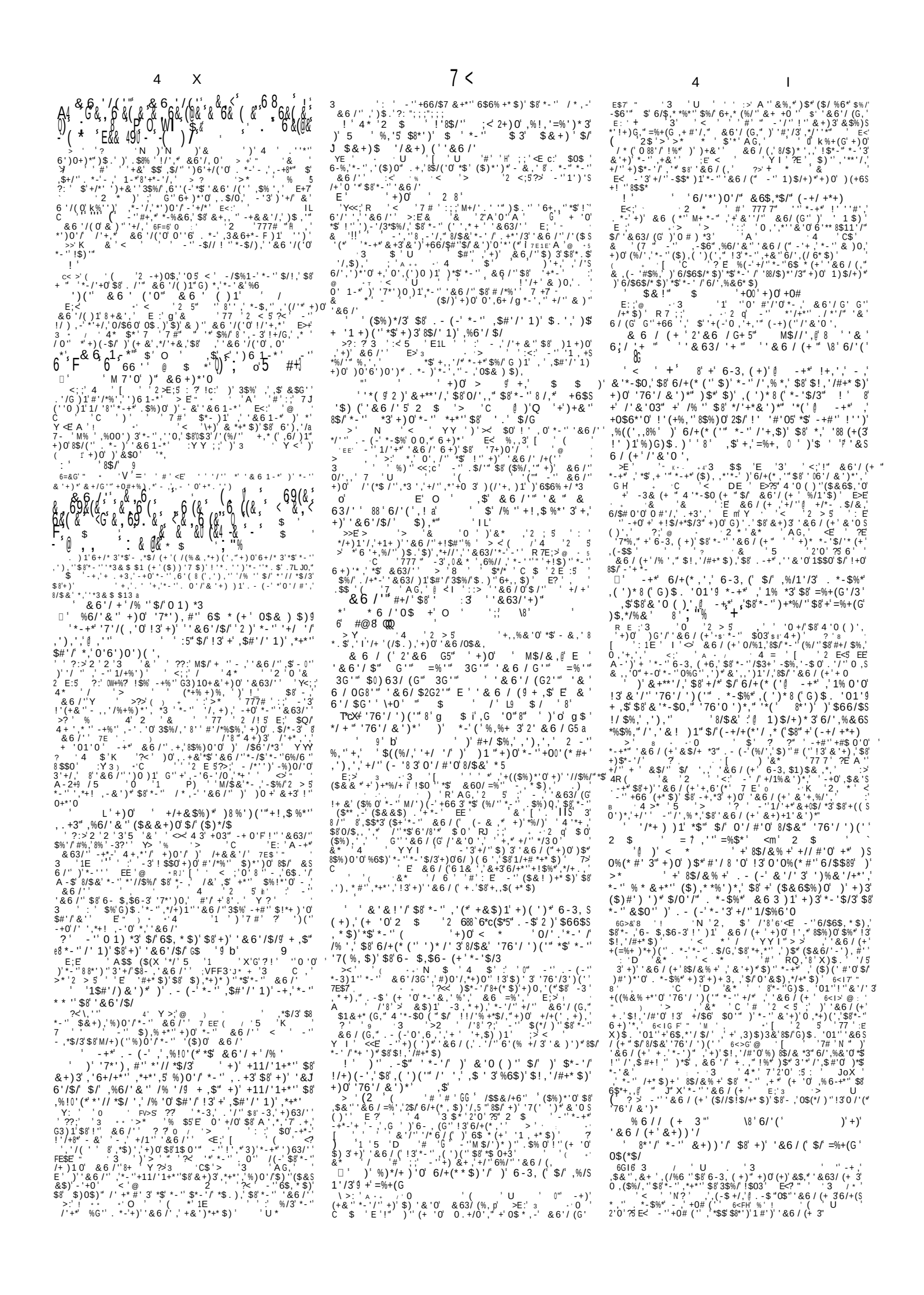

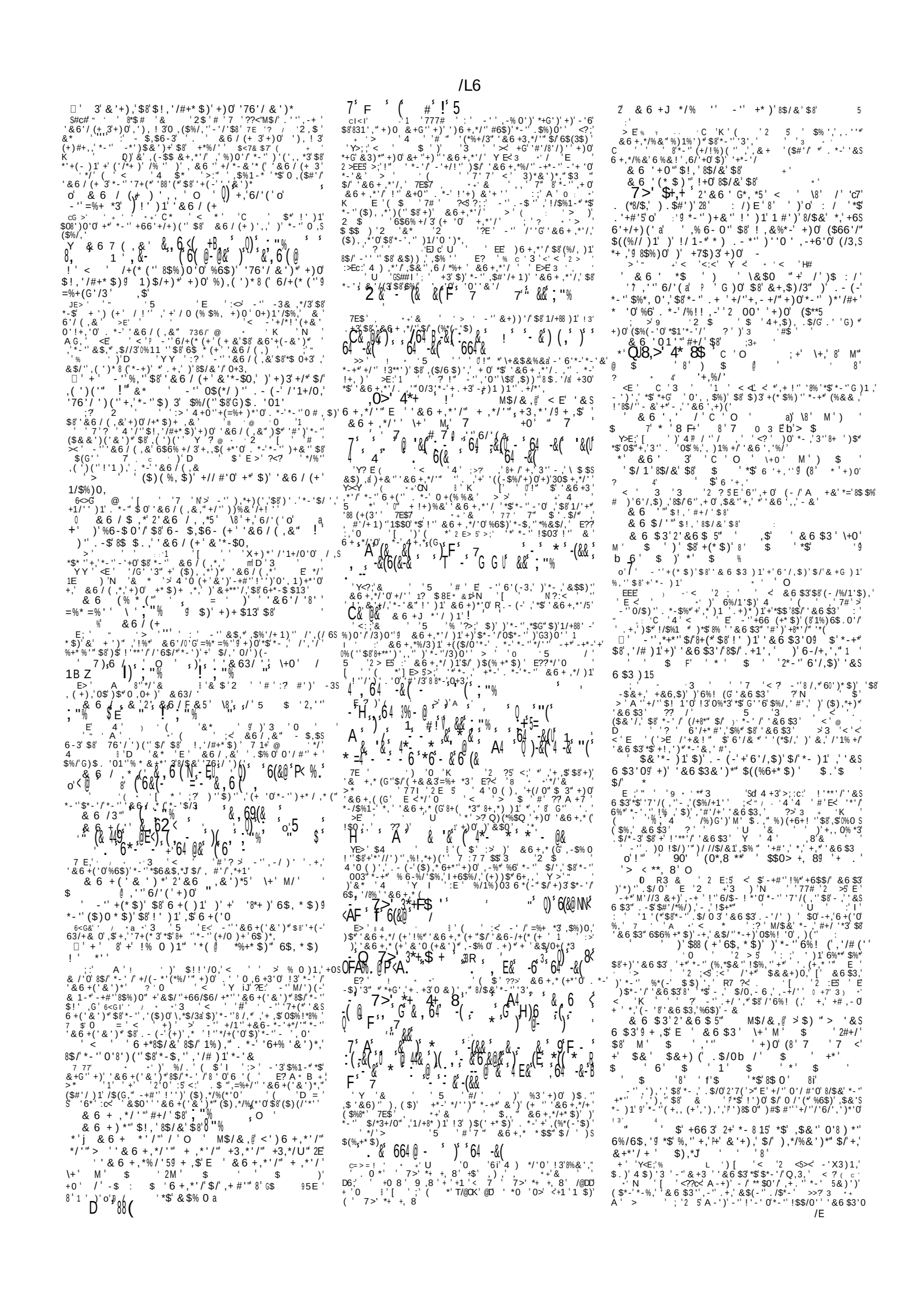

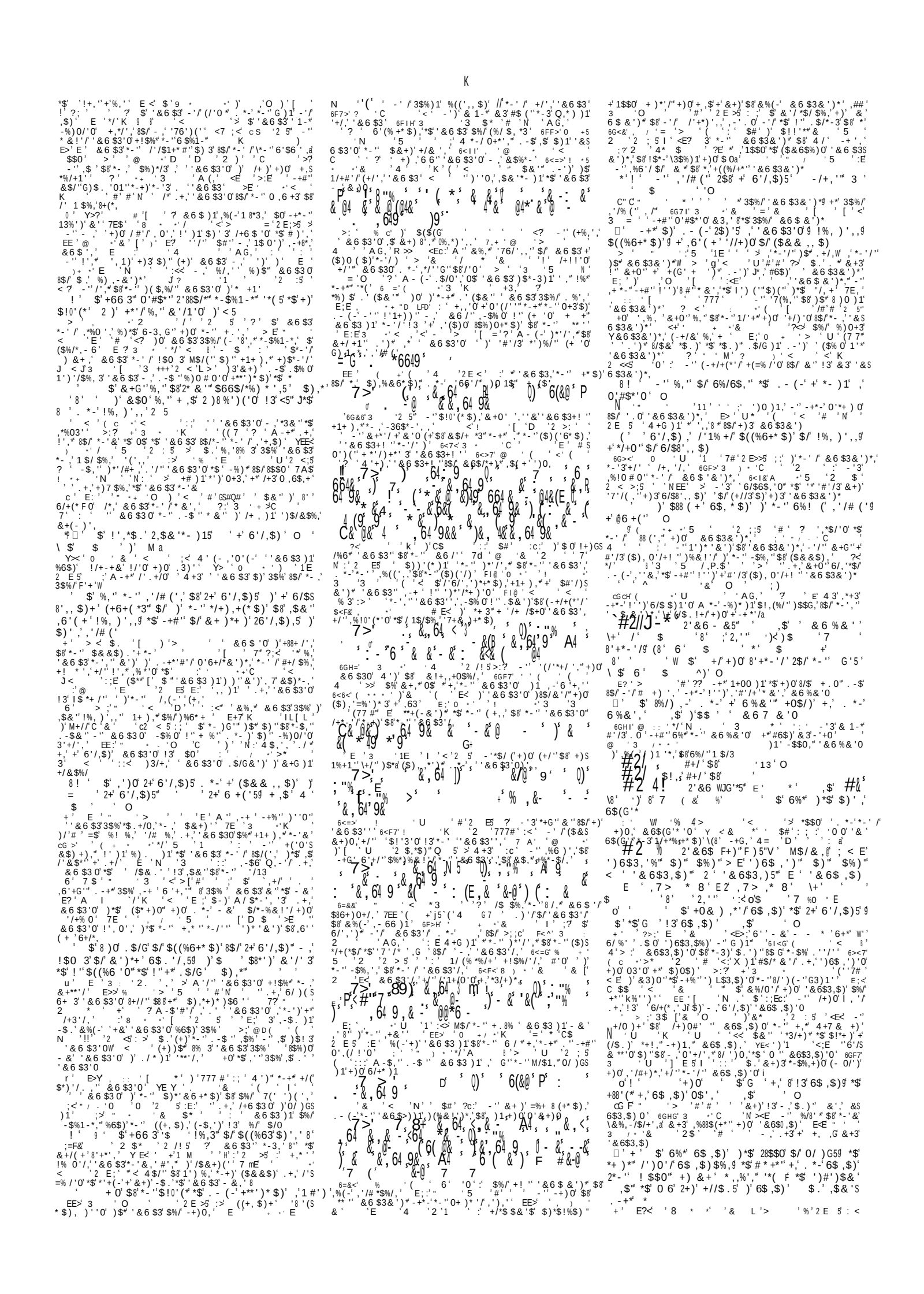

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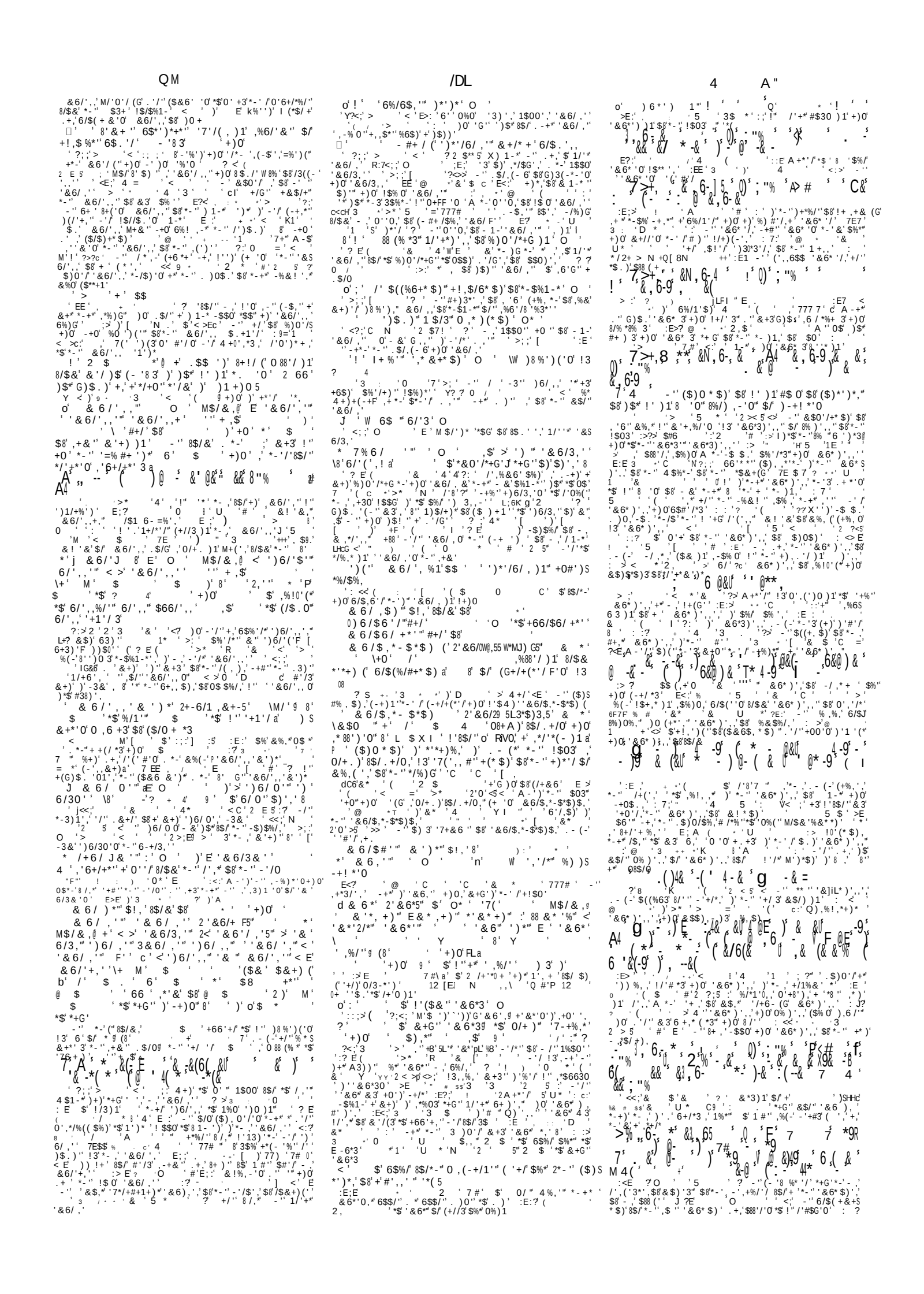

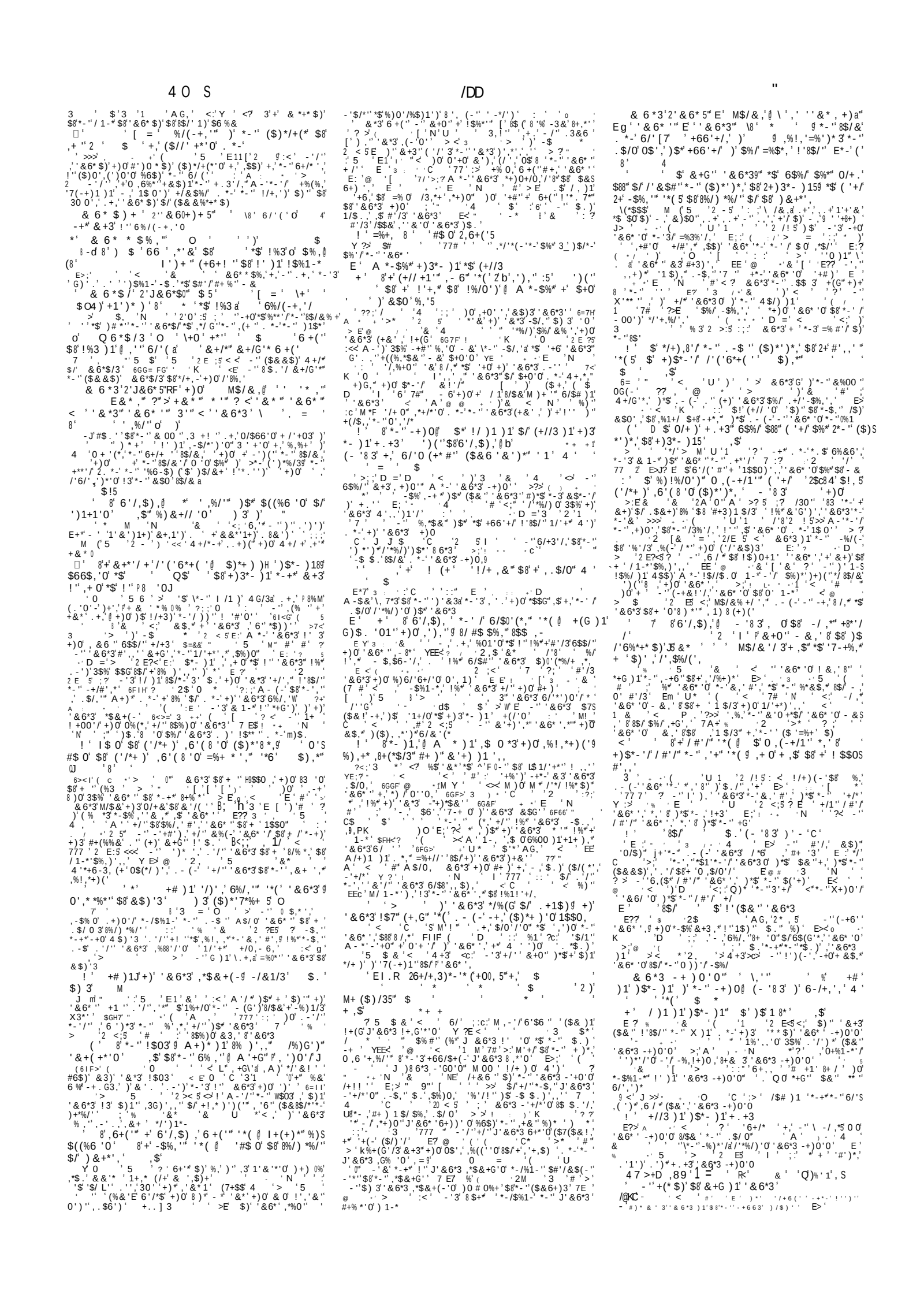

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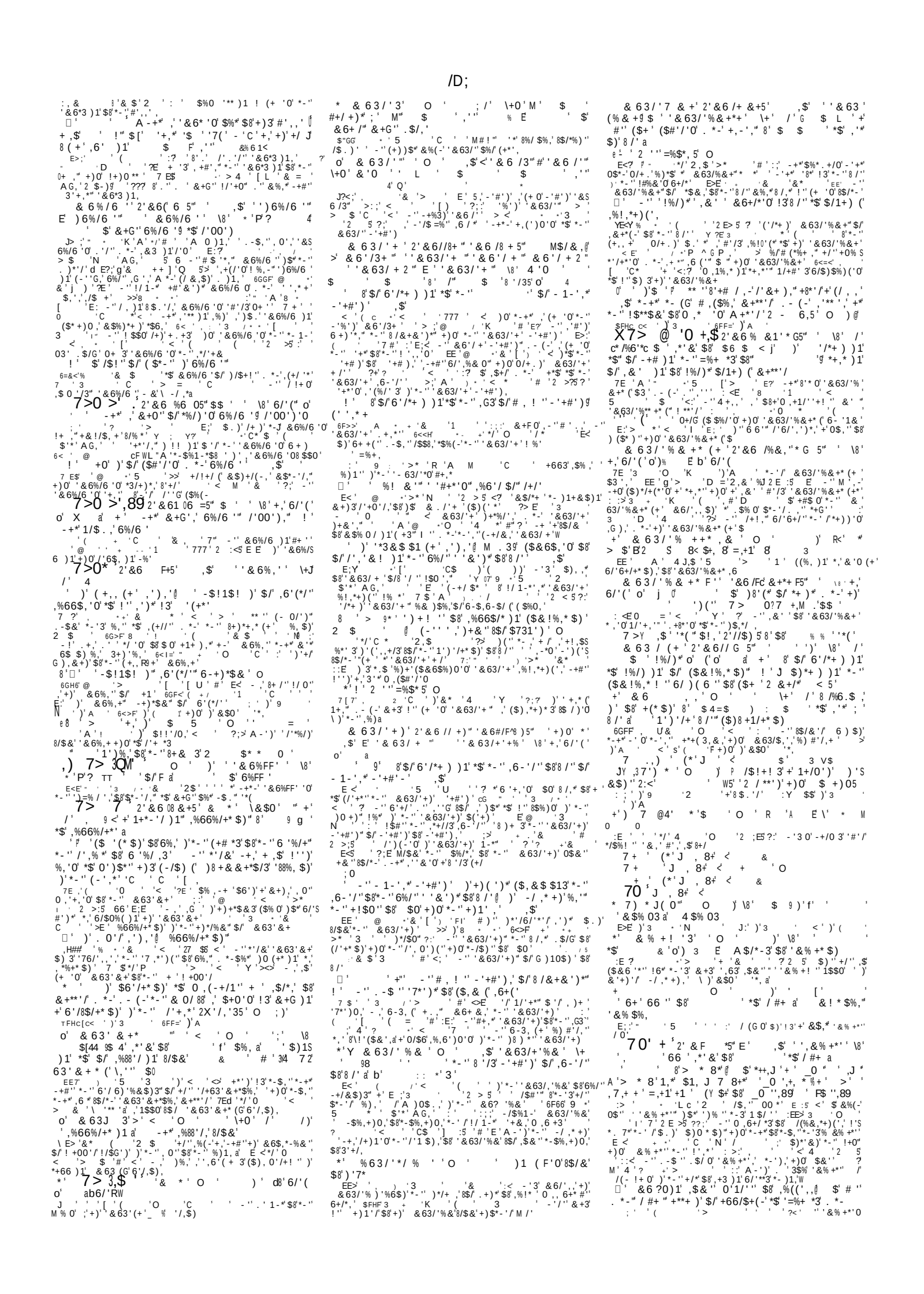

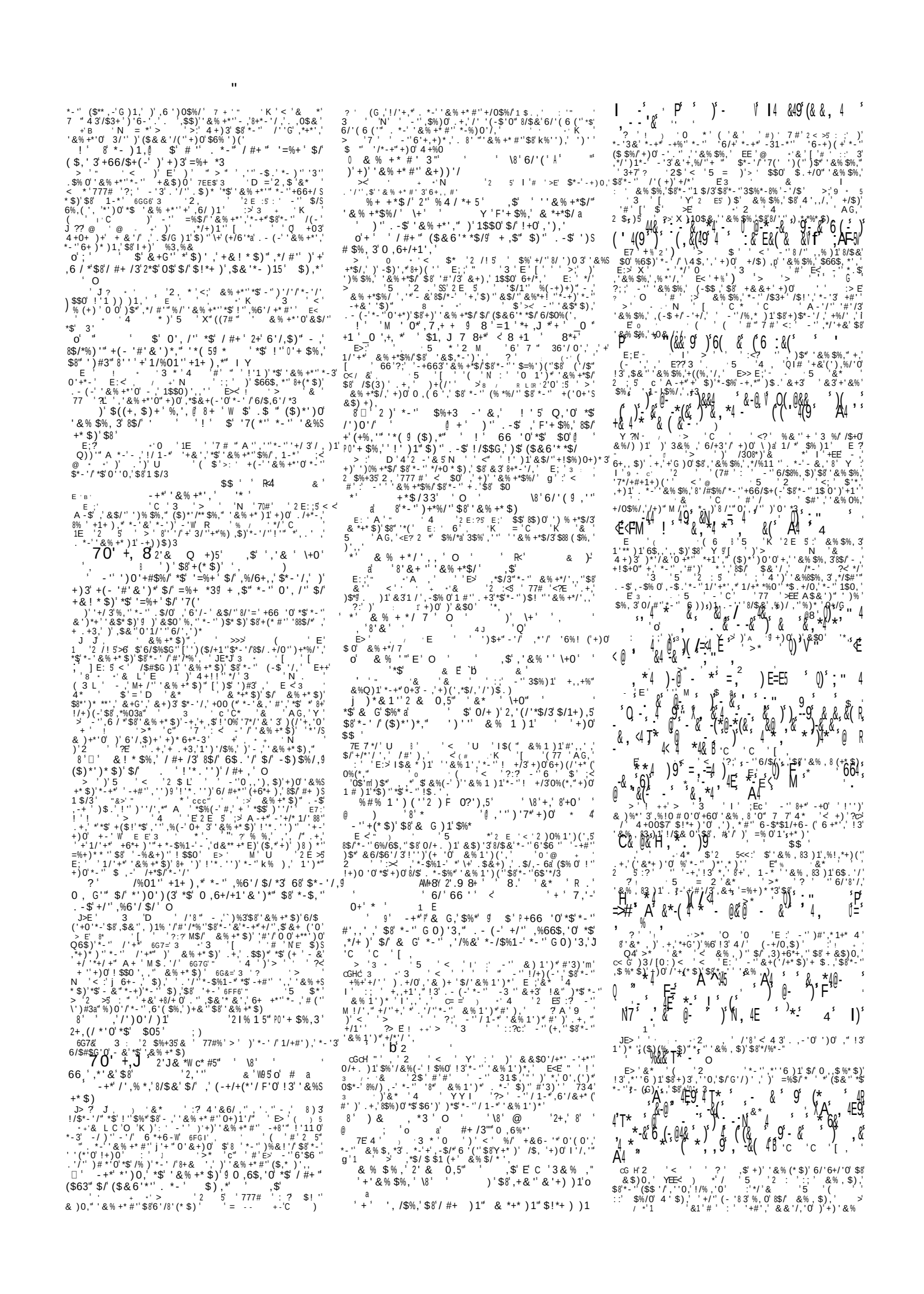

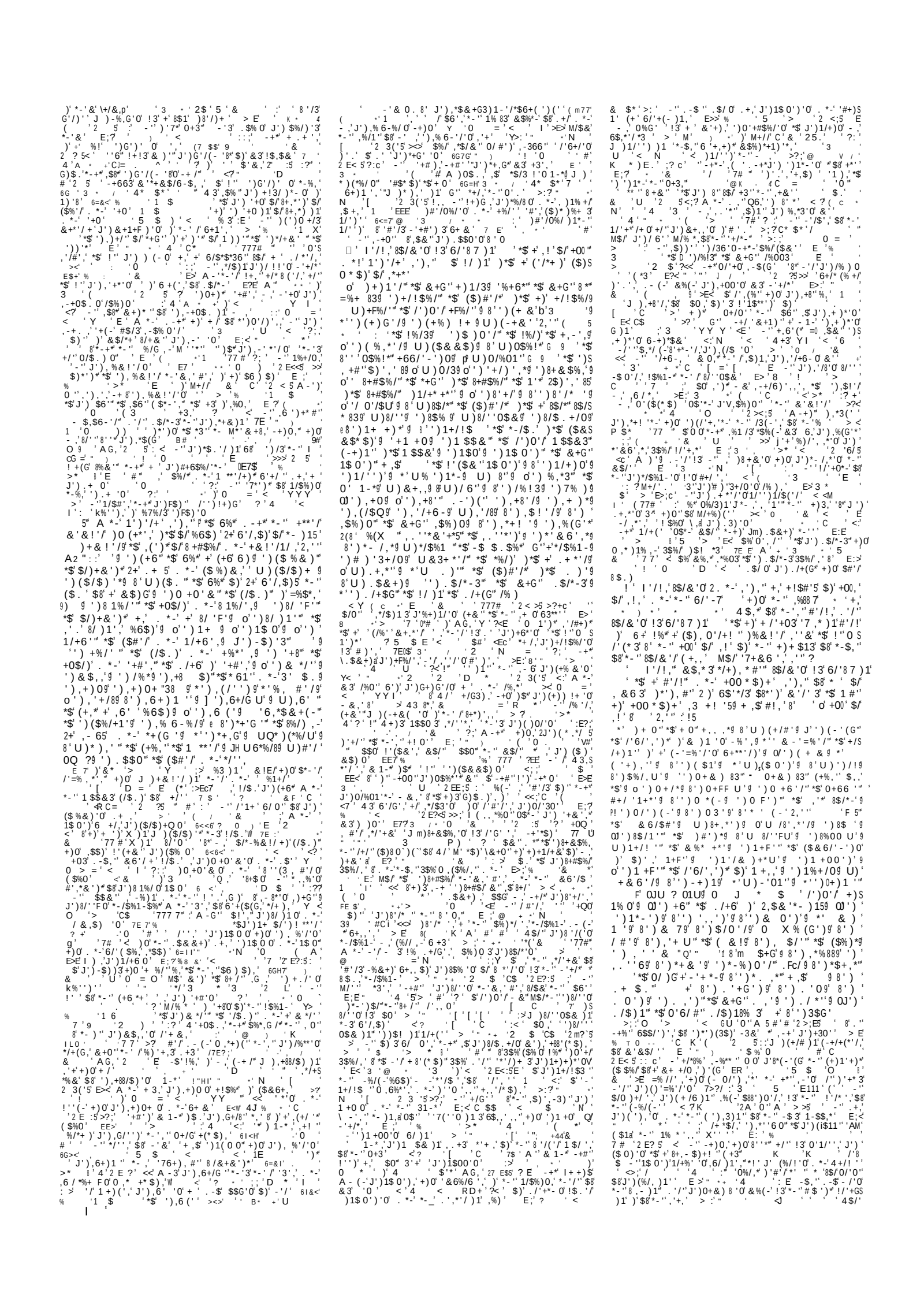

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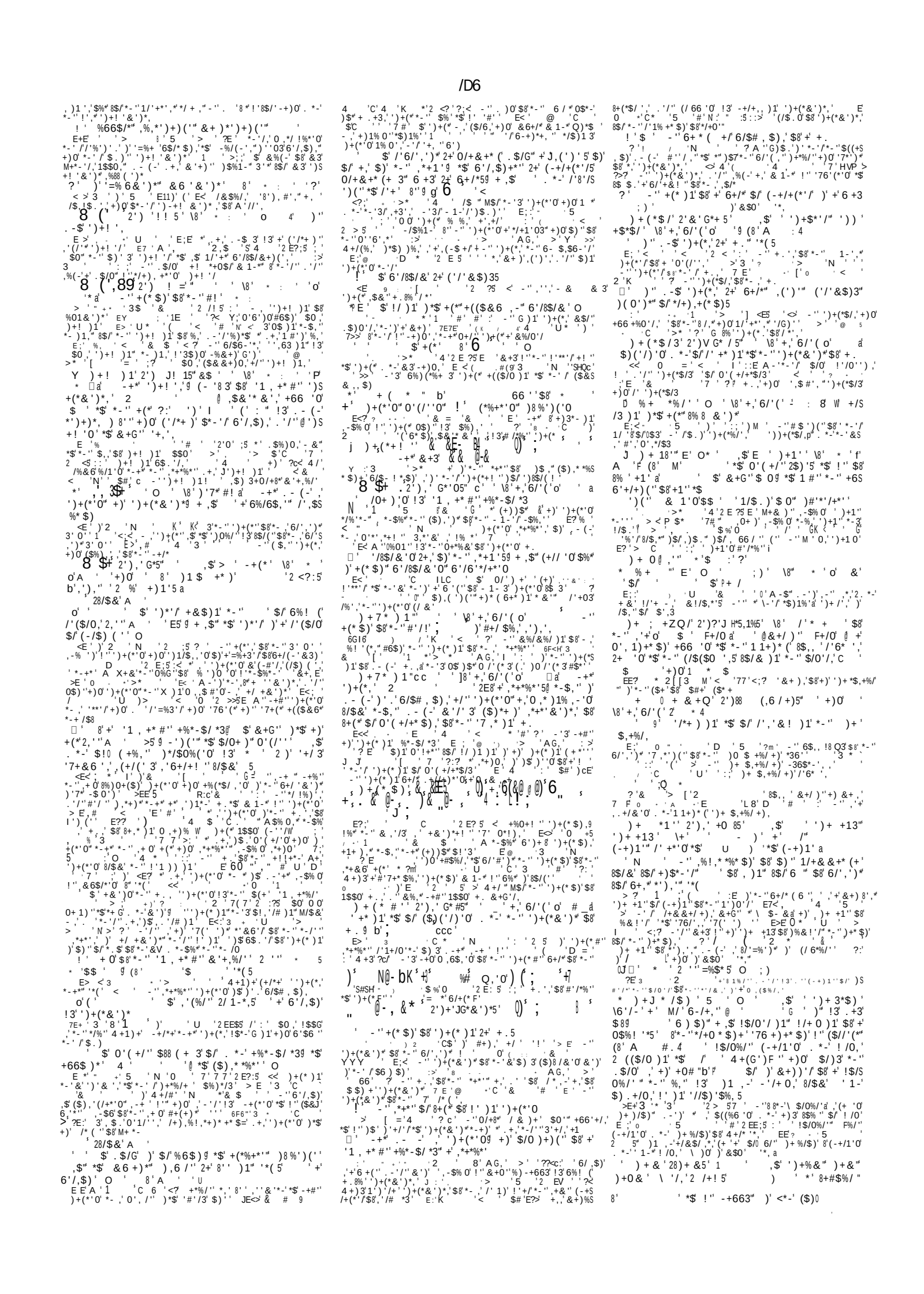

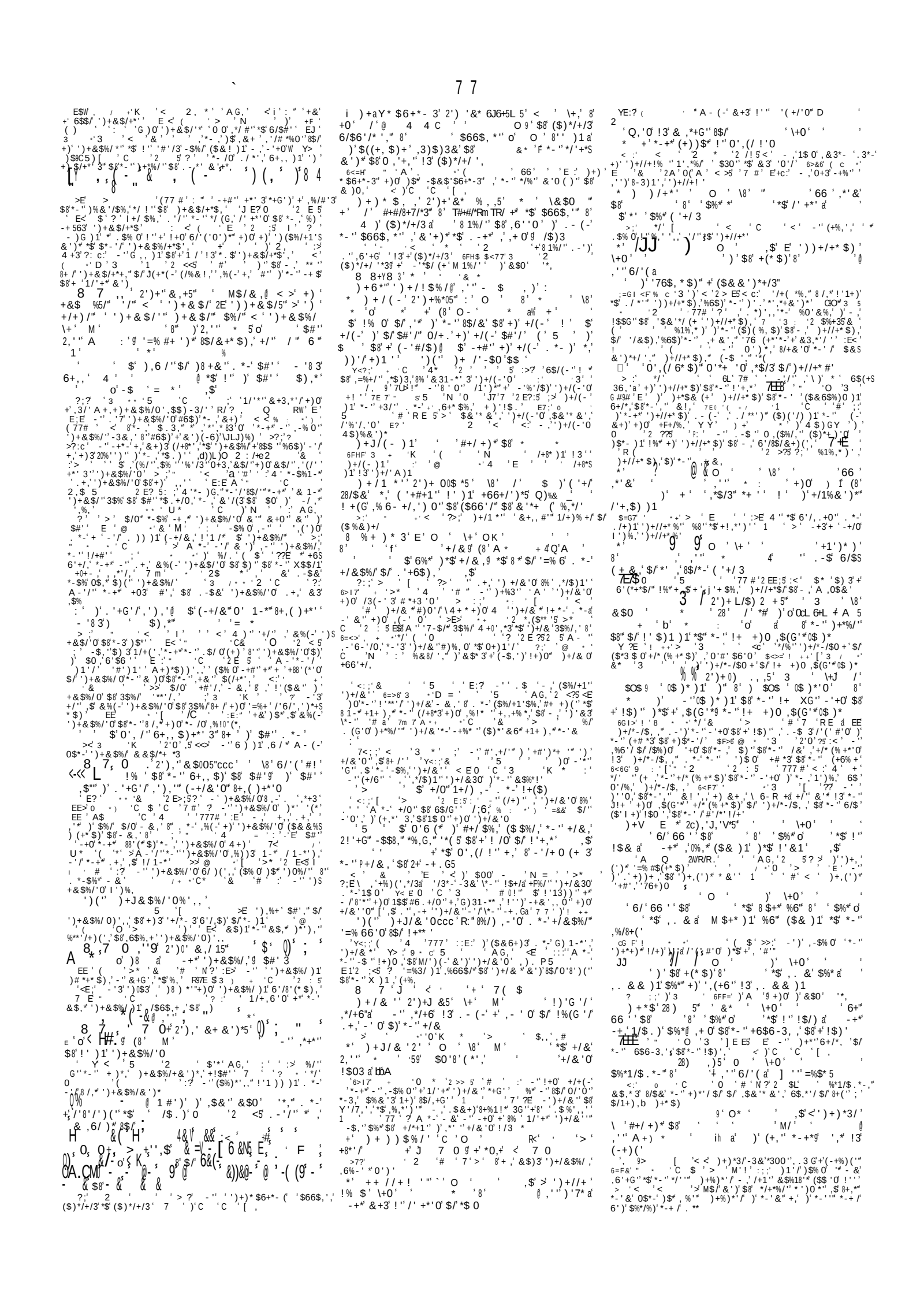

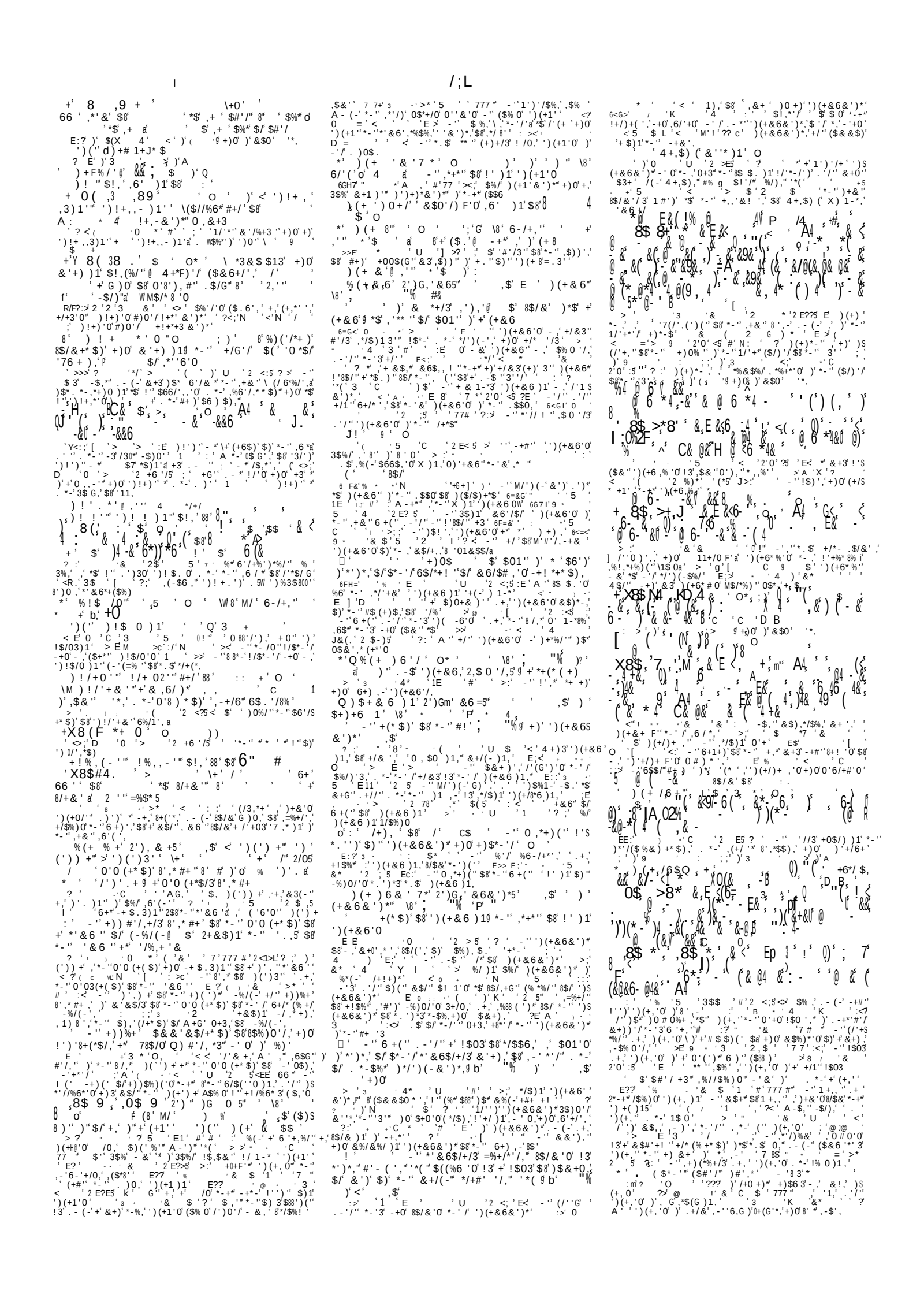

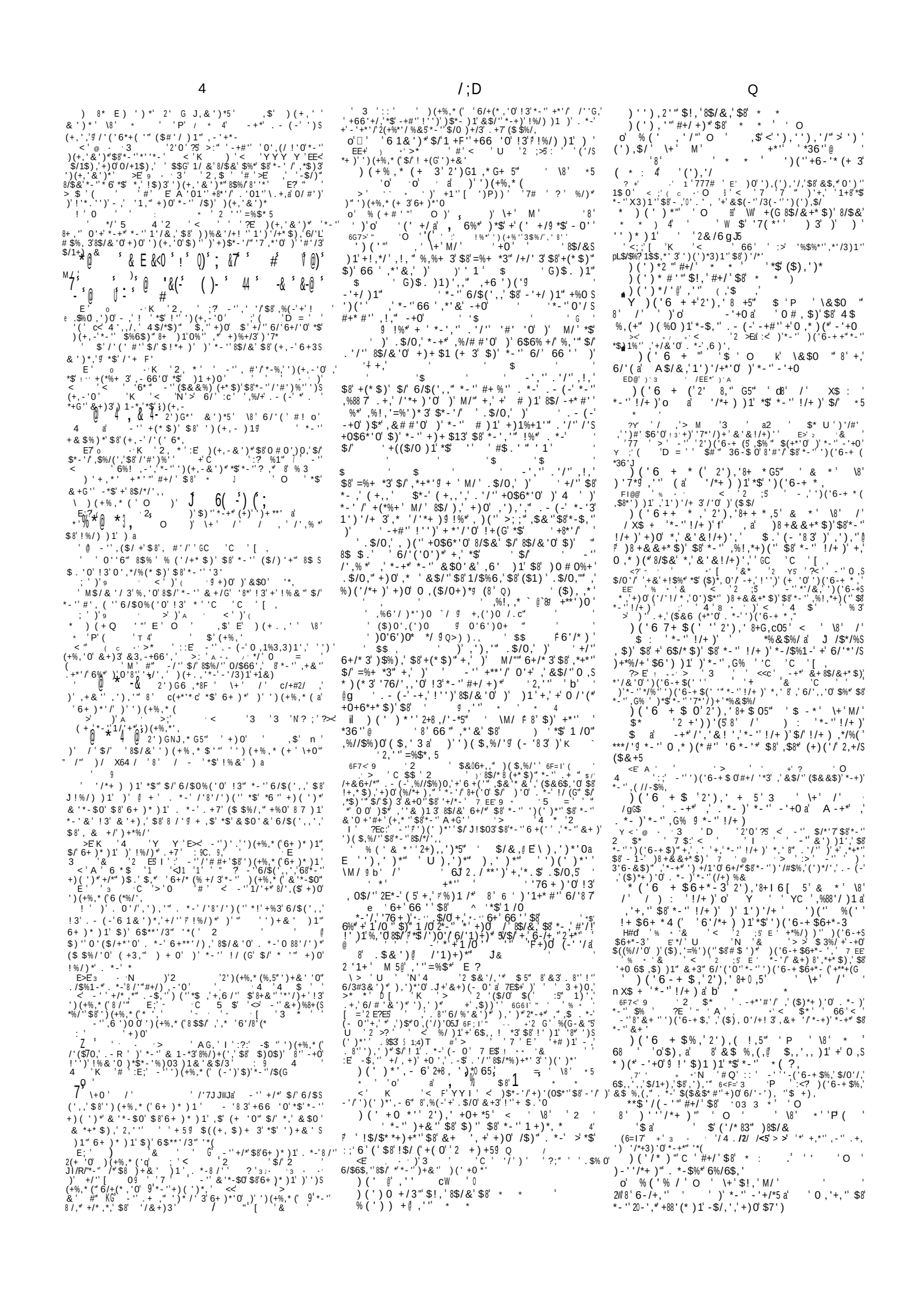

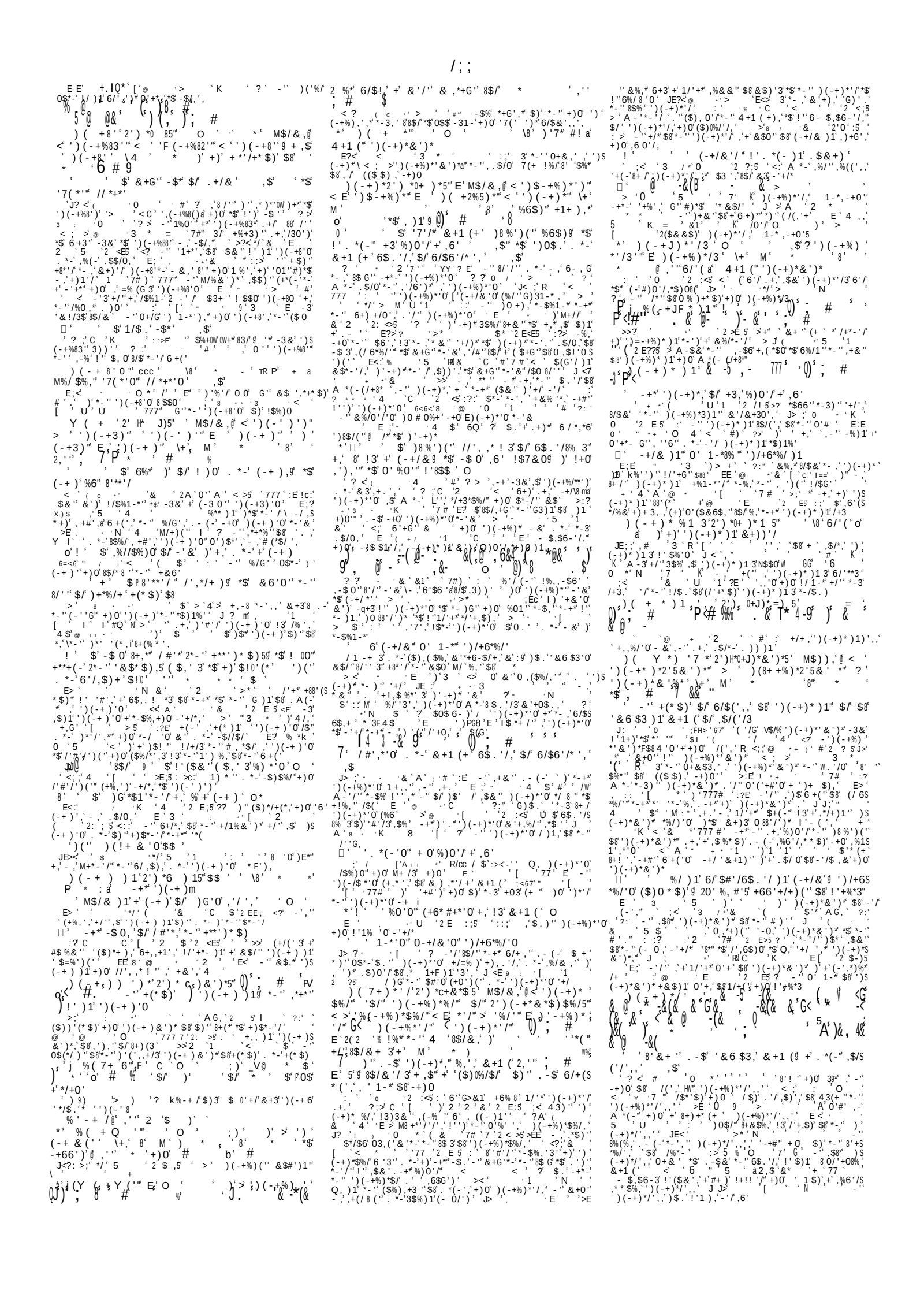

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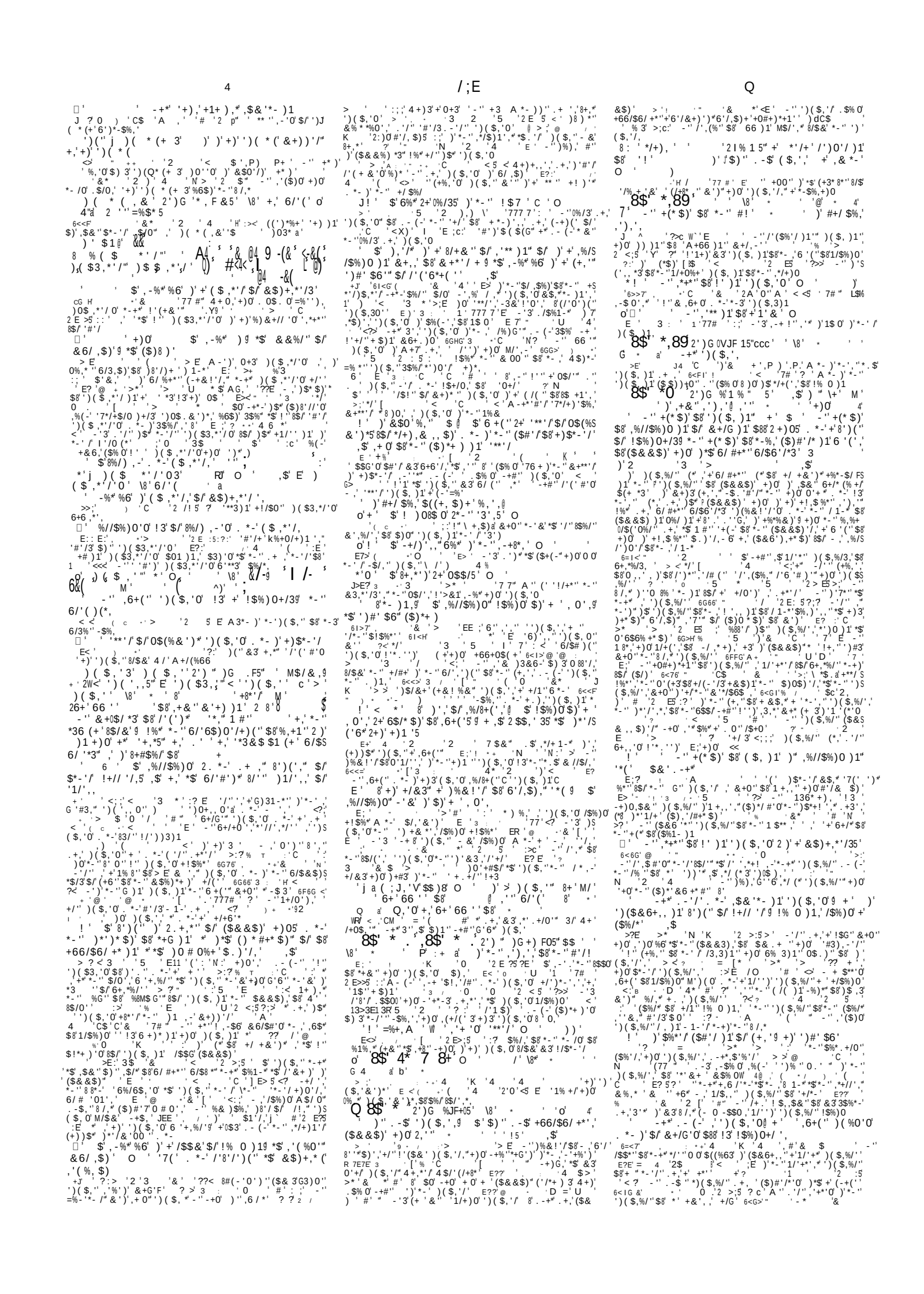

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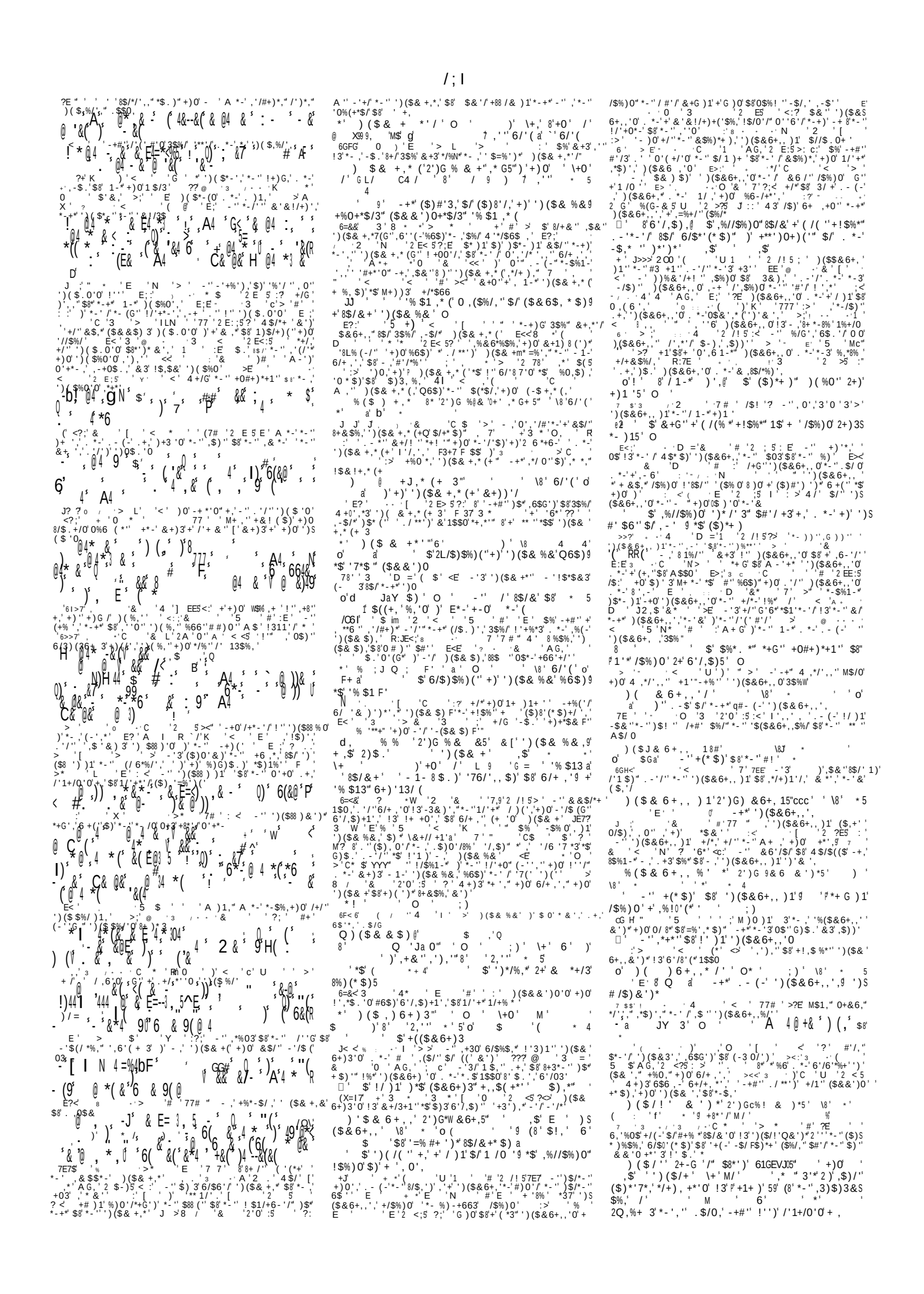

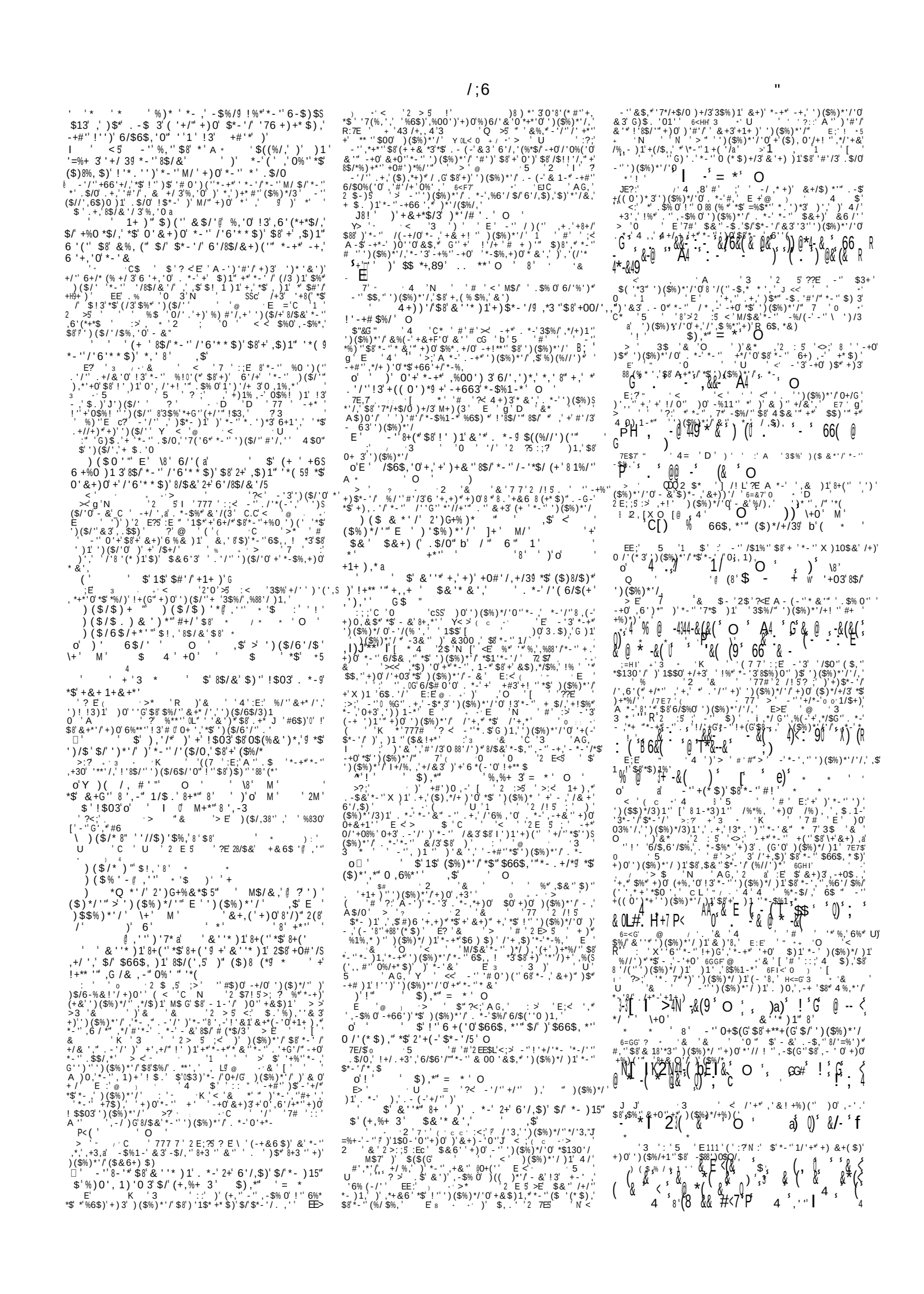

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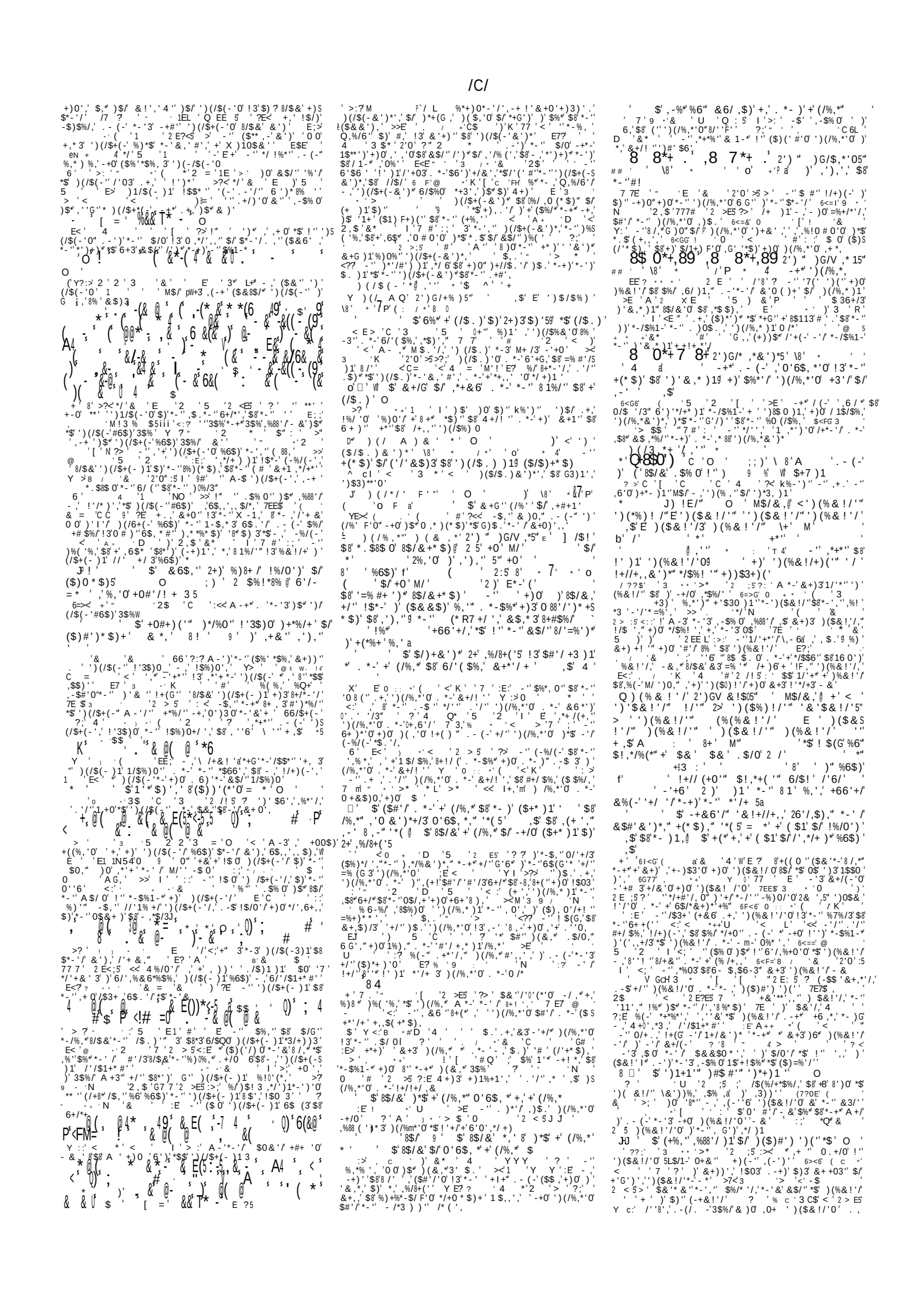

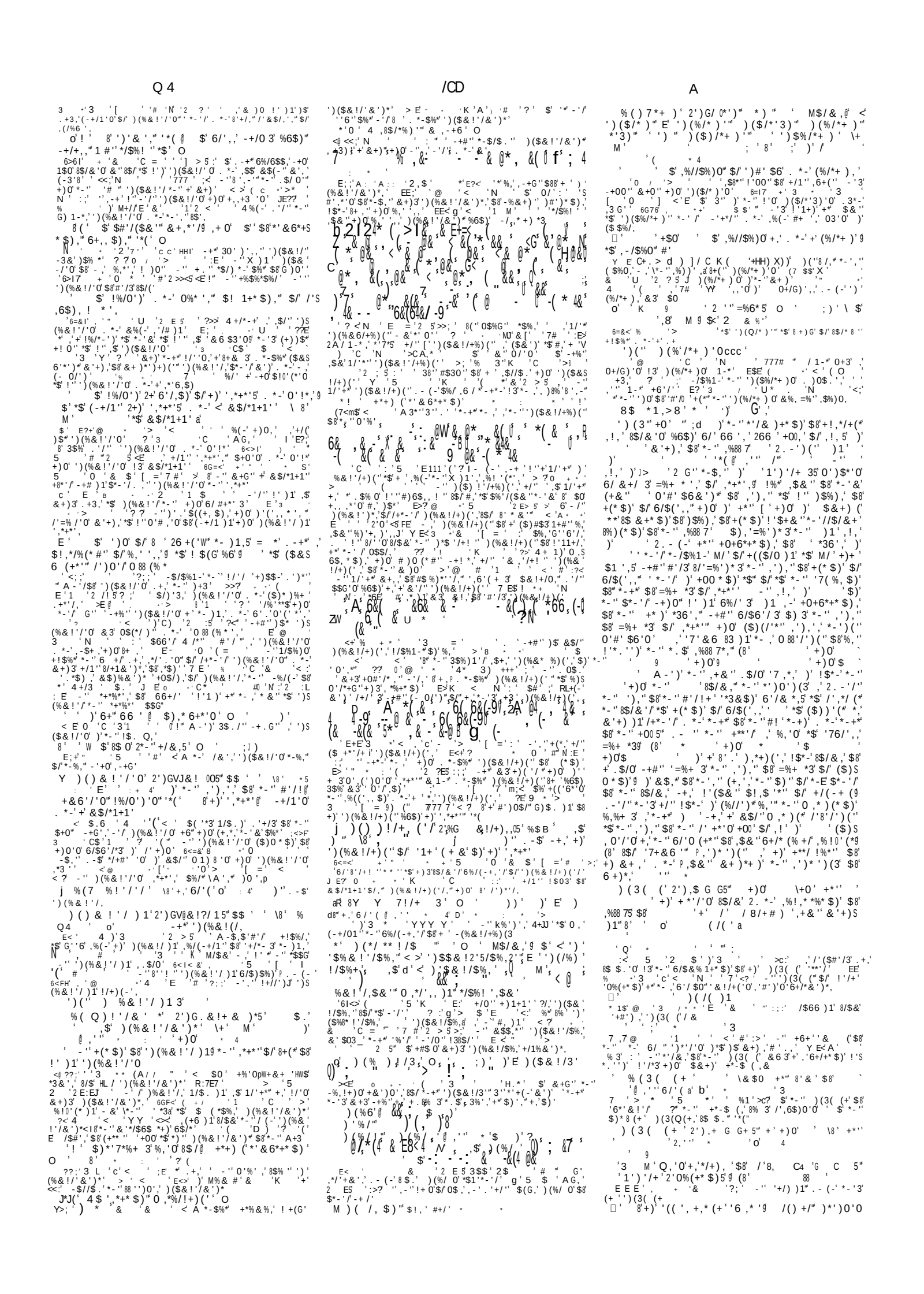

8$/' '7*'), #'' (/(% +* $) ' $.' (- '8 3' $8' '**'/,' ,,%'0' !3' 6/ &'' +*- '' 6$6'

E< '8 ! ' (& $ '++ ++' N : A G, 2 : : 5 Y ' >' - ' /'* - '' /'' G, a' 6/ & '' +) 0' &$, #' +/) '0' 6 /' +*'' 0 0' ' 6% ! , -'+)' ') (3((+' ' 6 ,* '' +1+) ,#' *- '' 0' 8) * $) ' $8' *- '' ($%) (;> 6 ' C$ ' & ' > * ' C$ * ' R ? ' :<:-# - ' '' +6$, *$ ('# (+/, '6%*' 8$/*-'+) ') (3('+' '**'/' 8$/ ! 00) 1' *- '' 6' $6 ' '*$' +G'' *- ''$+*- ' :' % $ '>* ' ' ?>' - ' '') (3((+' '**' /' 8/ $&' *- '' -%/ (-' $8' '/%, + ' &*' $8' . - (-' *' ' +&', ' . +, '*- '' & +) ' +%*- $/

' ' ') ' ') (3((+' '**' /9 , ''' ' :

? ' ' ' . / *') ' 0 *' > ' YY ' : :' A - ') '+') ' . ') (3((+' ' ,,%' , ' 8/ $&' $&' '* '*(' E< C ' ' ? '(' ' $' $) '' (+) ' /' +0' *- ' ') ' . ') (3((+' . *- $%*8' ') 1** ' *(' ' @ + . -' < ' & ' #' >E' - ' , &$, #' 0' ' 6 3' , 6 / *%+ ' ') (3((+ ' > @ * ' + * ' < ' 5 ' N* ' ? E %, ' Y) ' *- '') (3((+ '* ($) 0' &) ' 0 ' *- '' , '6+/+*$) $8' , $, $6 - 3' +) 0' ') (''8/$& / '# ' +* $)

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2') , + /G ! 68 0 +5 ' , $' ') ' +0+6* '0' 8$/ &, ') (3($6, '0 ' ' 3'' 6 '0 '' 6 '03'' 6 '02 ' ' \+ ' +*'' ' $ + ' 6, ') 0$ /' ` c ` q$ /+* T*+'' +) ' //$) ' $%, ' 8$/ &' 2, + 0' *$' ! '' +' 8+ , '' /' +0) 15' $((%//) 1') ' 4 ' $8' k %) * +) '' 3'' +) 0' + ') '' 8$/'

' @ ') (3((+' ' 0%(+* $) ' *- '' (/('' $8' +/*,' +) 0' , (' %(', ' ($), 0 ' / '0' ! 3' *- '' / '' G, ' , + , ' , ') * + ' *$' +' ! ' /+ ' '0%(+* $) ' 2 (8 ' * ' ' 5 - '' , 6 ') 1' , *- ' ` ' -+, ' ! '') ' 6 /', '/#' 0' 8/ $& ' ! ' ($ &) 1 ' $! , ' ! 3' *- '' 8+ (*' *- + ' & +) 3' $8' *- ' . $ / G, ' , $' (+ ' 0' -+ # '' +*) '

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? ' G ' ' ' (' ' , , + 3 , ' 8 / $ & ' * - '') (3($6 ' 03 ' 3 ' K ' ' A G, ' I ' : ; ' - '' # + , * ' %) 0 ' / * + G) 1' $8' * - '') (3($6 ' 0 + ' ' : ' @ ' E ' 2 E5 ' E ' 0 ' / $ * ' . + , ! %, 3' 2 > ; 5 A * - ' * - '' 8 / , * # $ % & '' $8' * - '') (3($6 ' 0 + ') ' + ! $ / + * '' +) 0' 7 - + % , * # '' / ' 6 ' / * $ 3' $8) 8$/ $ & + * $) ' $) ' + ' * - '' ! / +) (- ' , $8' , $ & '' 6 + / * ' + / * $ / ' 0 ' 6 + / * & ') * ' $8' G) $. ' 01 ' 9 $ ' $) '' + / / +) 1 ' 0 ') ' + 6 - + ! ' * (+ ' $/0 ' /

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7 E 3 ' : ' M ! ' : c ? ' , ') (3($6 ' 0 + (' G) $. S ' 01 '' 8') 0 ' / , ' * 6 / $! + ! '' - ' ' & + G '' +) ' 7 (' ') * ! / + ! +) ' Y ? E 0 ' < ' Y ' > ' * ' * - '' $! 0 ' ('' $8' & +) 3' ' * $ ' / ') 0 ' / ') . * / % ($! + ! '' - ' ') (3($6+' 0 + (+ ' < ' K E ' < Y Y Y I ' ' : E ' - '' * ') 0 ') (3' 8' * - '' ' 7 +) 0 / +) ' , (- $ $ ' , + , ') (3($6+' 0 + (+ '' * - / $ % 1 - $ % * ' ' ' E > ' %/ ') (3($6+' 0 + ' ' $) ' , 8 +) 1 ' , ' +) 0' * $ $ * - ' ,

R+ 4 4/ 2 %3 2') , G ! 68 0 +) 5'' ' +) 0' ' \8' 6/' (' o' a ' g' + ' & ! / + ( ) 1' * - '' ! - . - $ '' (/ (' '' $8' ' + /) 1 g ($ & 6 / ,) 1' + ' . 0 '' /+) 1 '' $8' , %! 0' (*, ! ' 8' * - '') + * % / '' $8' $/' / ' , ' & !) 1' +) ' ') (3($6+' 0 + J ? ' D = ' < * ' < ' Y ' <? ' ' . $ / G' $8' * - ' , $ / 0 ' / ' , ') ' + * % / '' ') (3($6+' 0 +)

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XF ' >* ? . , * + ') ' \8' * ' 6 + " $) ' * - '' +) + $13' $8' 2 + ' b ' * 5 + ' !

7 7 ' 0 = ' < ' ' : E +0' - '' ! '') ' ' , ' & %) 8 (') ') ' - ' 6 + * / $) + 1 '' $8' M/ ') (-'') (3($6+' 0 + , * ,

8$ $' > . , $' 8$ $' > . , $ 2 ') , $ ' G 0' 6 / 0 G5 '' ' \ - ' + ' , 6 / ' (' o' (a' 8'' 6 ' / * +)) 1' * $ '' $/' / ' , ' & !) 1' +) ') (3($6+' 0 + 2, ' '' * ' 5 9 *- + '' + & , ' + '' ' & ! / + ( ) 1' + ' ! / +) (- ' , $8' +/) 1 9 %) # ' / , + ') ' G) $. ' 01 '' # ' / 3' 8% ' $8') 8$/ & + * $) '' ($& 6 / ' - ') ') (3($6+' 0 + ((%, * $& ' 0 ' * $ ') (3($6 ' 0 (' , 3, * ' & , ' 7 m : ' @ ') ' 2 $ ' 2 E > 5 ' I ' #' < ; ') $ * - ' / ' 8 ' + % / '' $8' %(+) , ' -+/, + ' + ' , * , ' +88' (* + * $) ' $8' .) (3($6+' 0 (' G) $. S ' 01 '' Y ' ; ' @ . ' 2 ' [' ' ; ' -+* ') (3($6+' 0 (' , * + * , * (+) ' \ 4 + (+% +3 , ' 8 + * - ' / a ' 7 ' o . ' C * ' 5 ' N < 2 ' : ? ' - '') (3($6+' 0 (' (- + / + (* ' / $8' - ' / ' , ' + / (- ' , ' 8 * - & ') ' - ' + / * + ' , & 6 '') 1 . - & +)

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7E , ' % ' 3 ' ' ; <) ($($ 0 (+ ' . , 0$& '' ' - '' ' , * '' & ' 0' / + * - ' / * + ' +/) ' 0' , $/ * $8' & + 0) ' , , '' * - ') ' * (' ? ' / ' 5 ' 1 ' C ' 2 > 5 ' ' ') ' * ' (3($6 ' 0 (+ ' # ' . ' $8' - % & +) ' G) $. ' 01 '' > ' (

K ' N ' 2 E > 5 Y ' 77 ' # ' >E - '' X) 1 , ') (3($6 ' 0 (+ ' ($) #' / , + * $) ' ') (-+) * ' 0' & '' ($& 6 ' * ' 3

8$ $' >* . , * 7 ' 8$ $' > . , * 7 ' 2 ') ,+ G ! 6W 0 F & 5 ' \8' * 2 + ' P ' 4 ') (3($6+' 0 (' +/) 1 9 * - '' 6$, , ' , , $) ' $8' * - '' . - $ '' /+) 1 '' $8' G) $. ' 01 '

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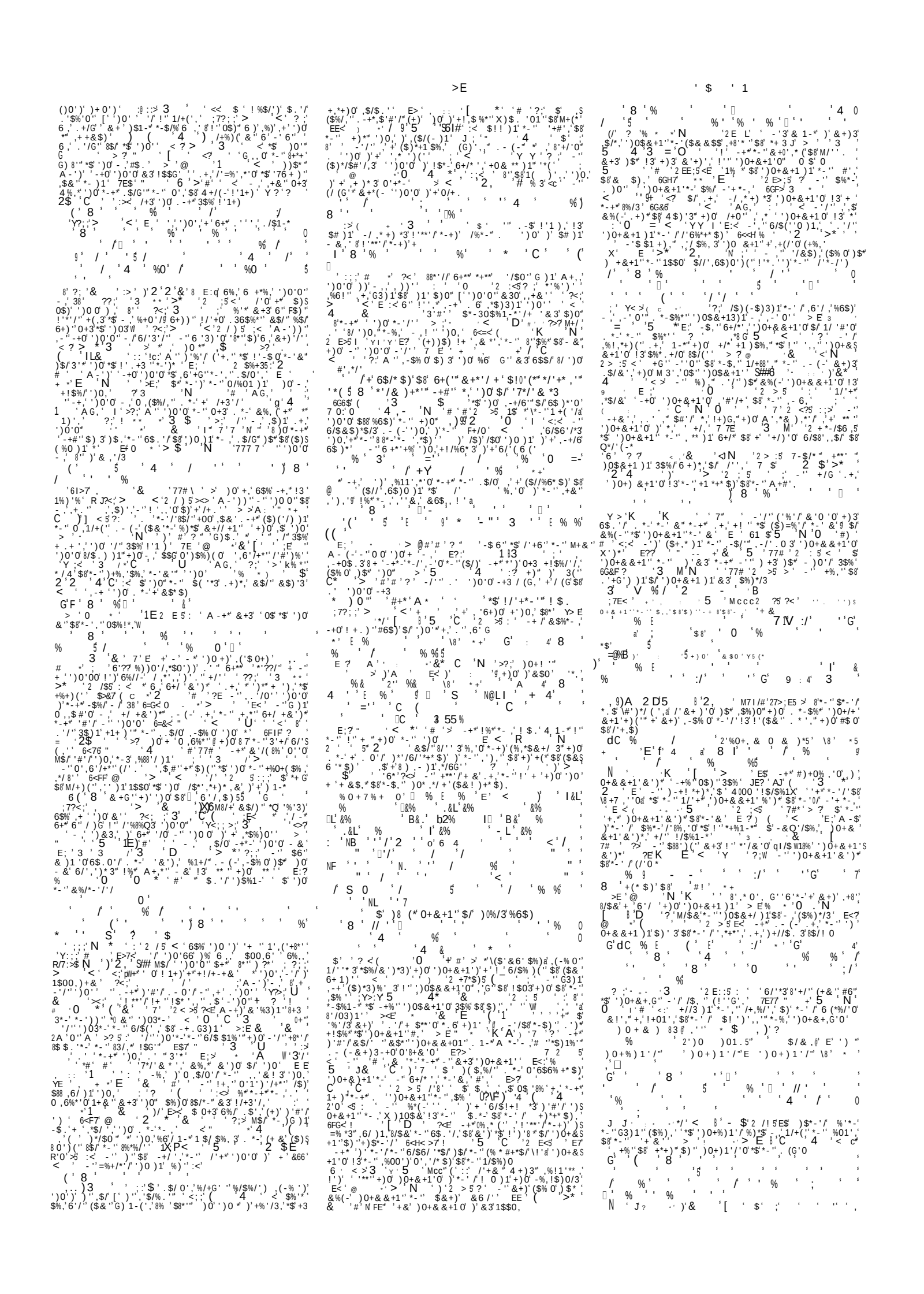

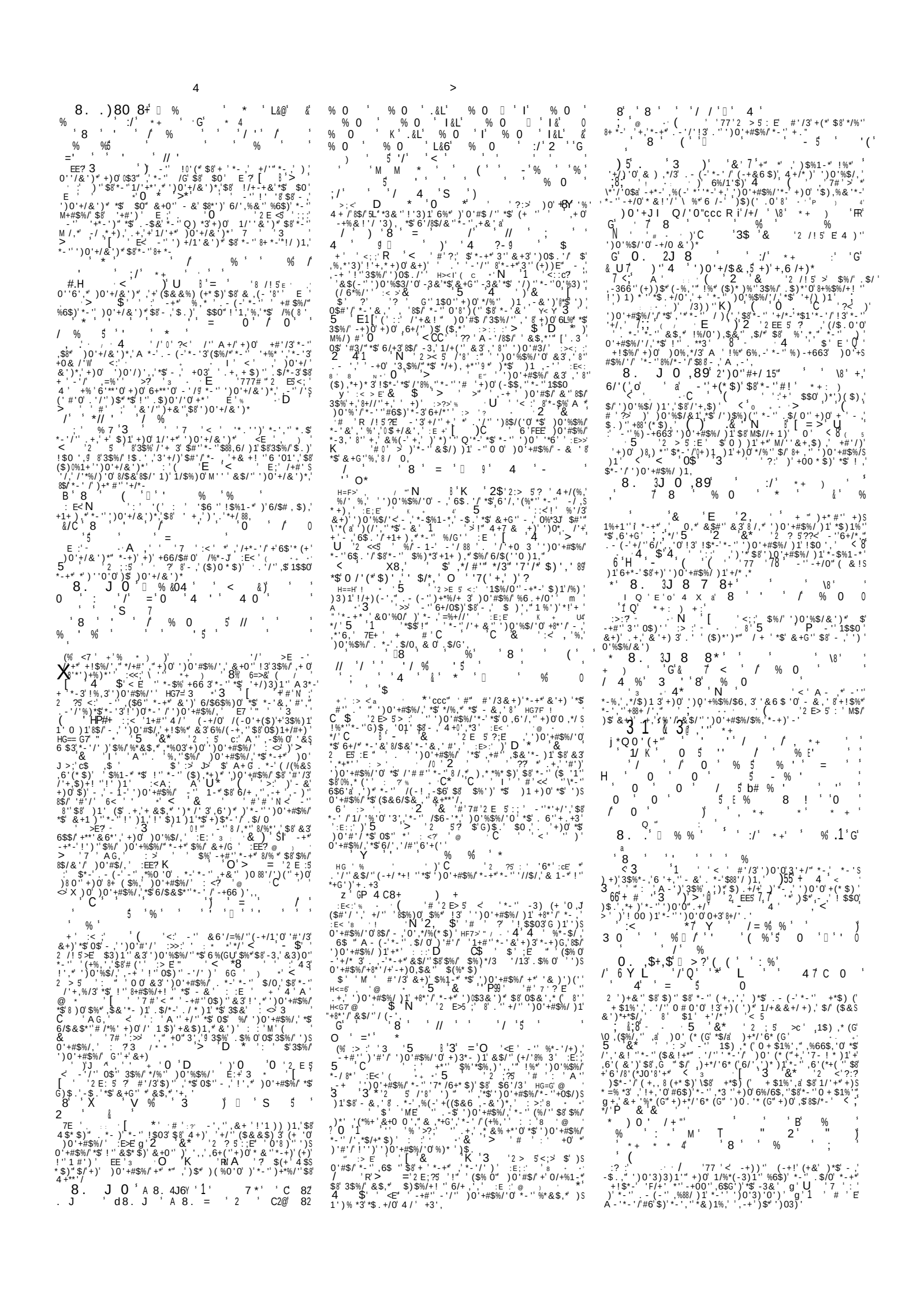

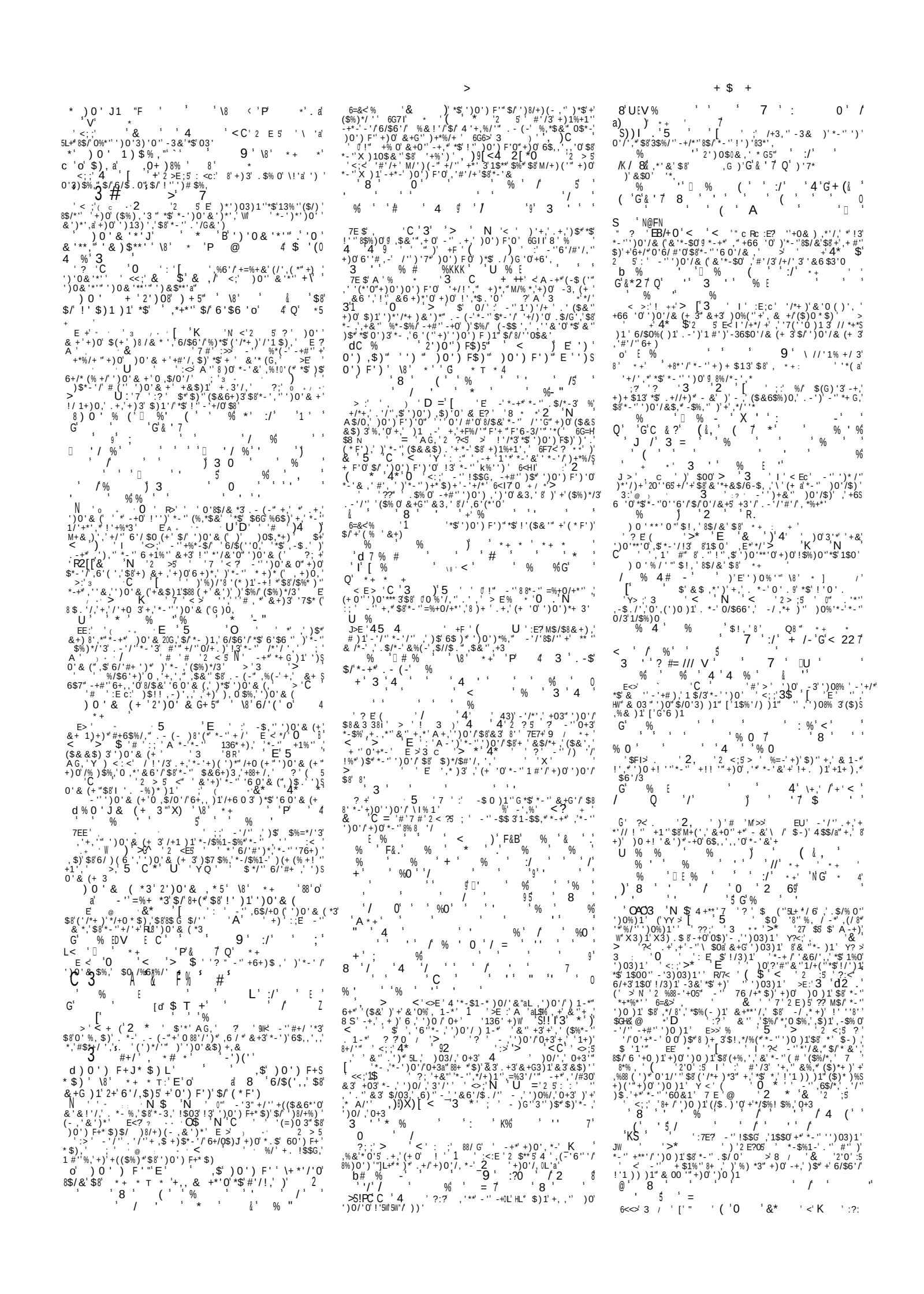

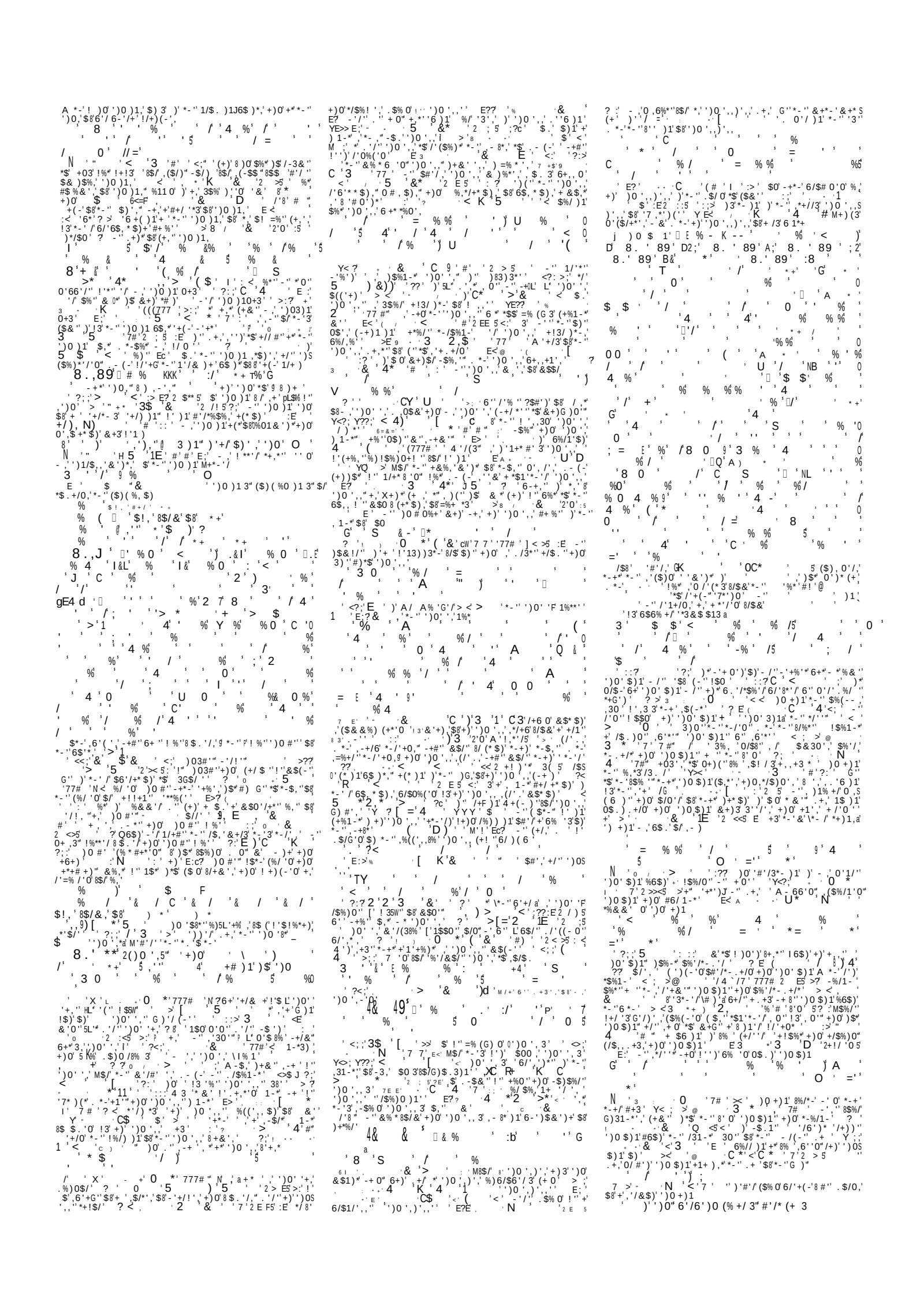

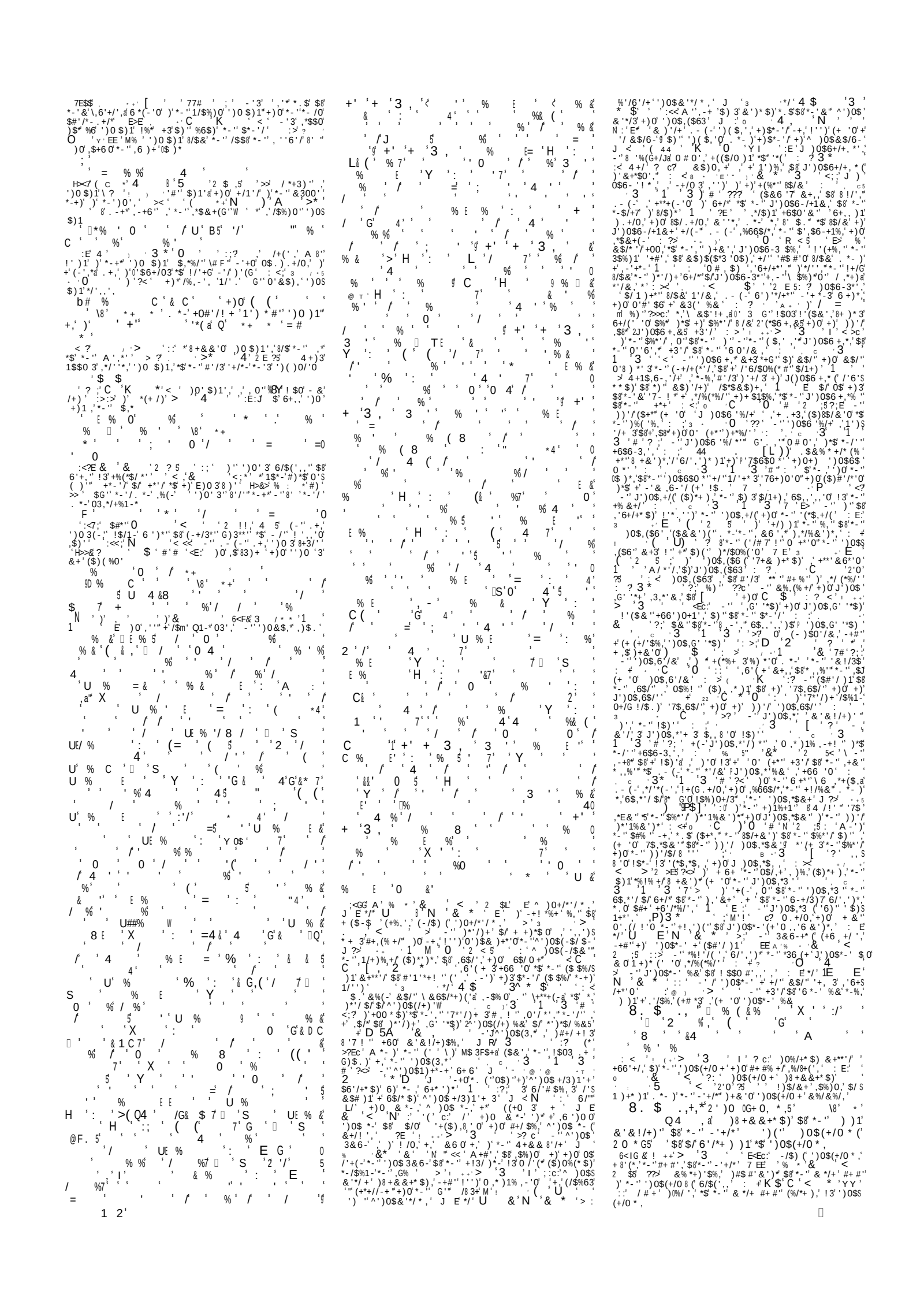

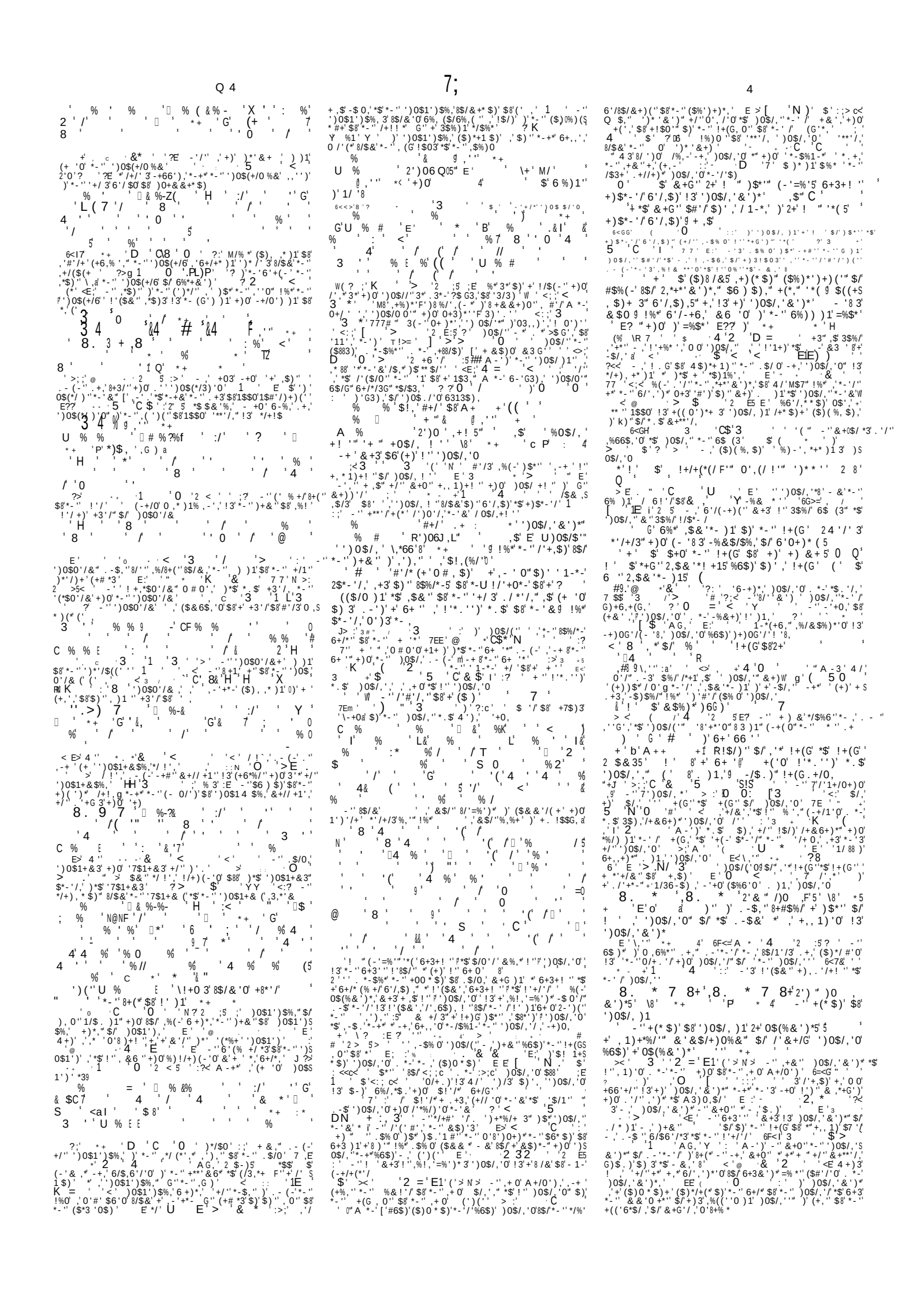

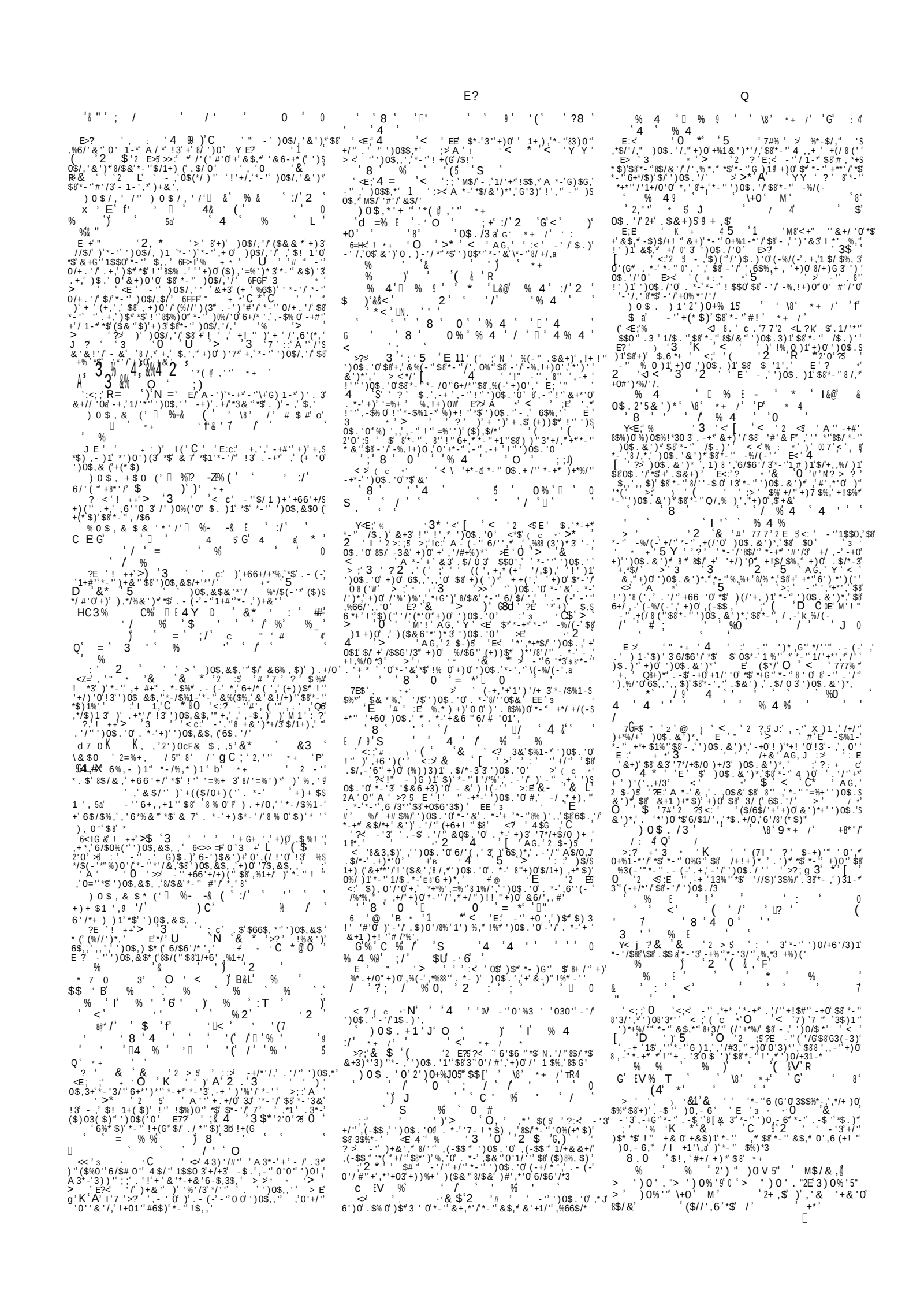

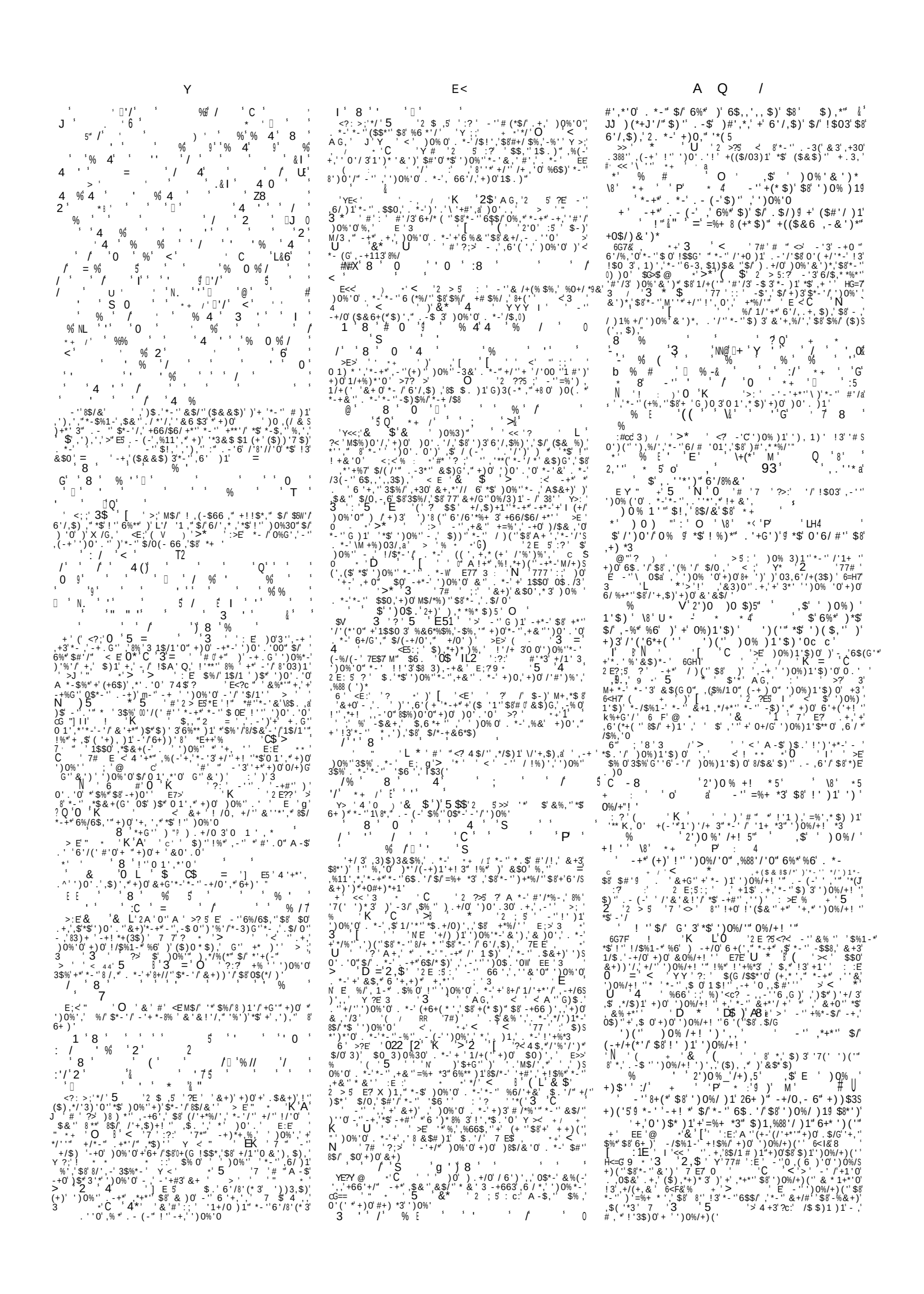

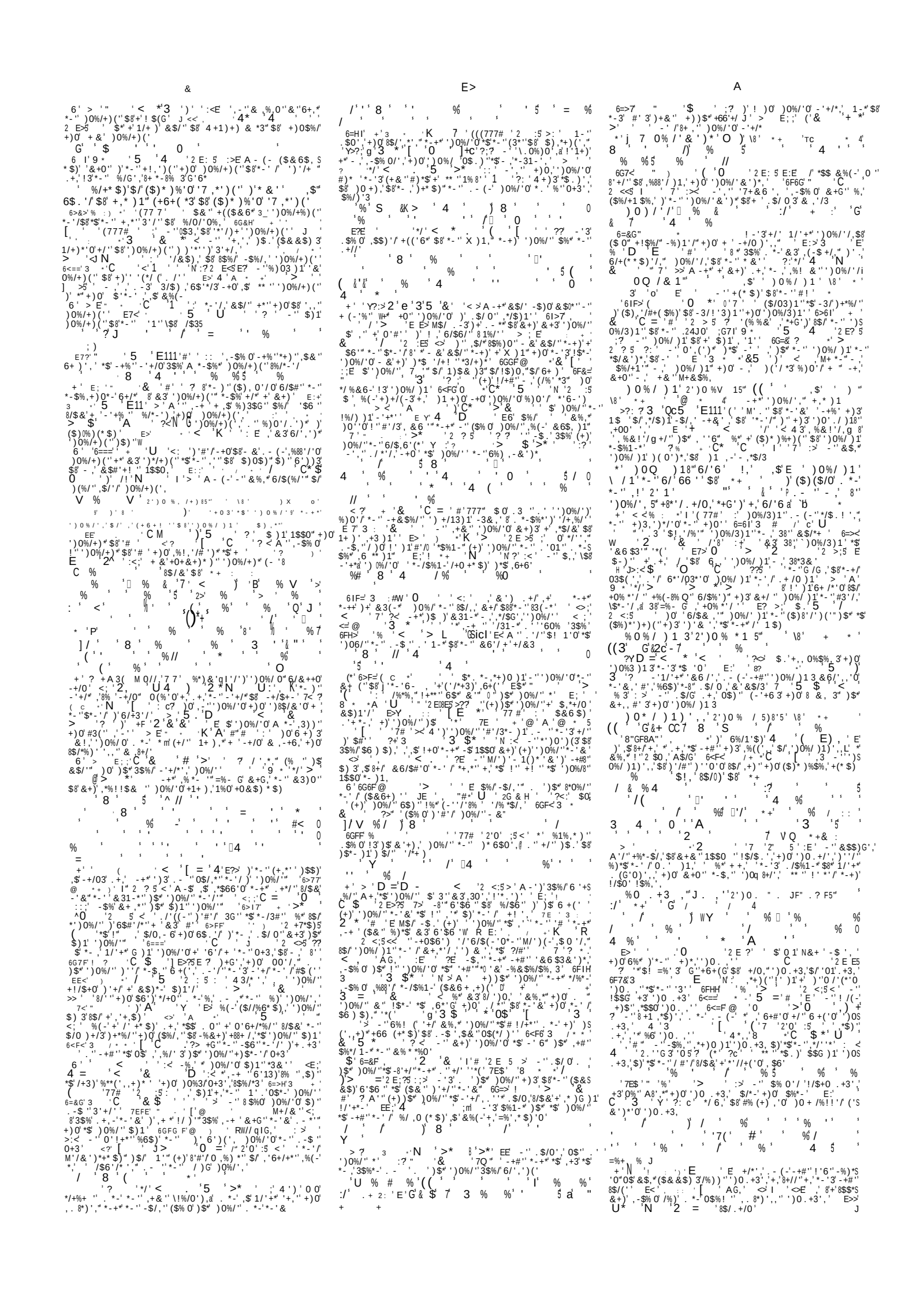

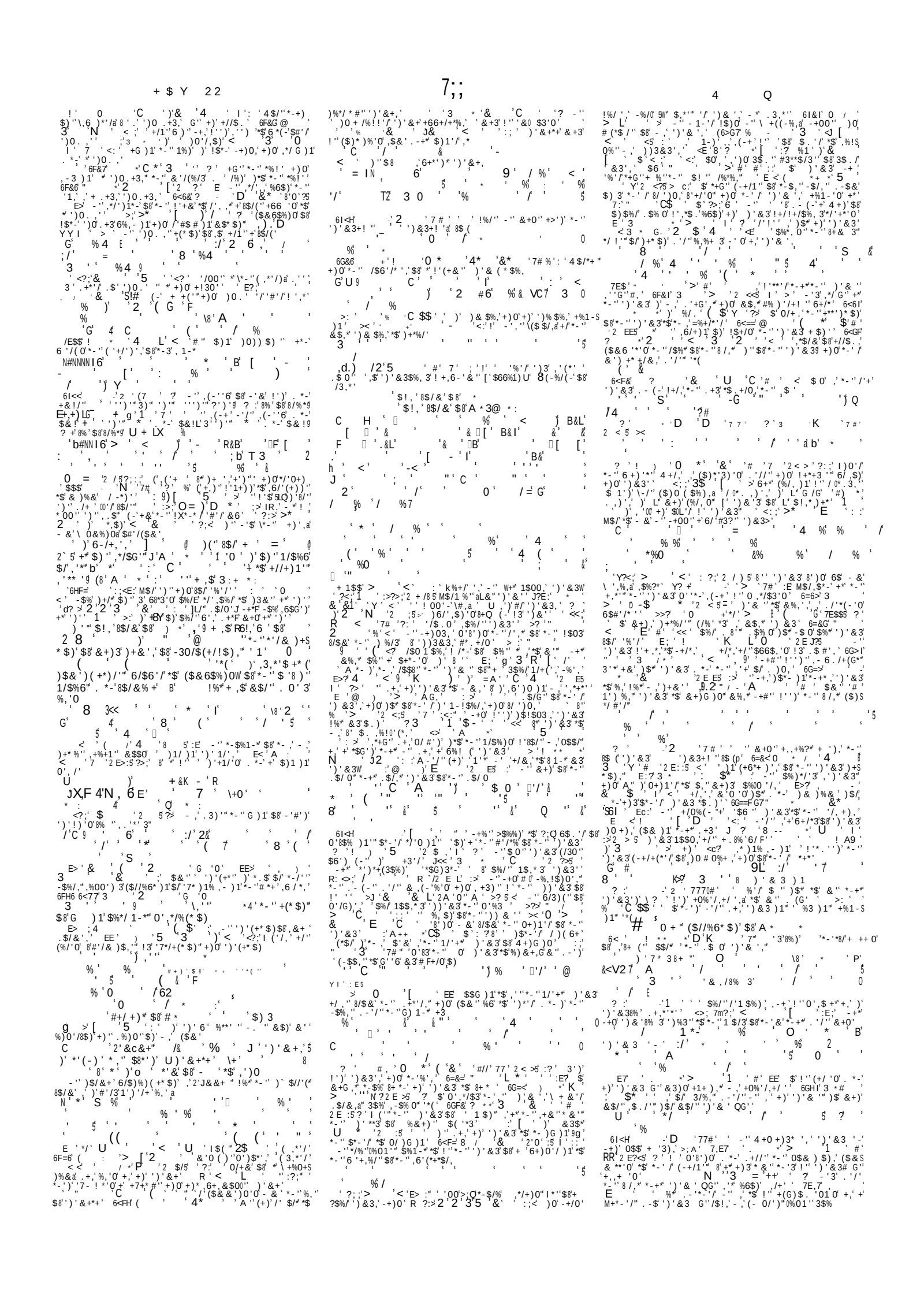

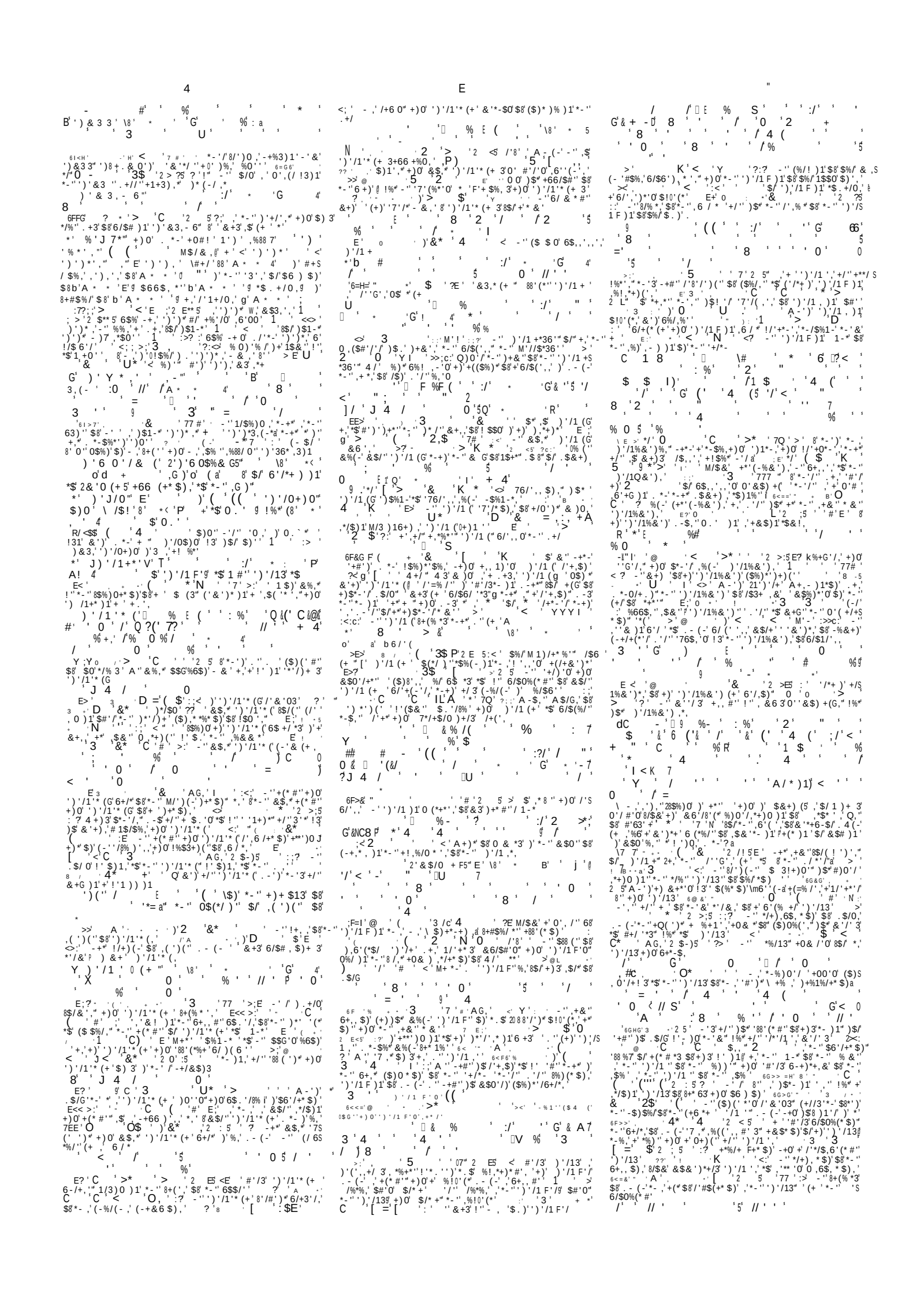

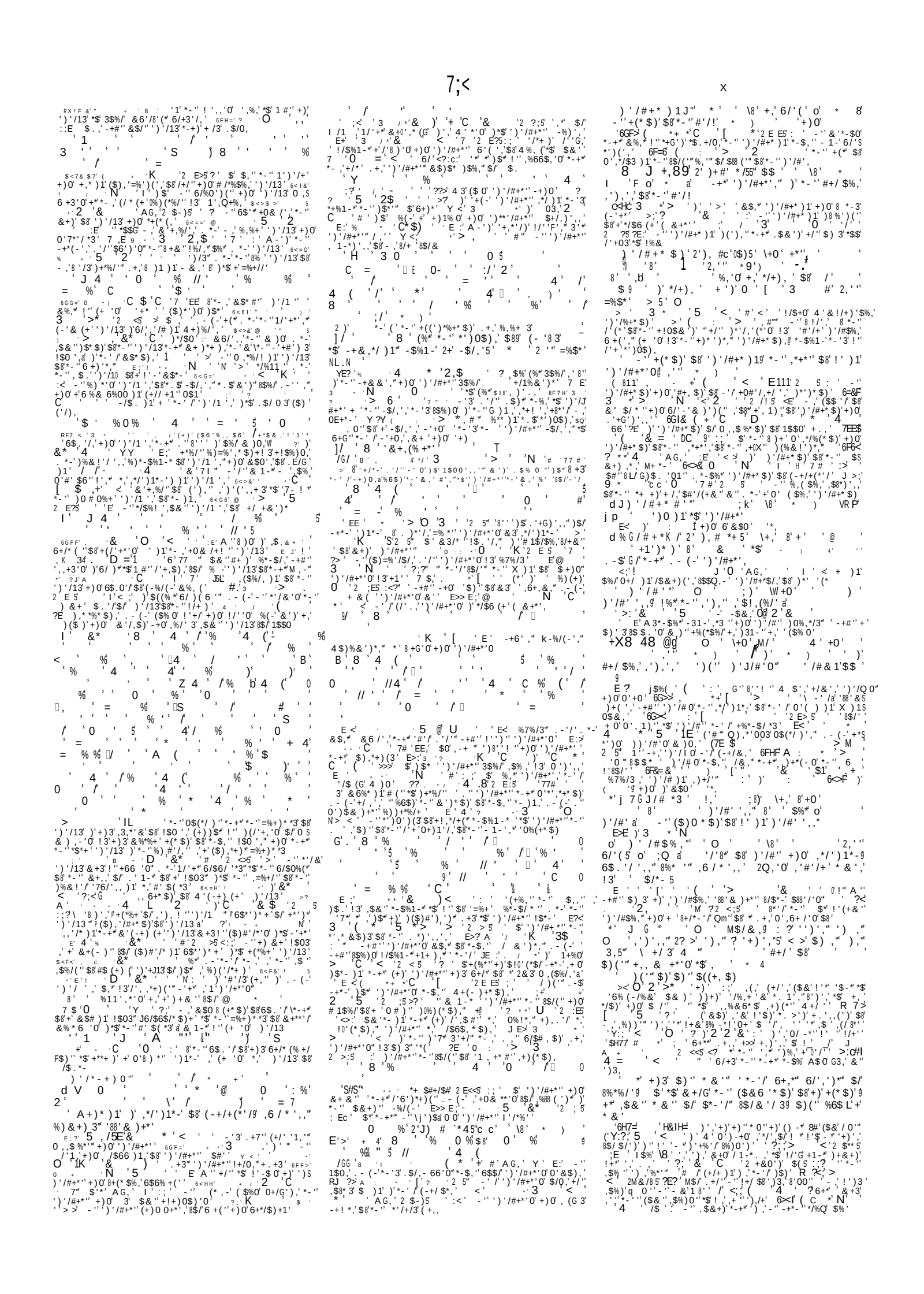

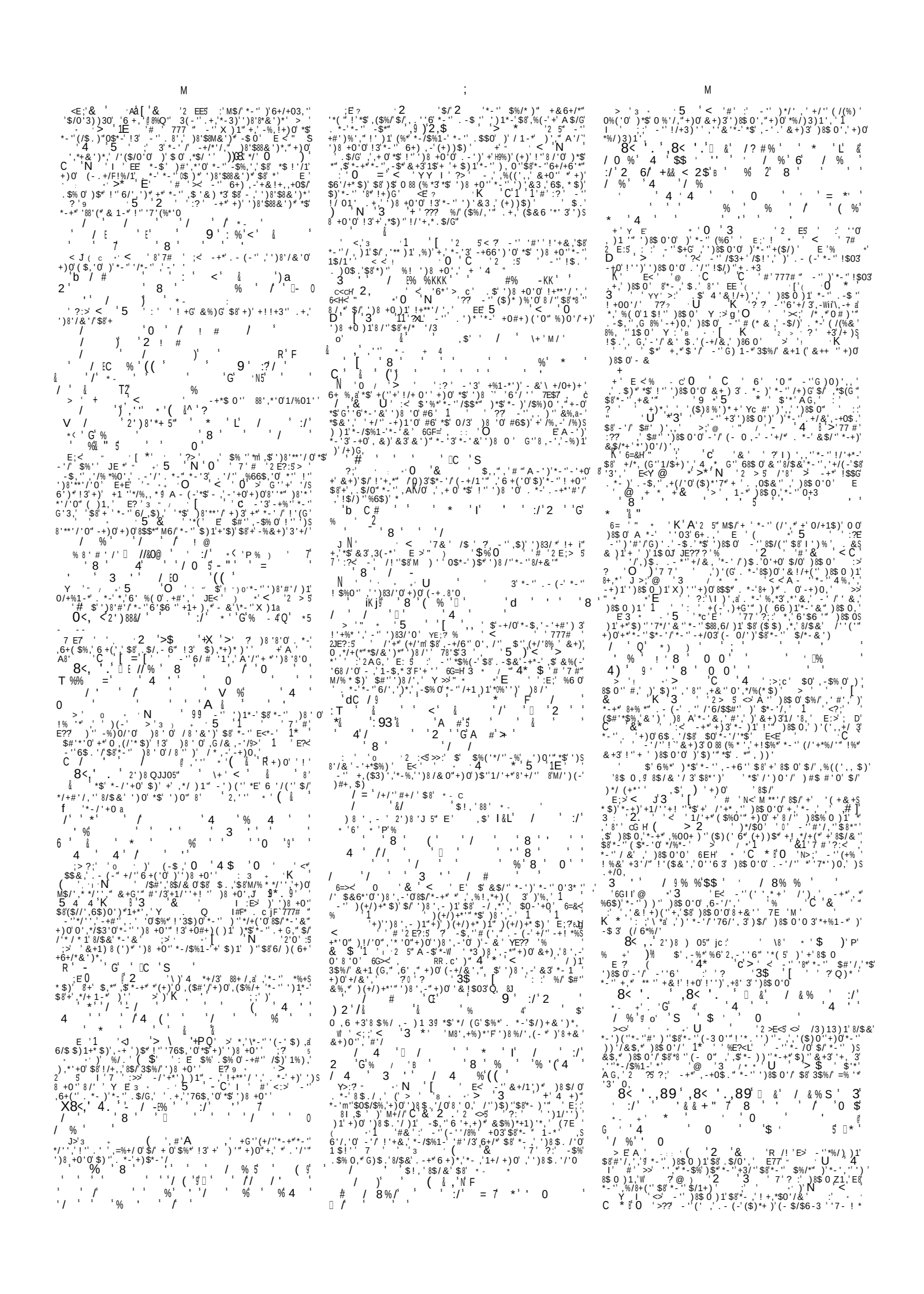

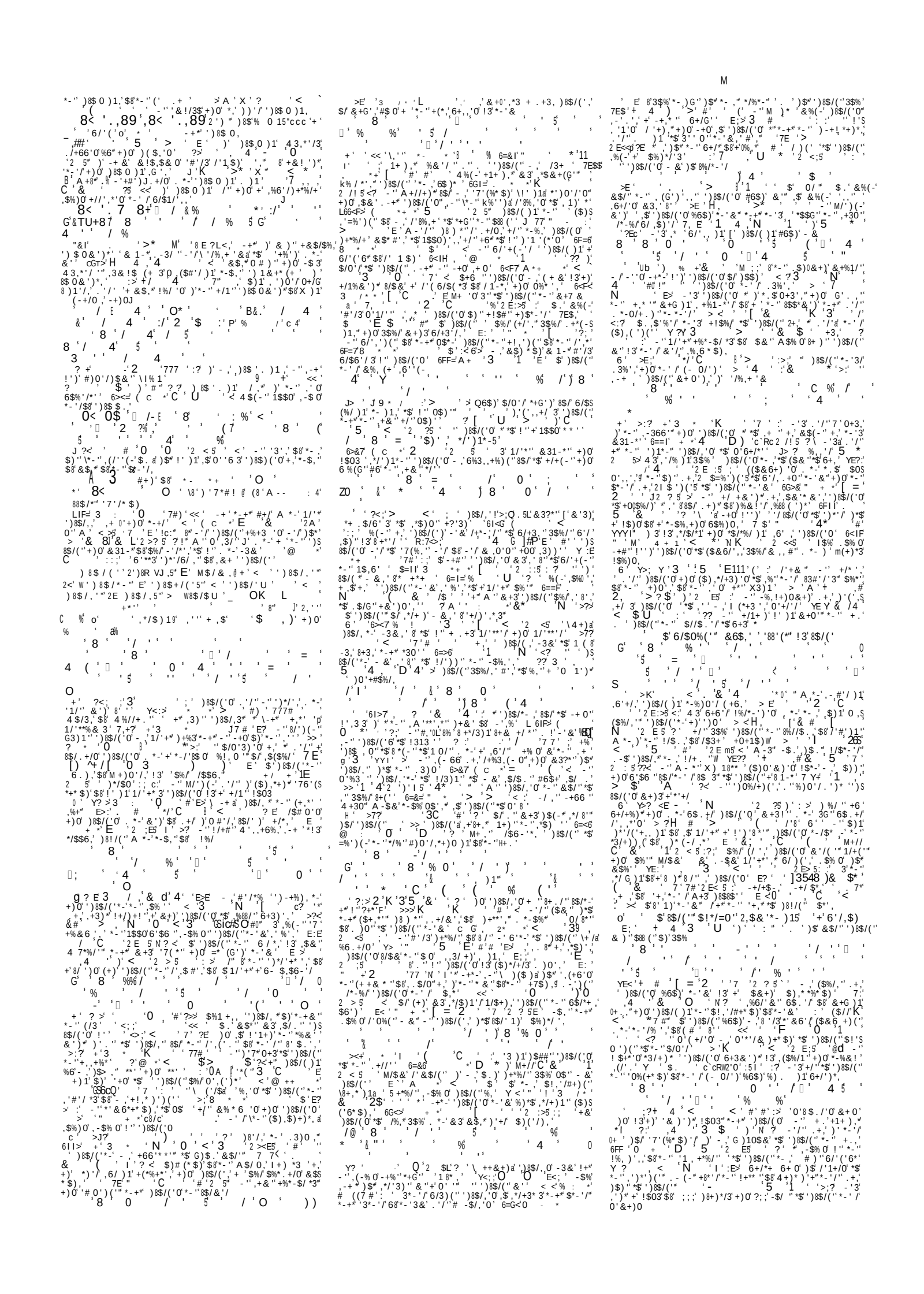

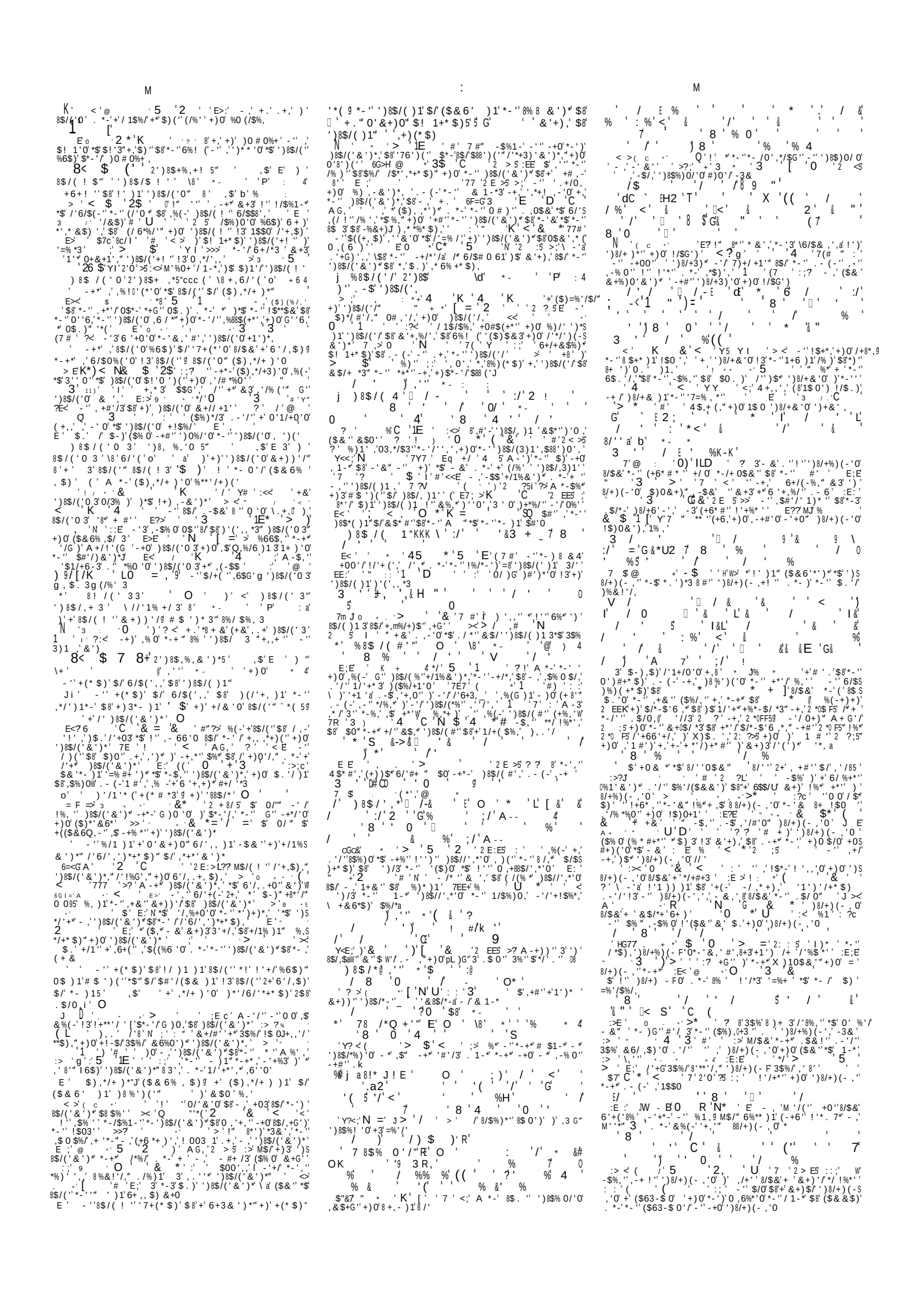

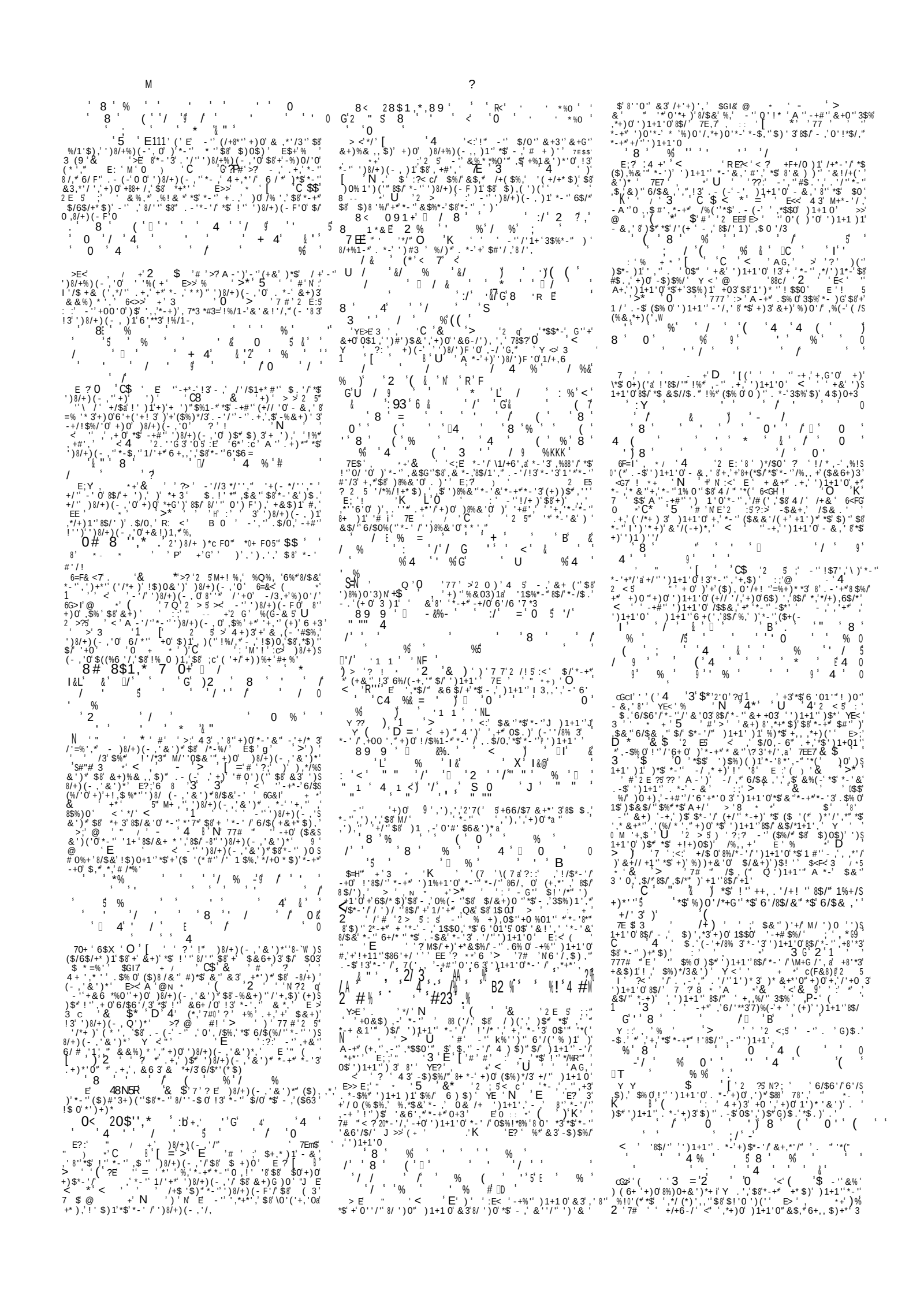

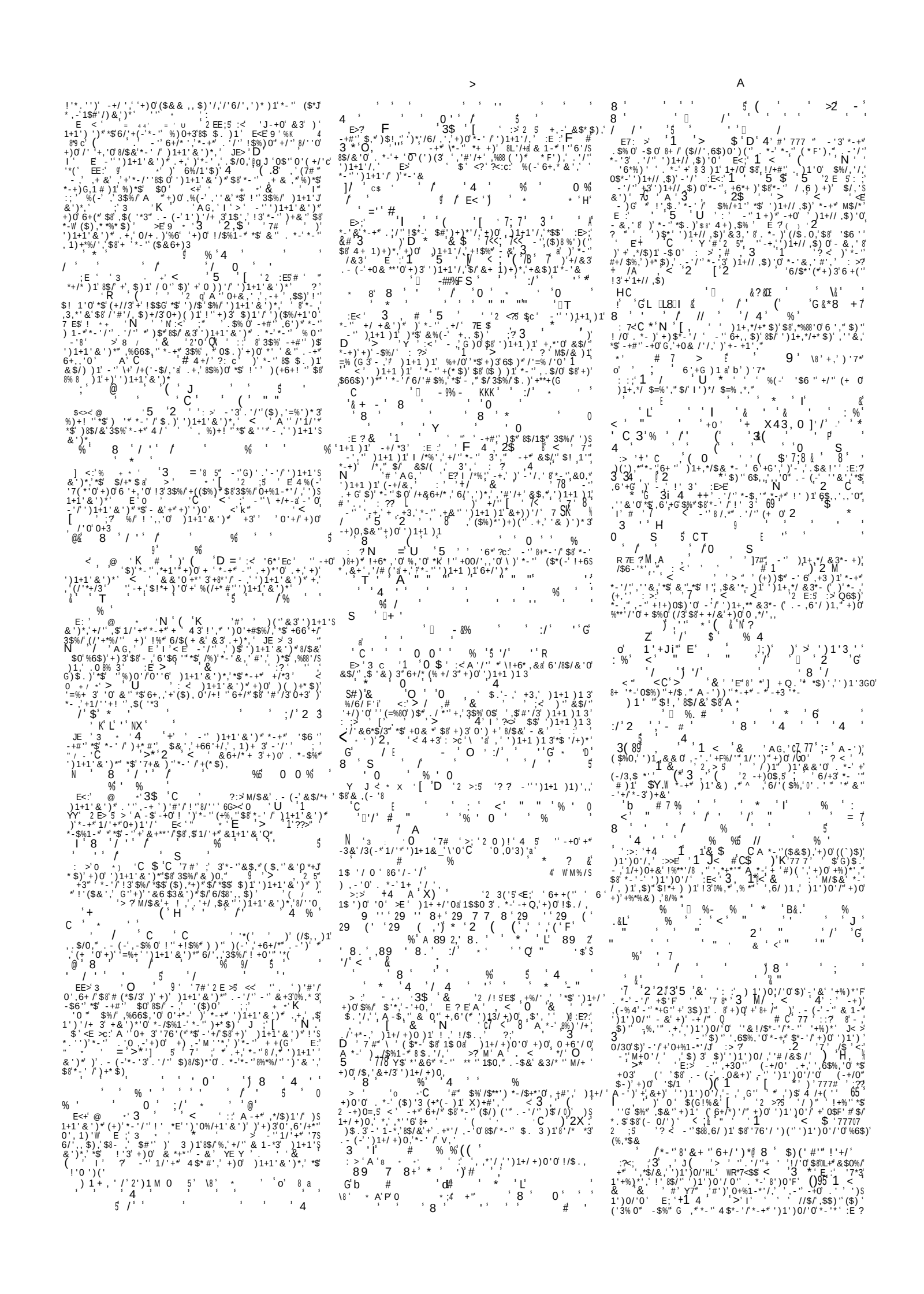

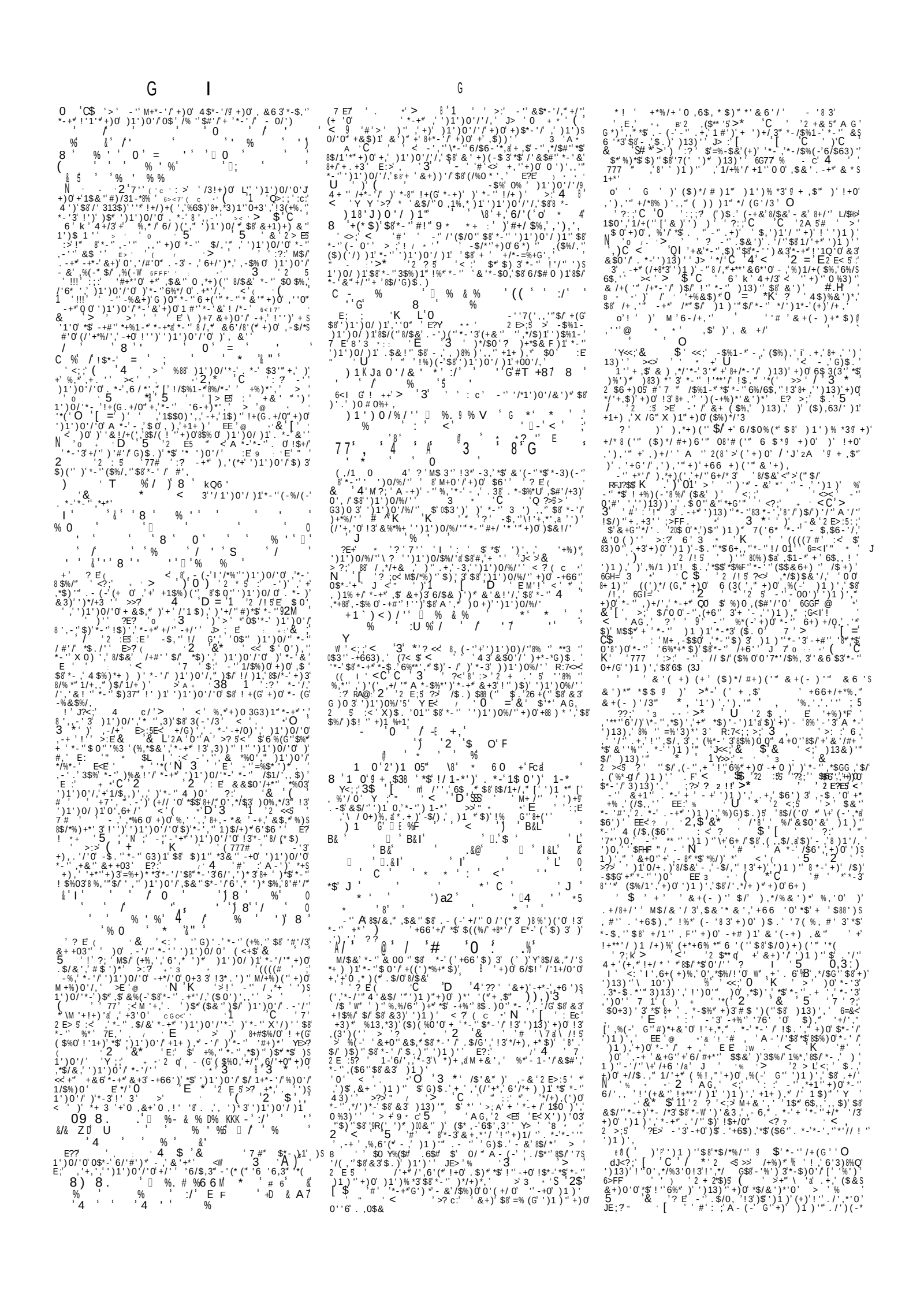

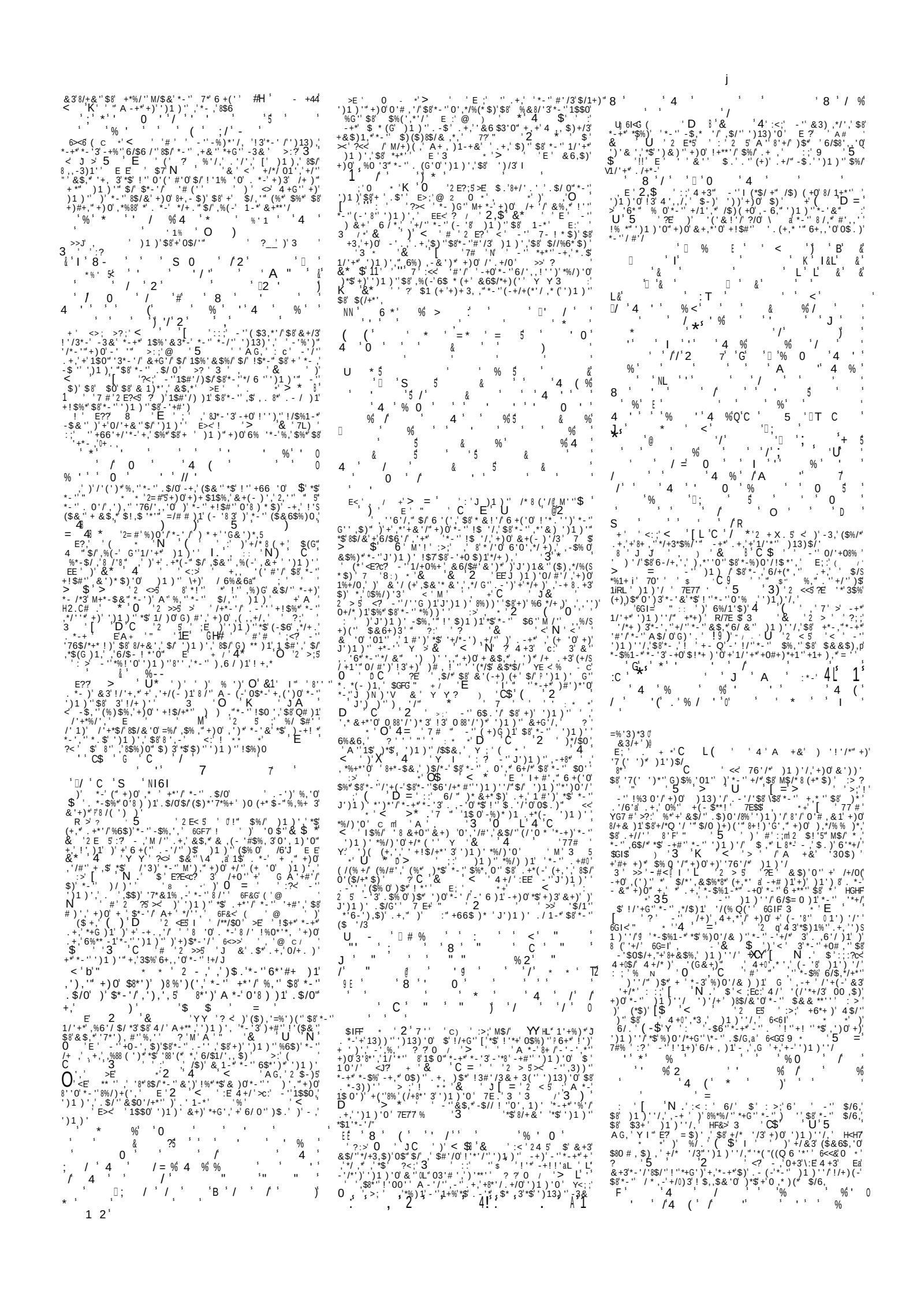

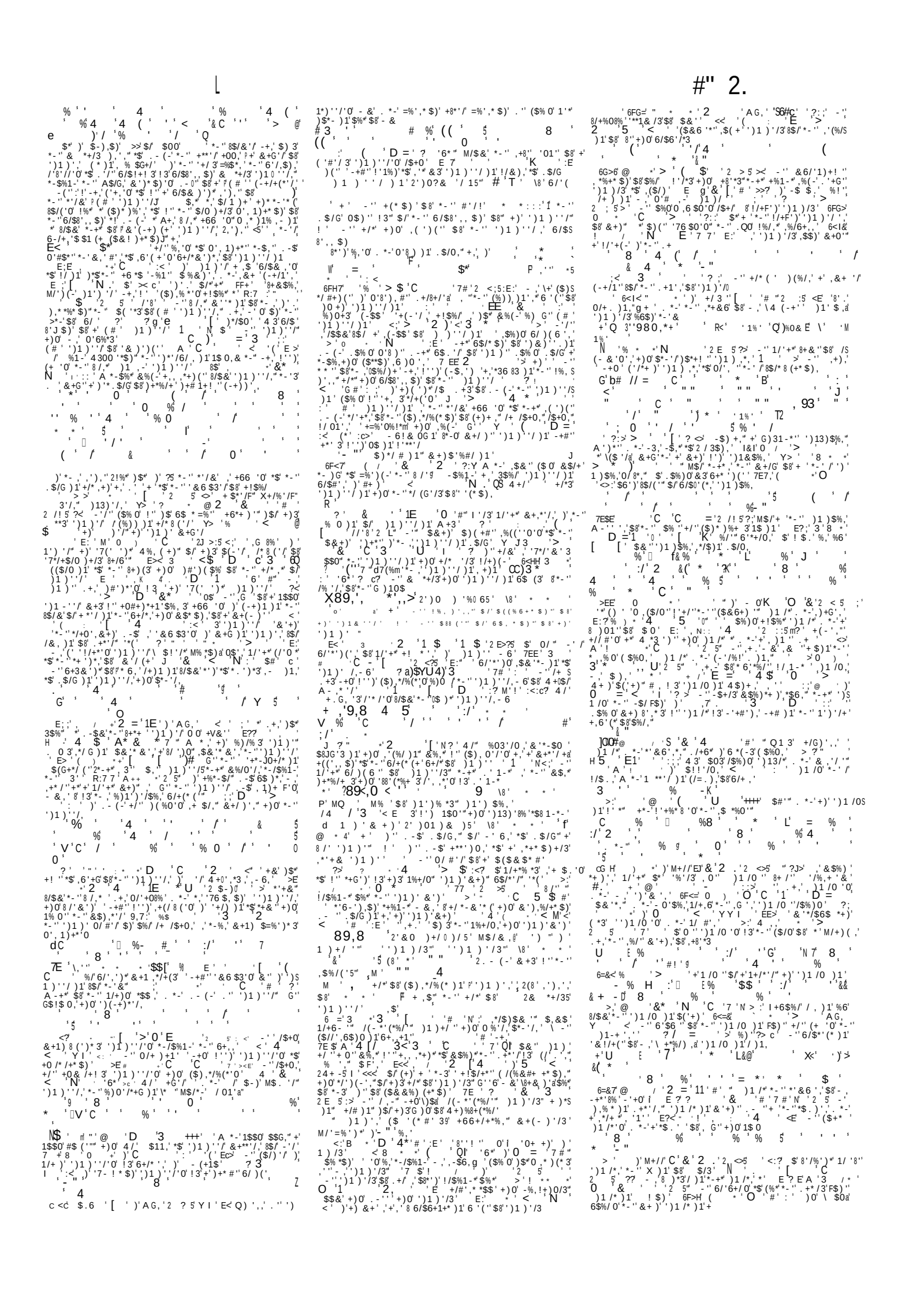

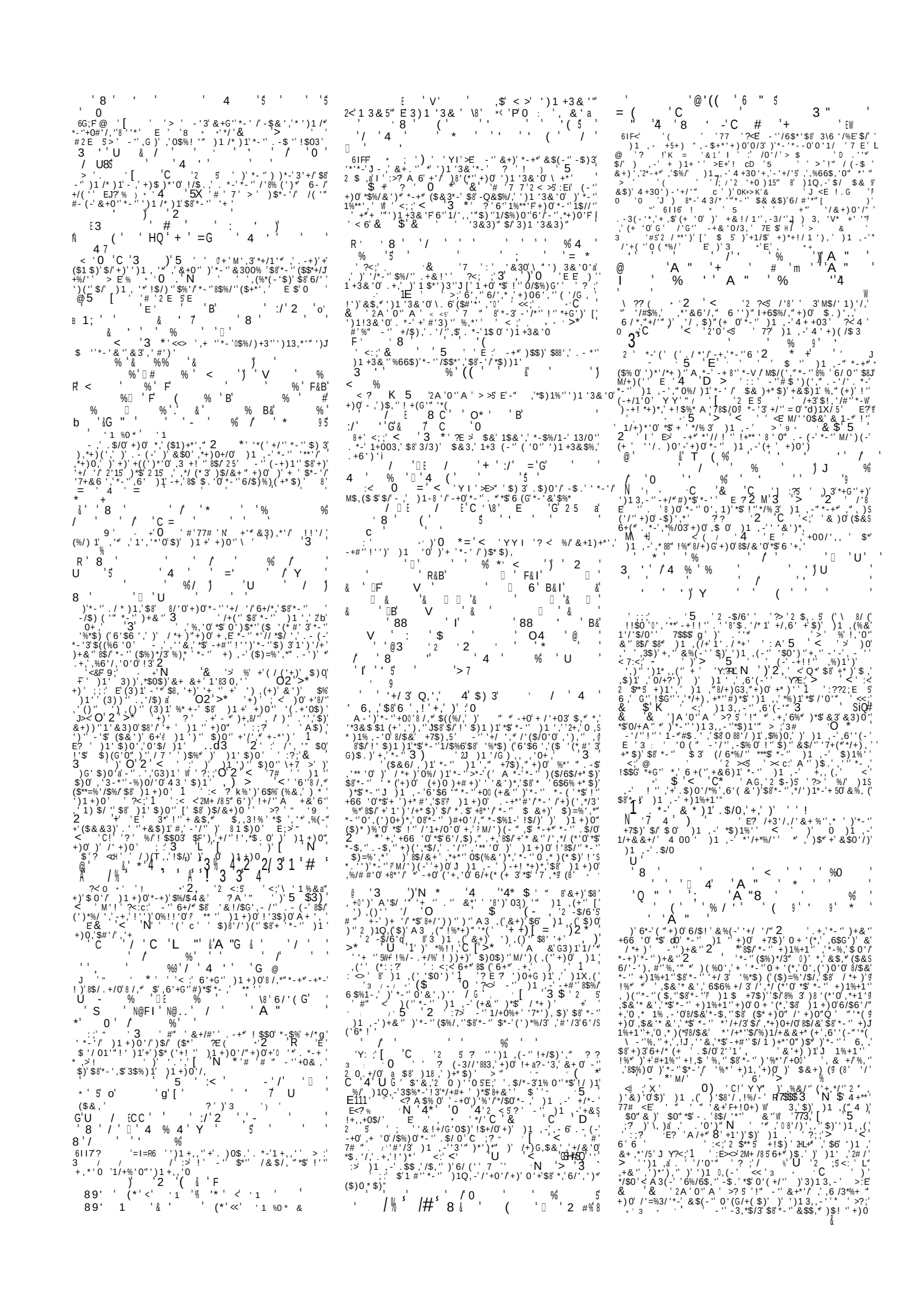

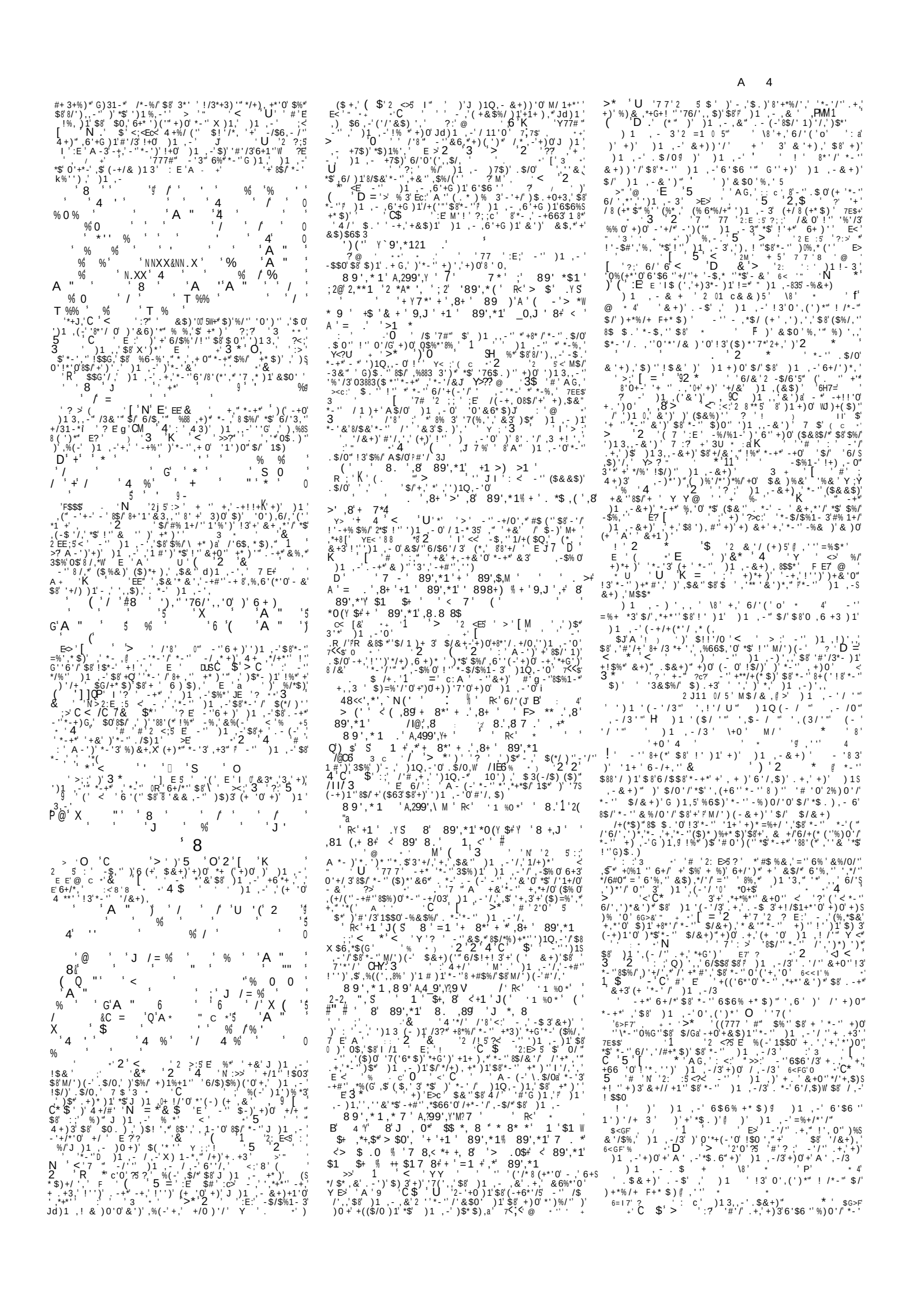

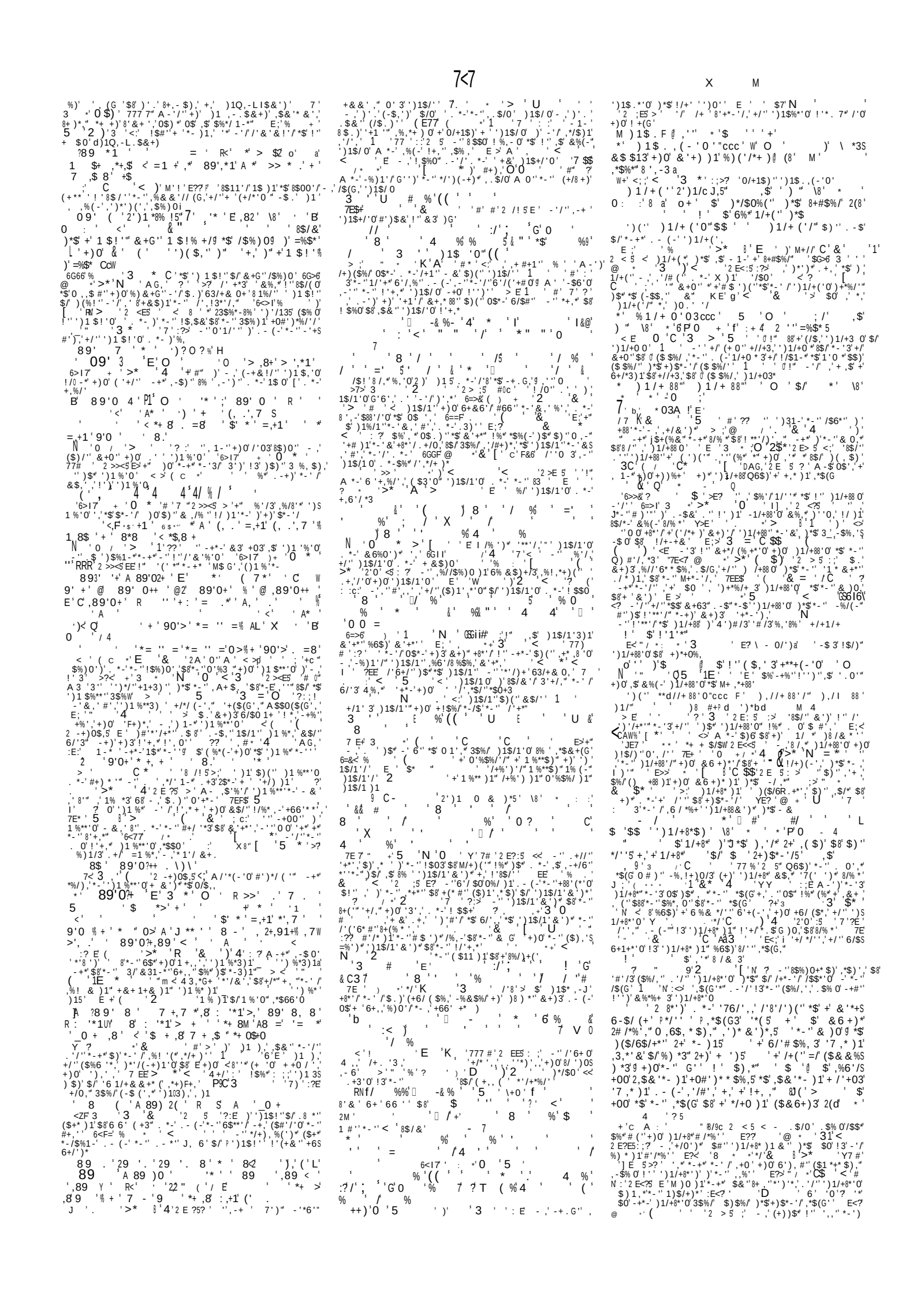

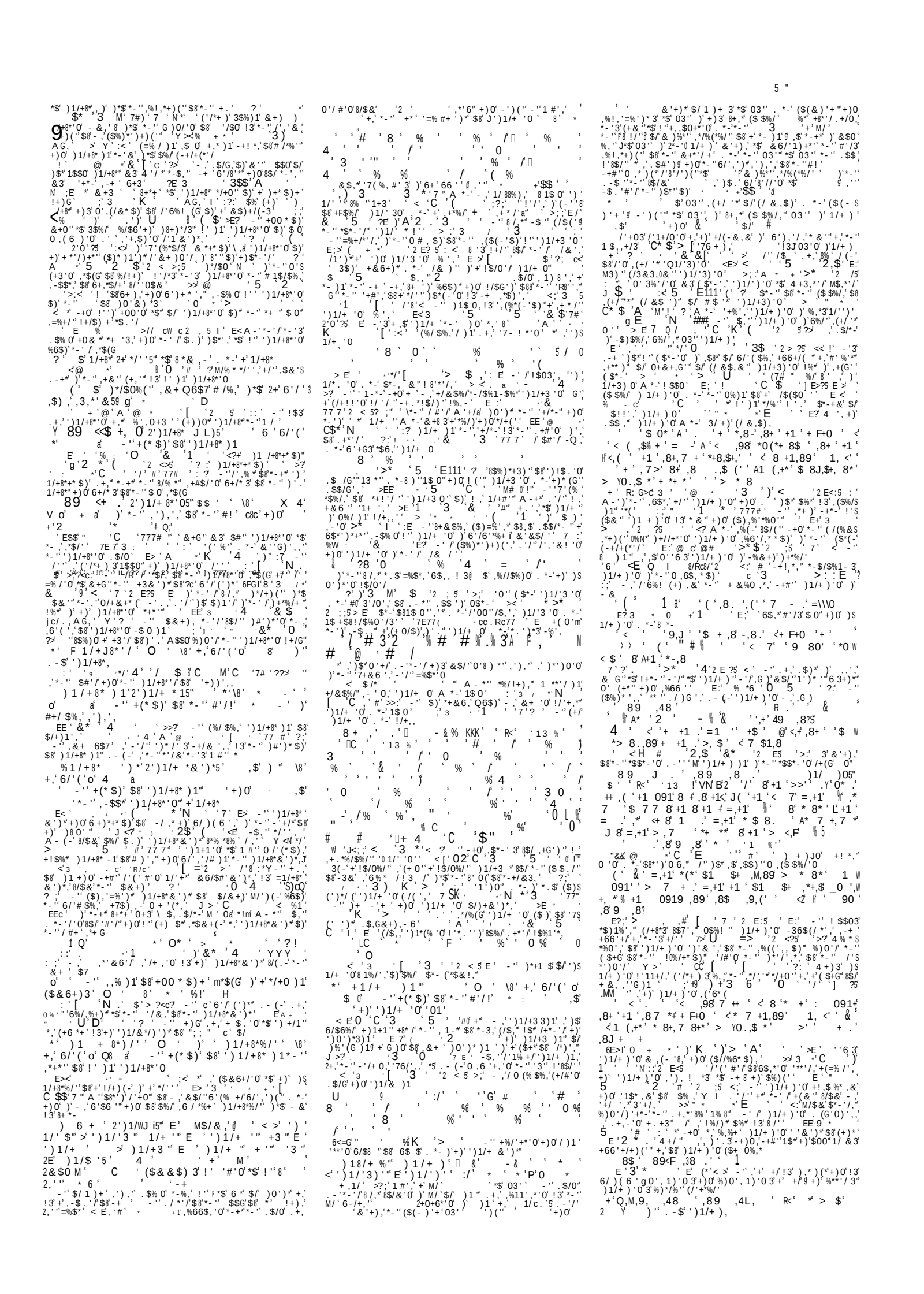

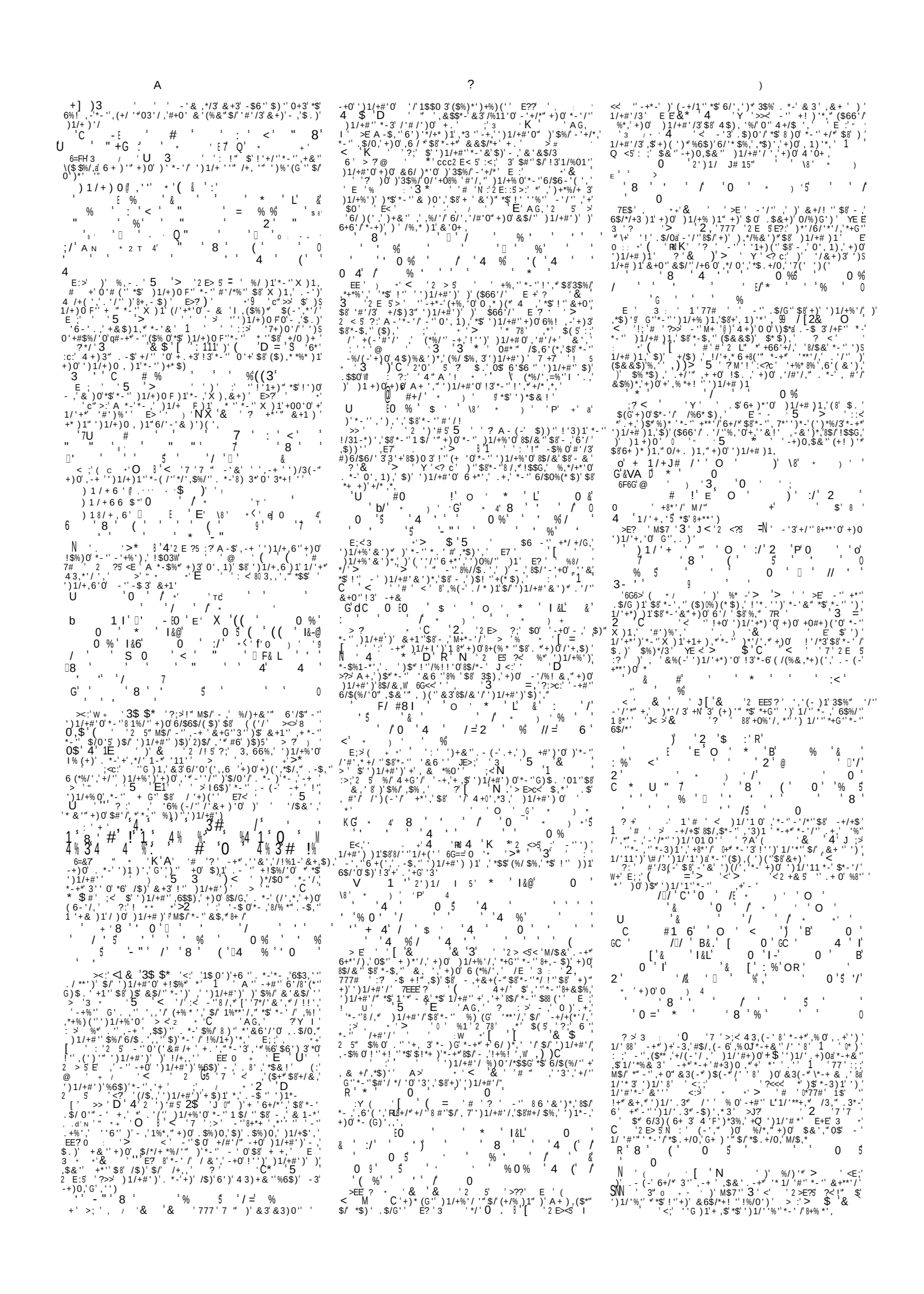

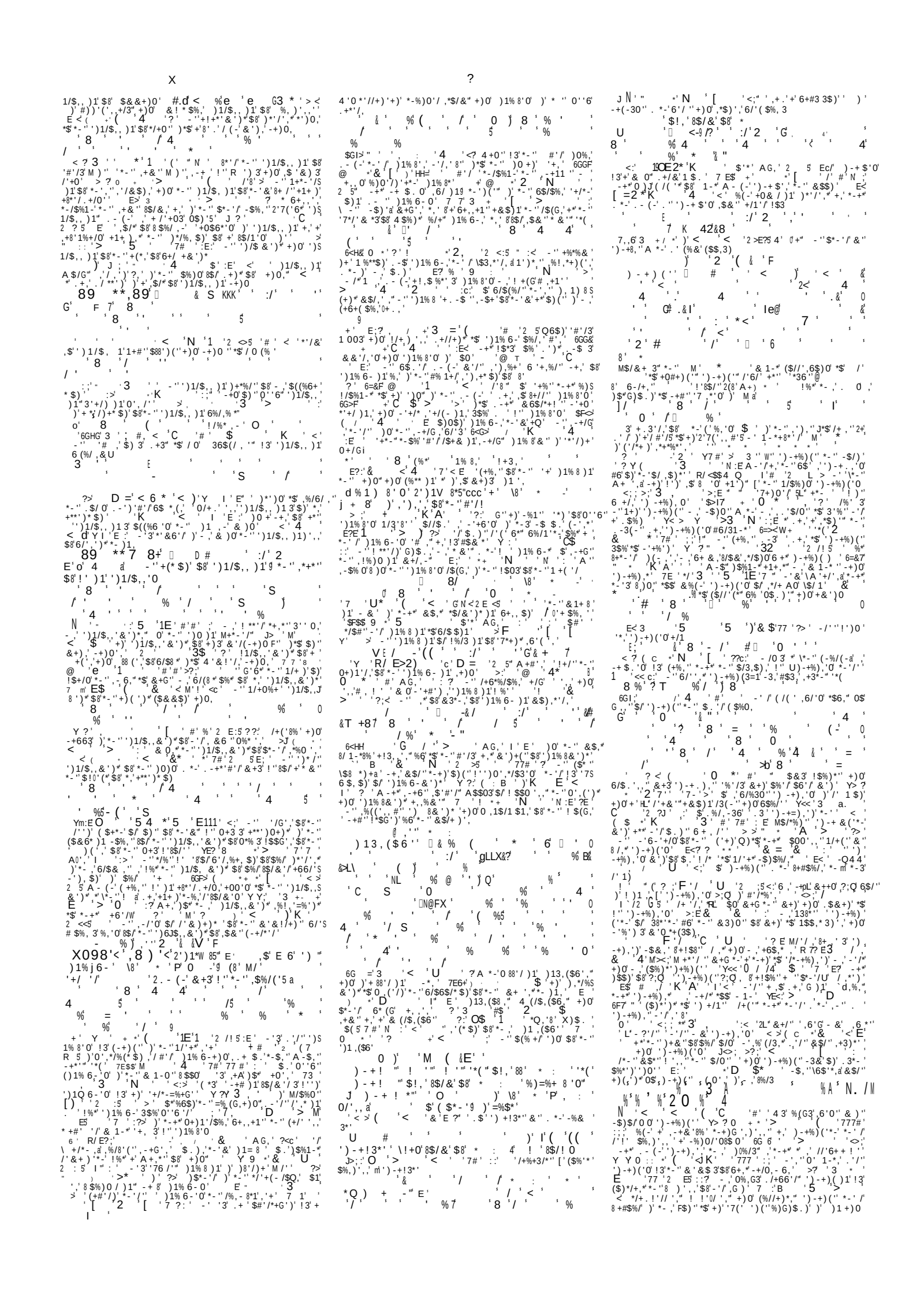

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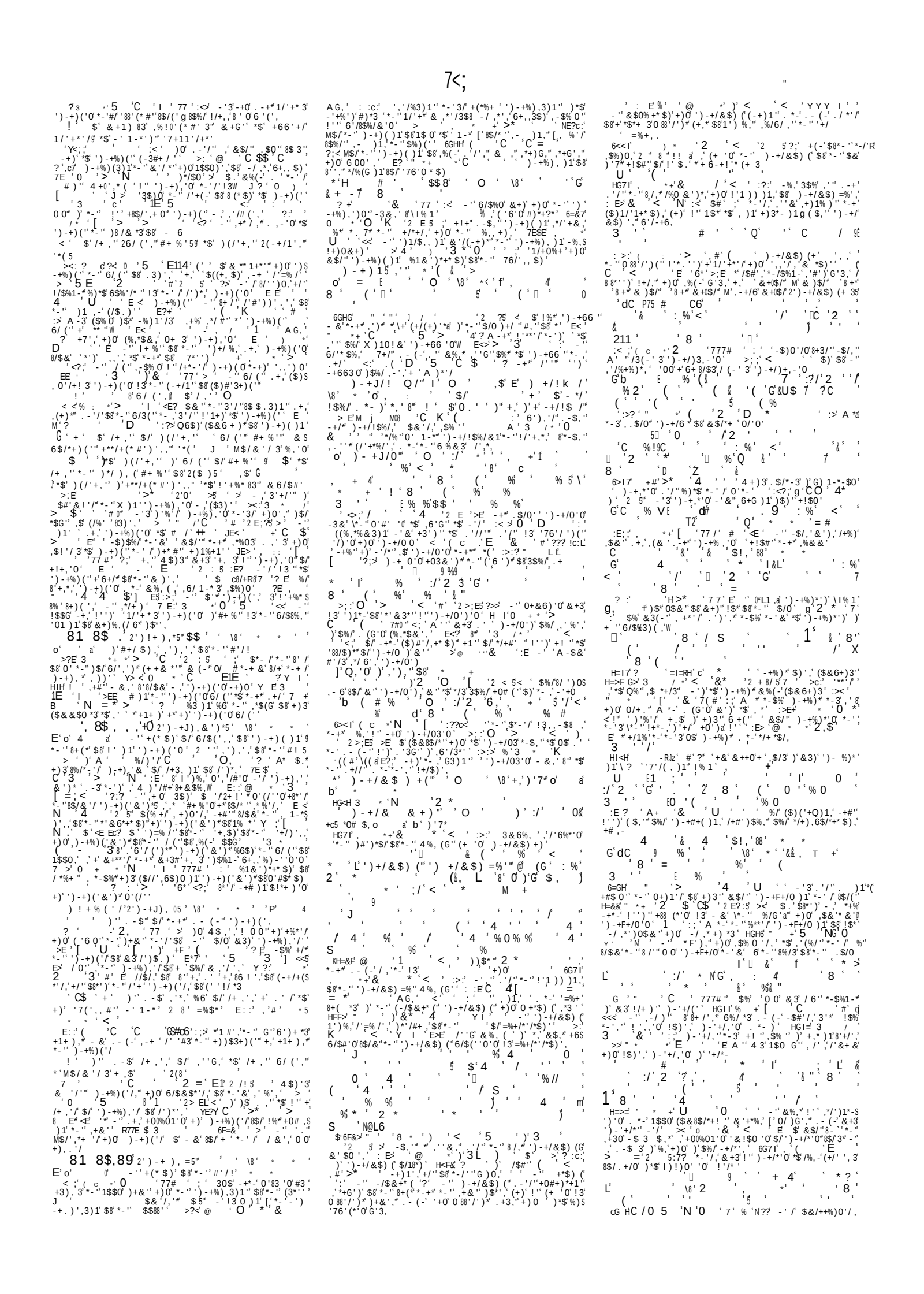

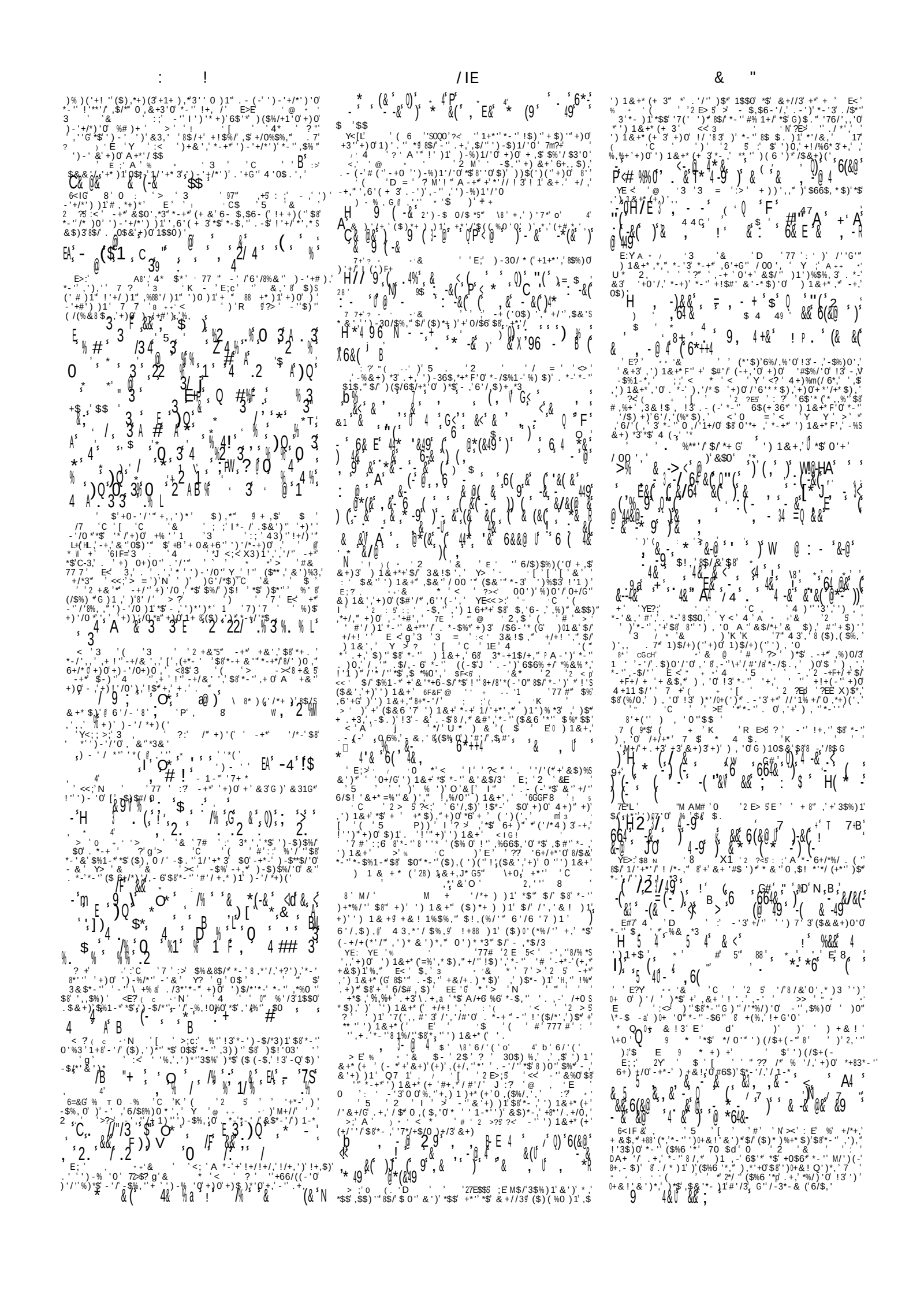

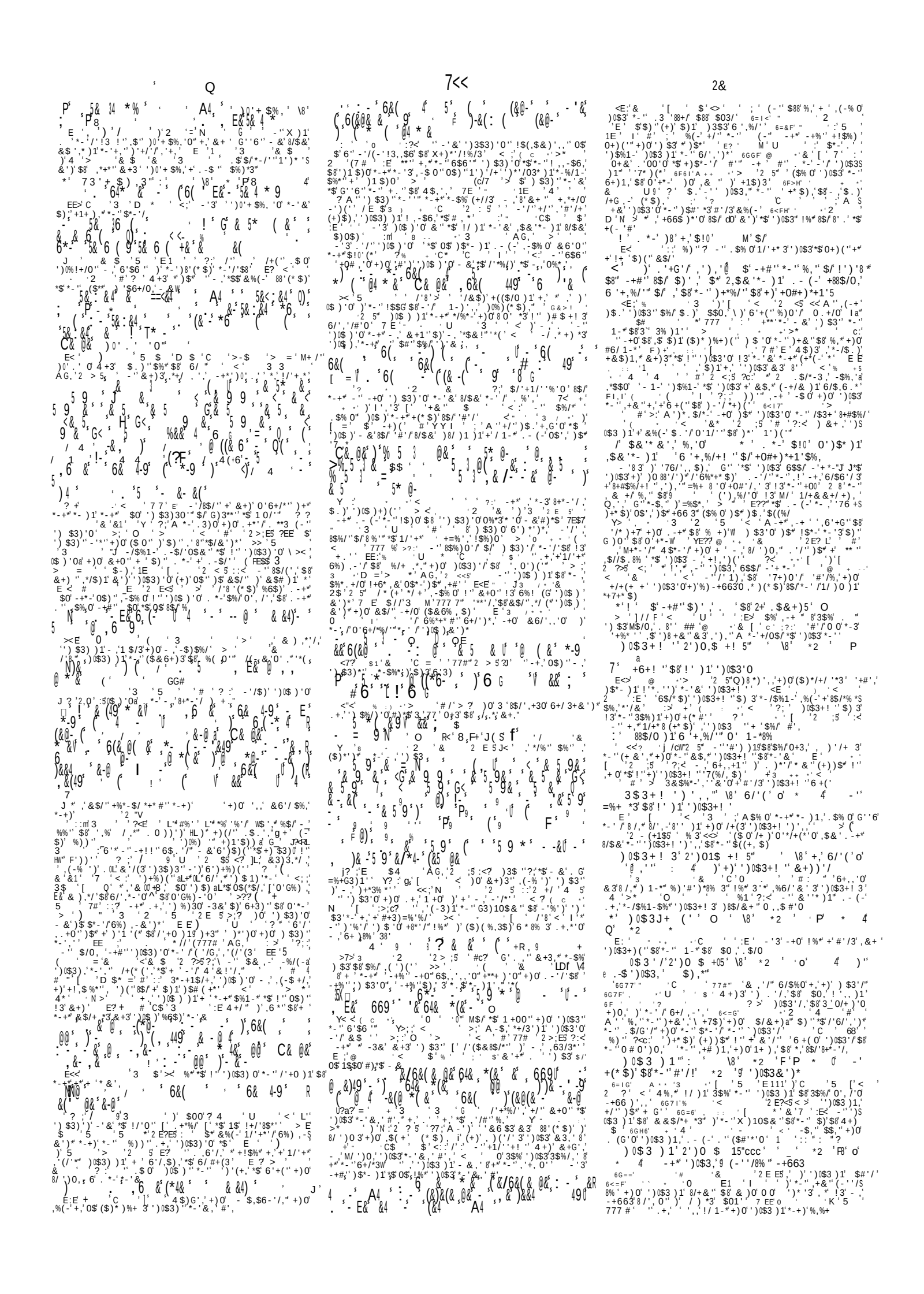

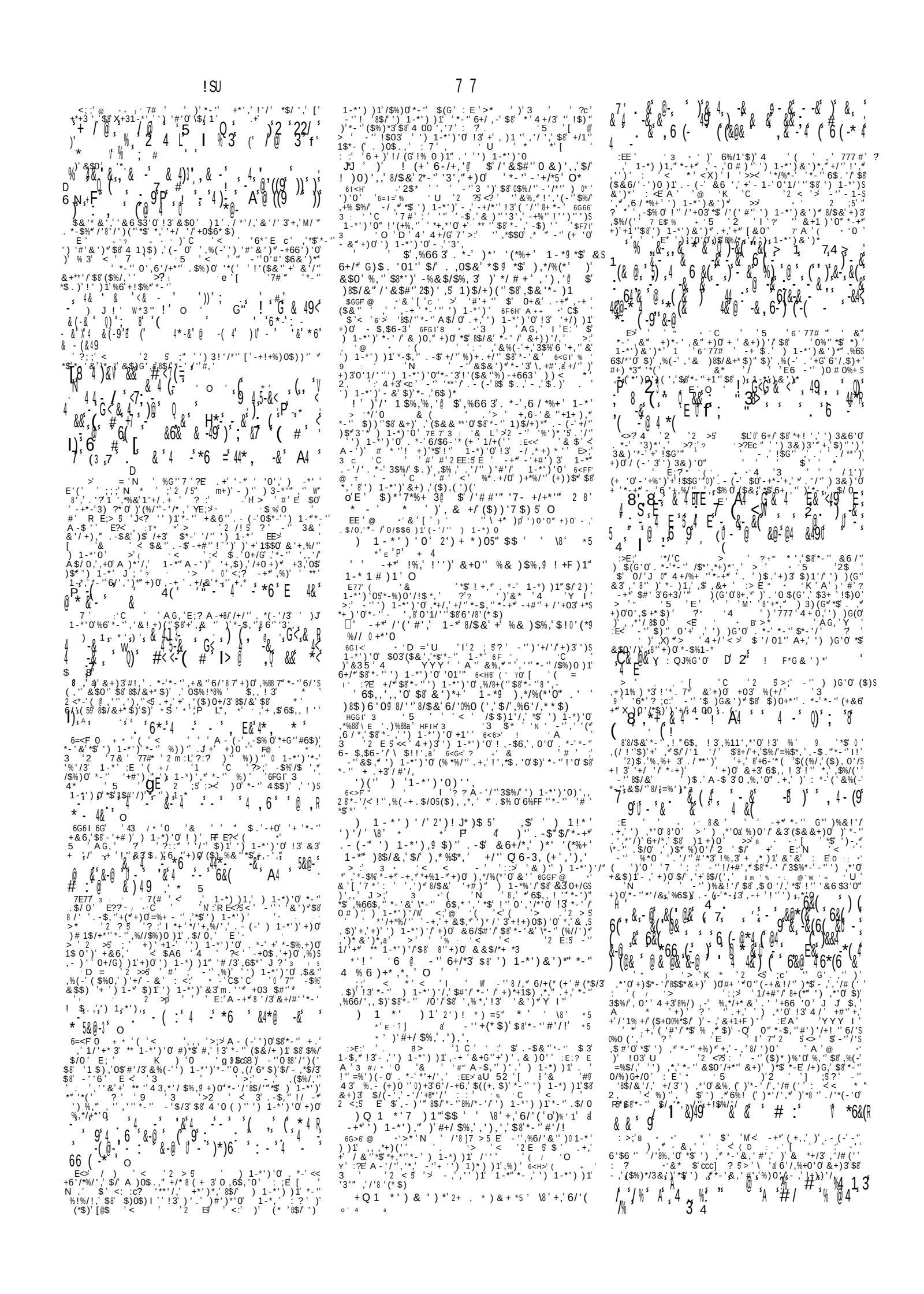

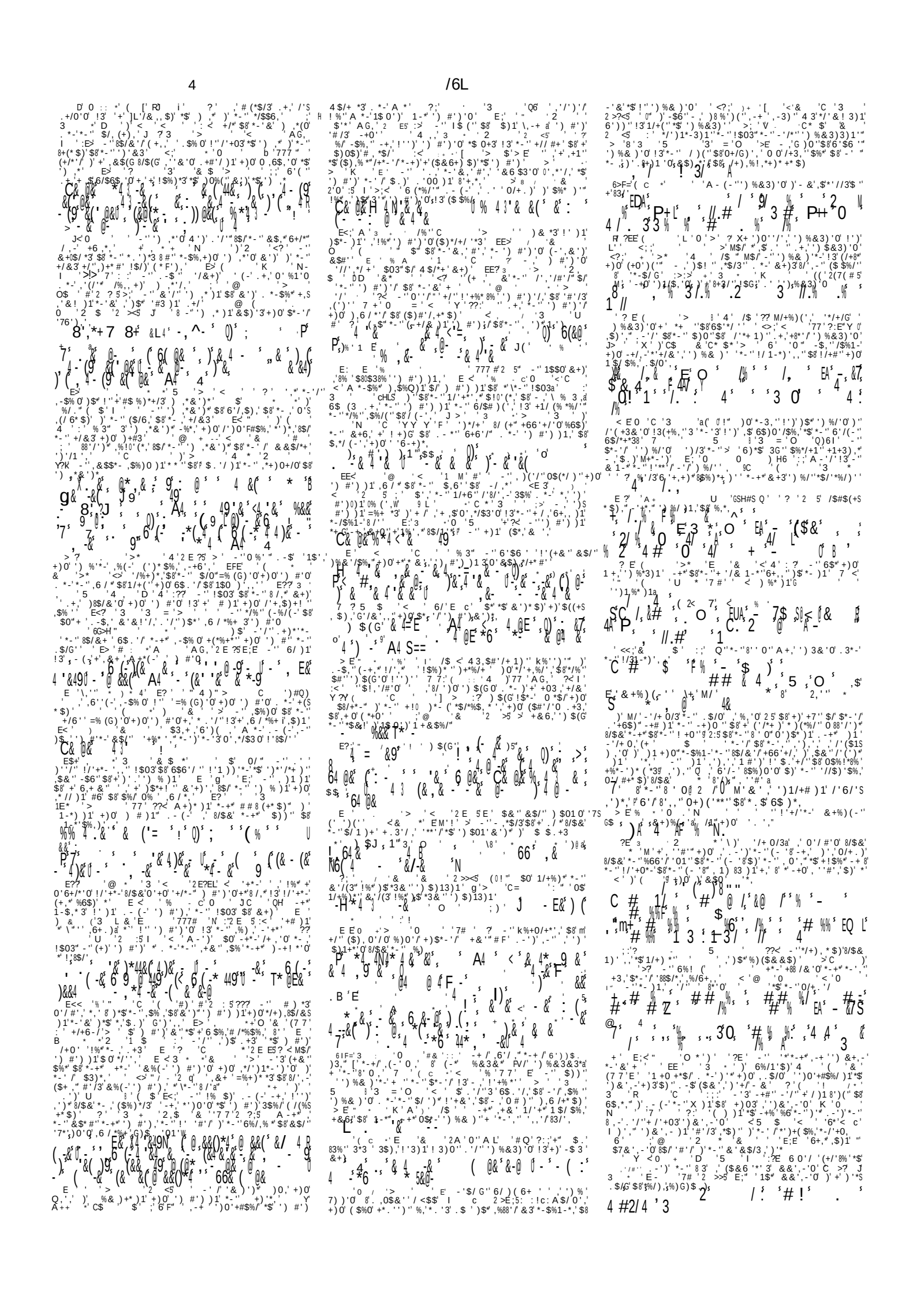

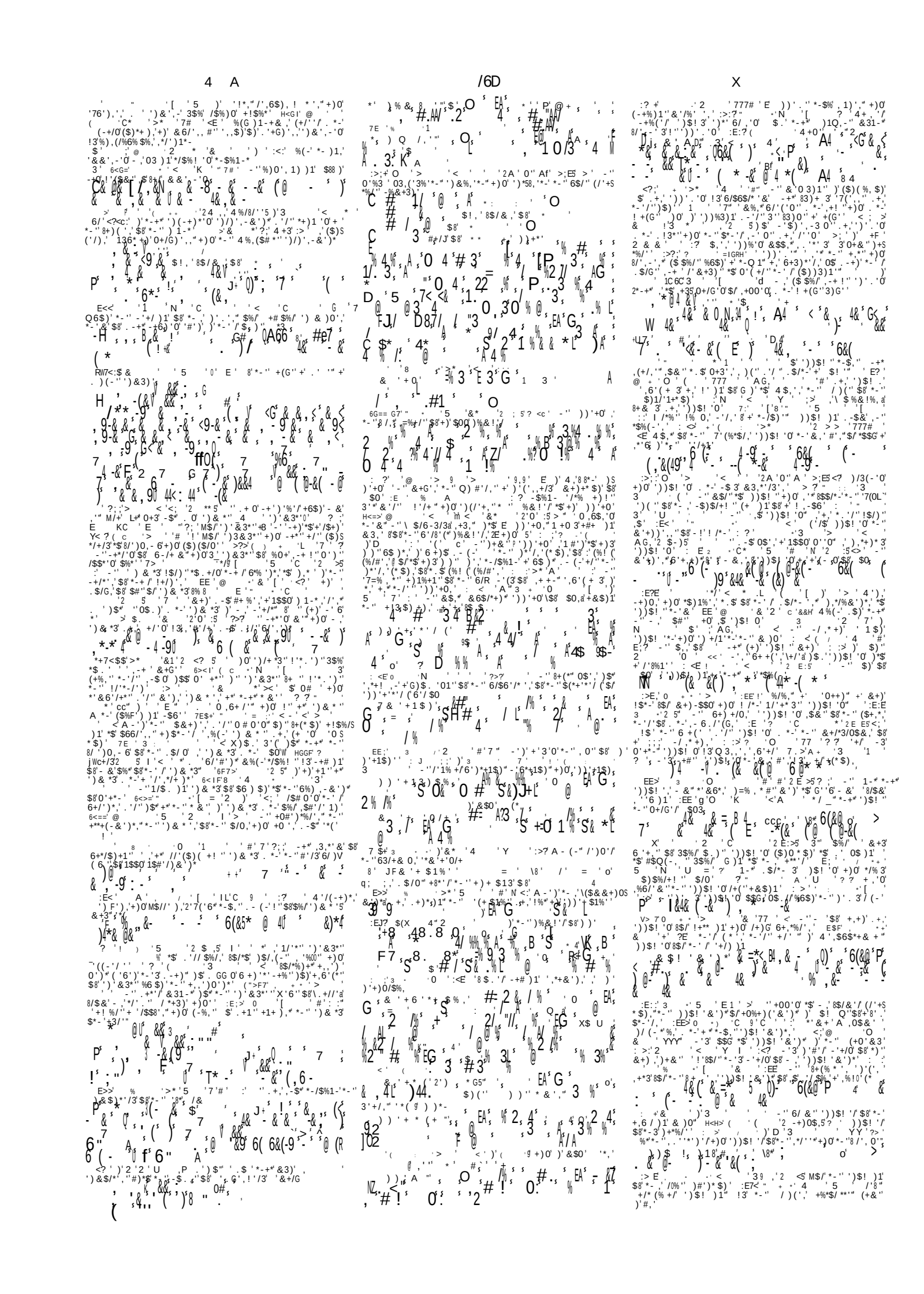

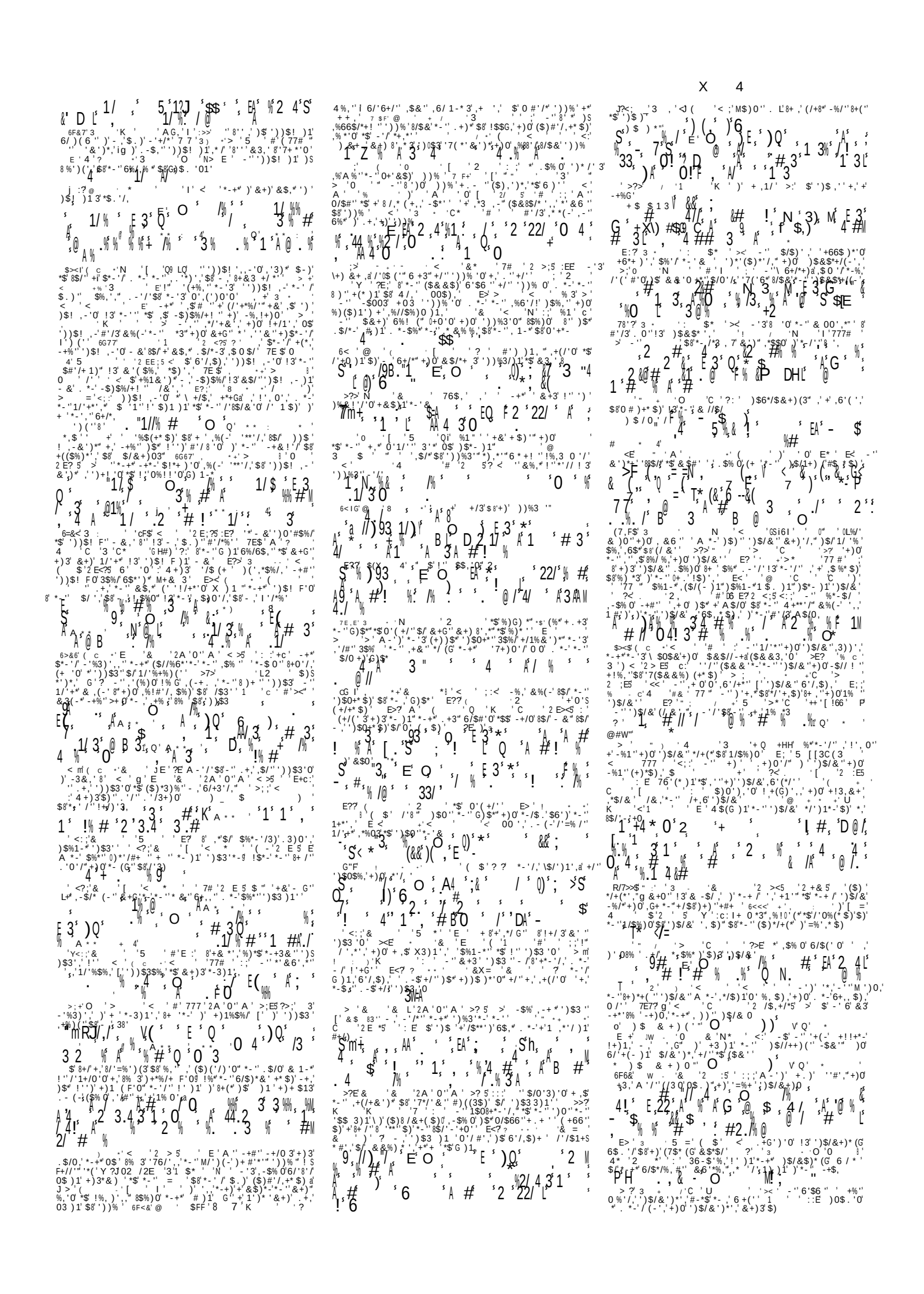

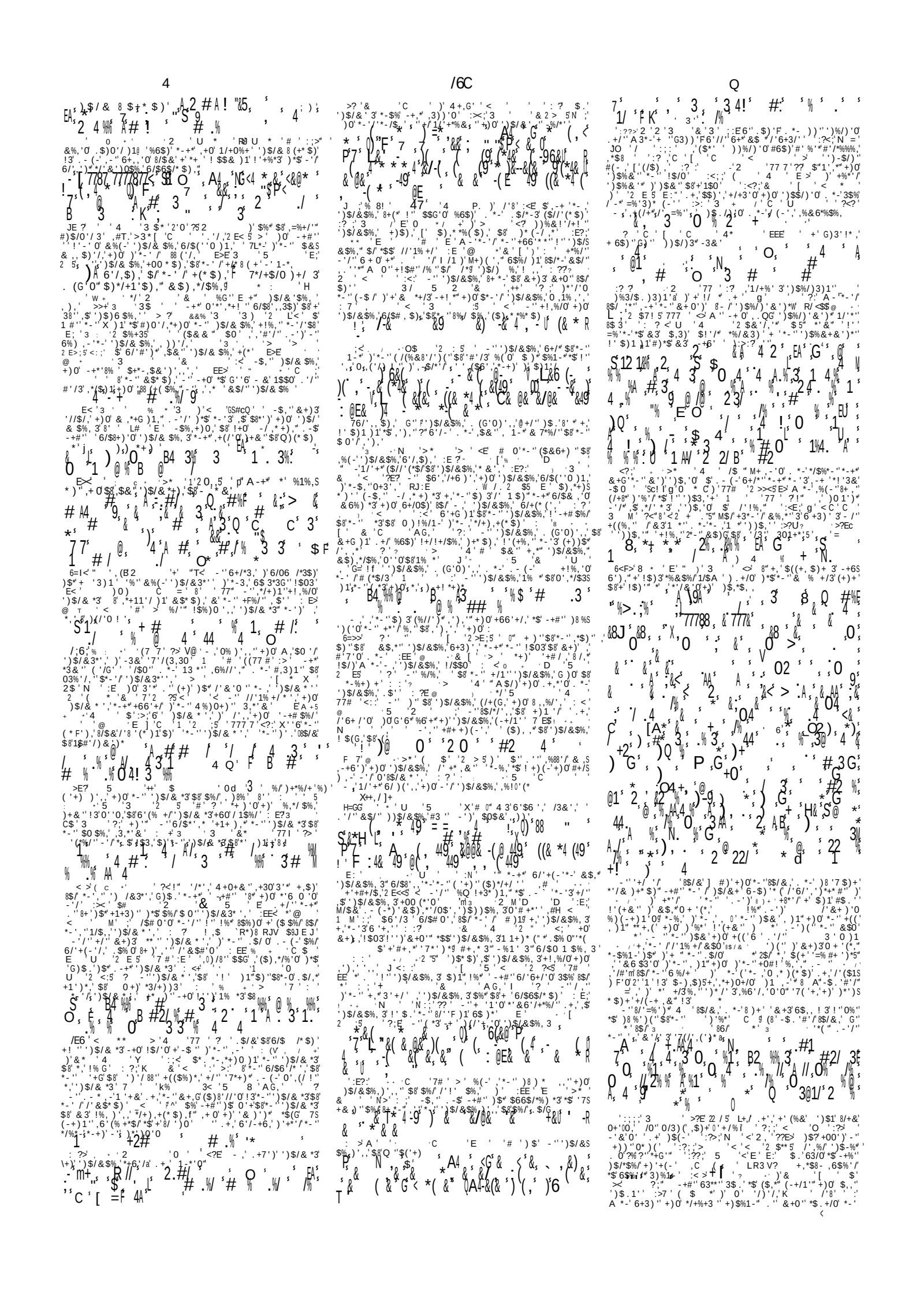

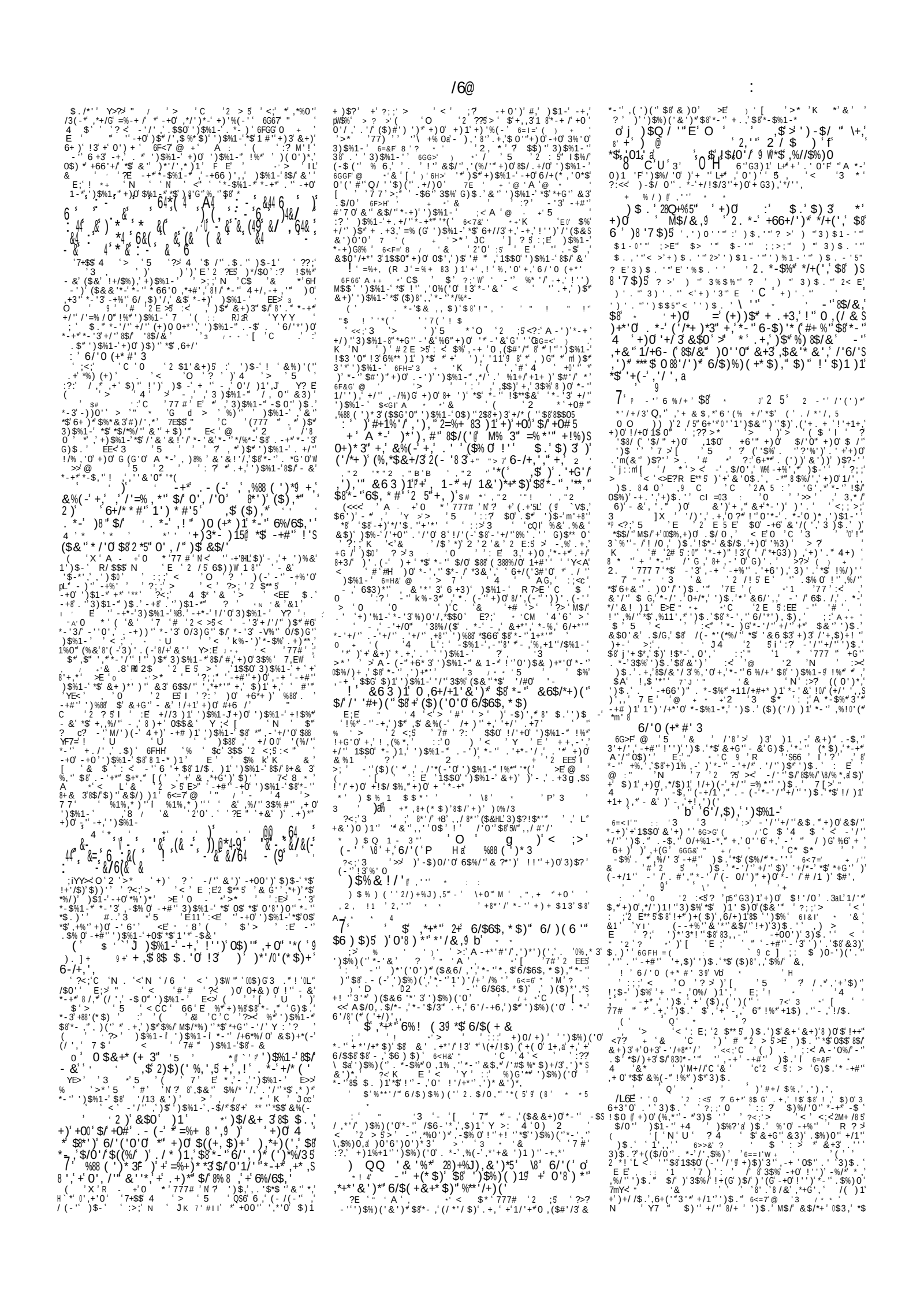

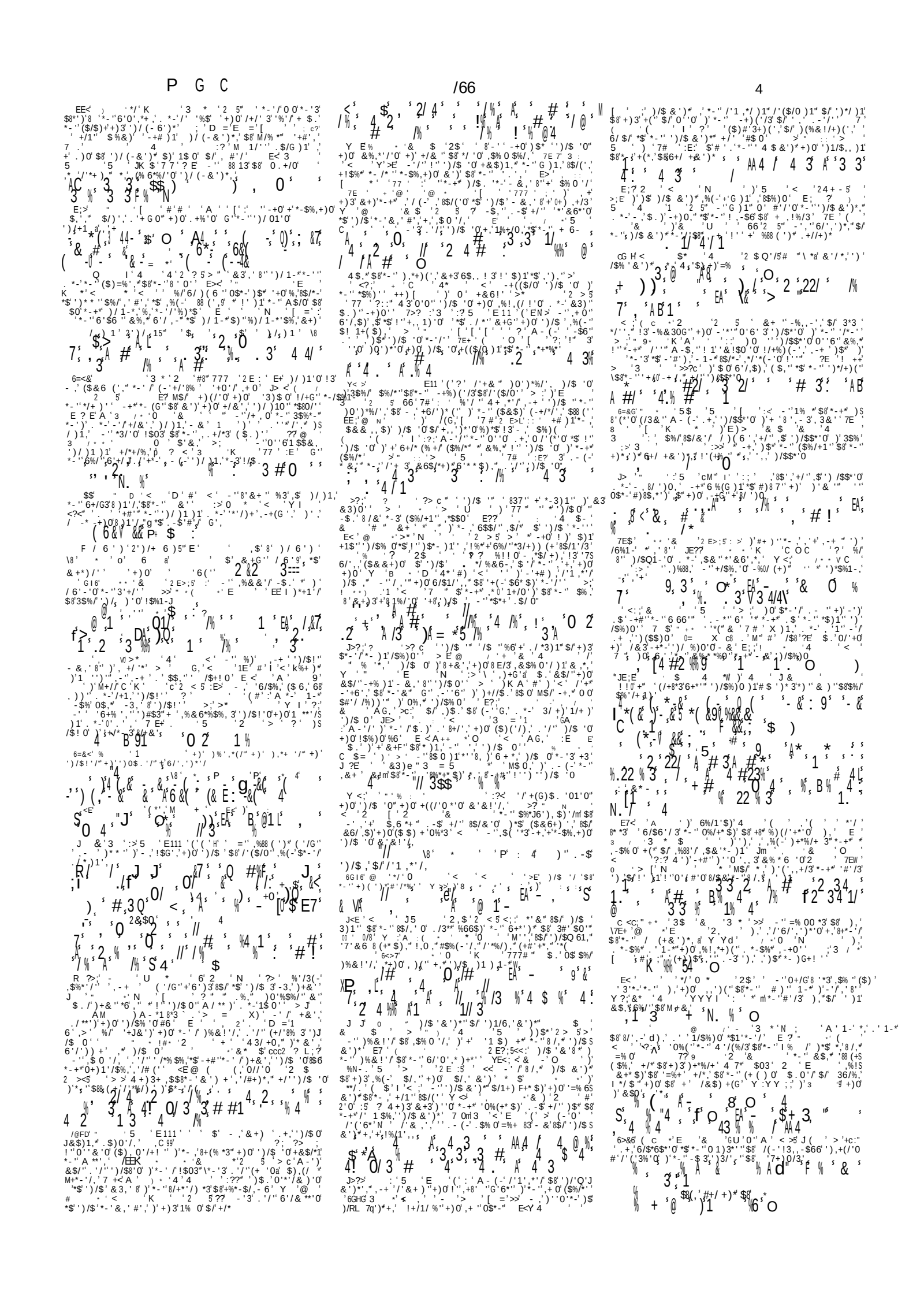

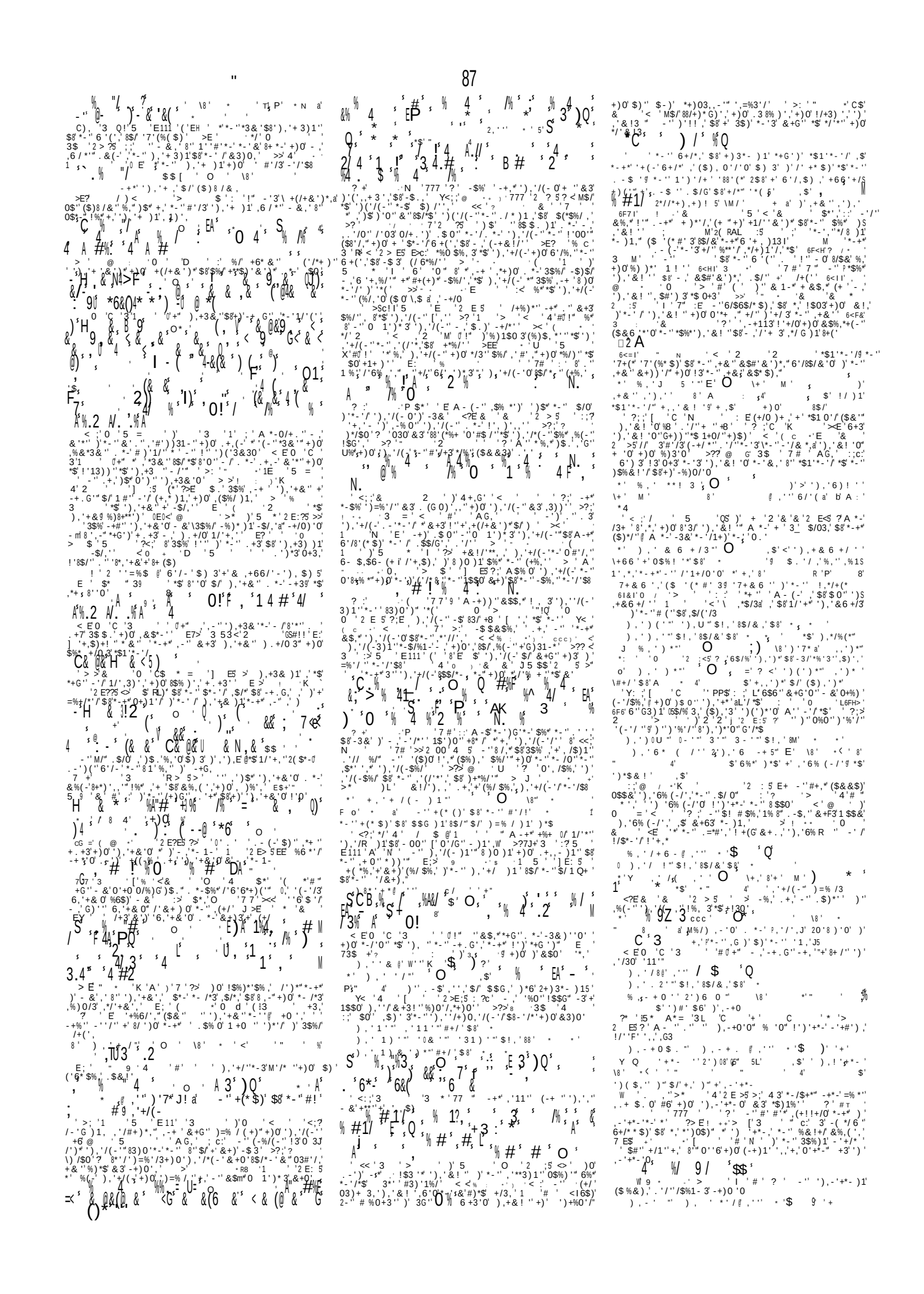

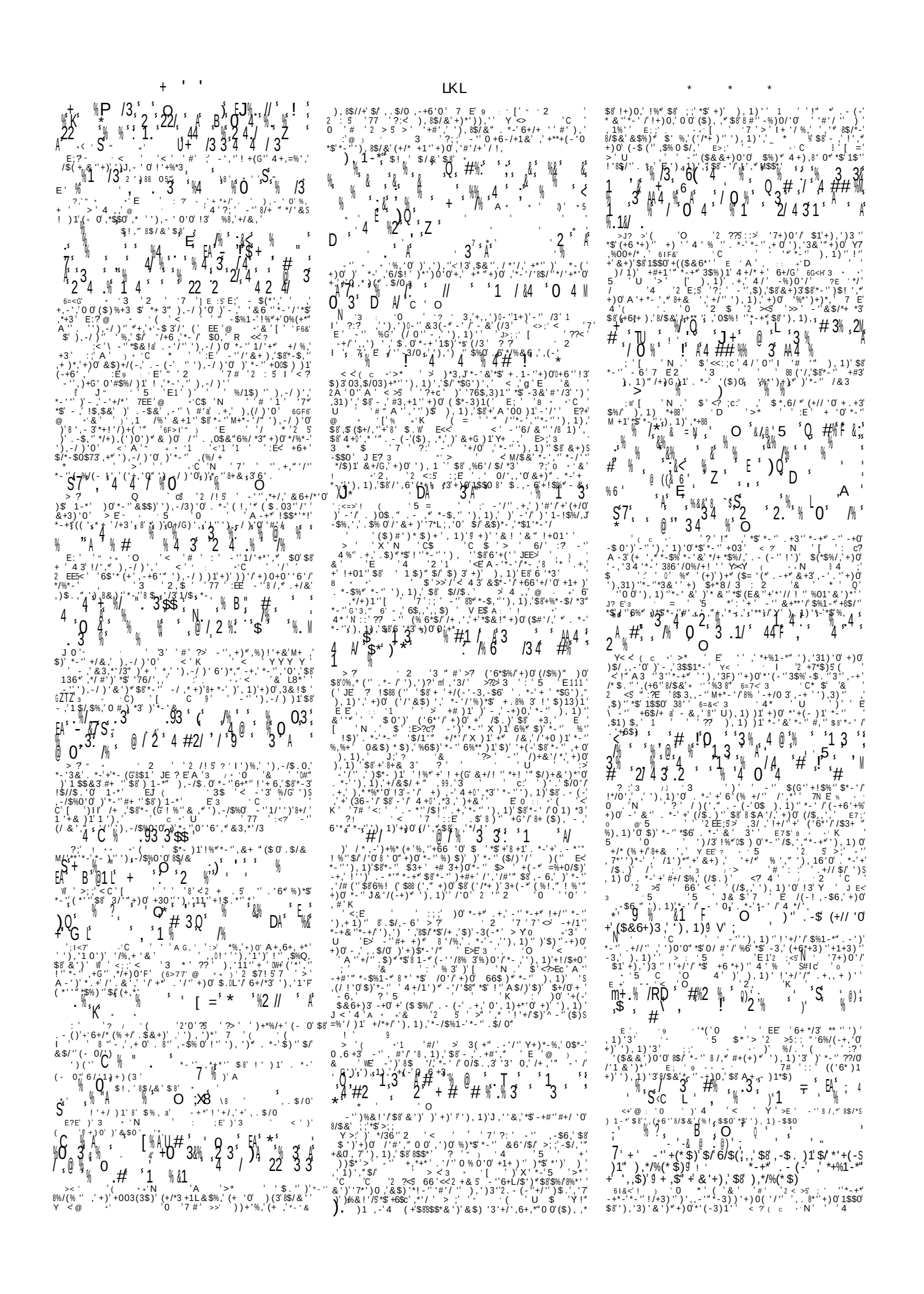

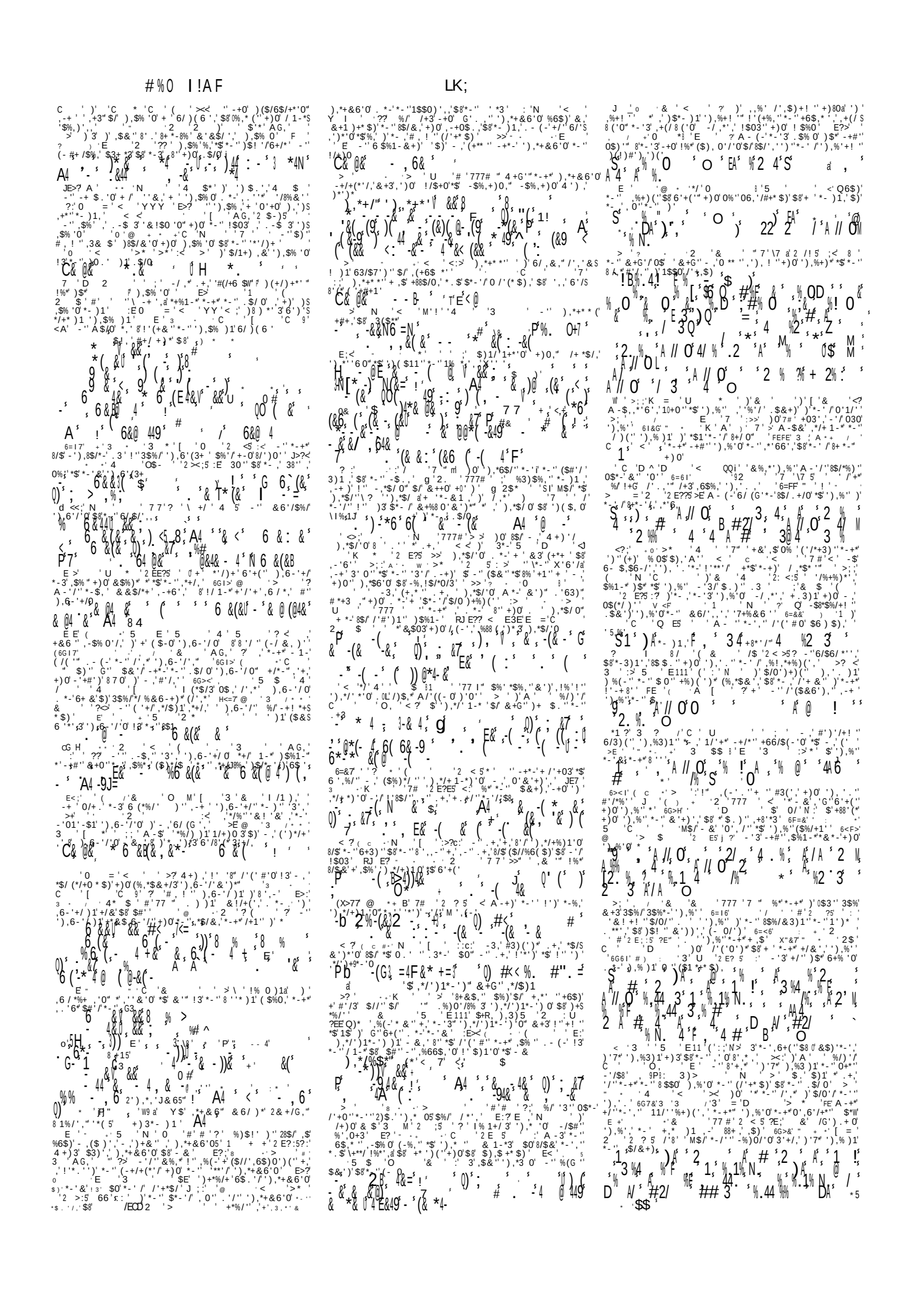

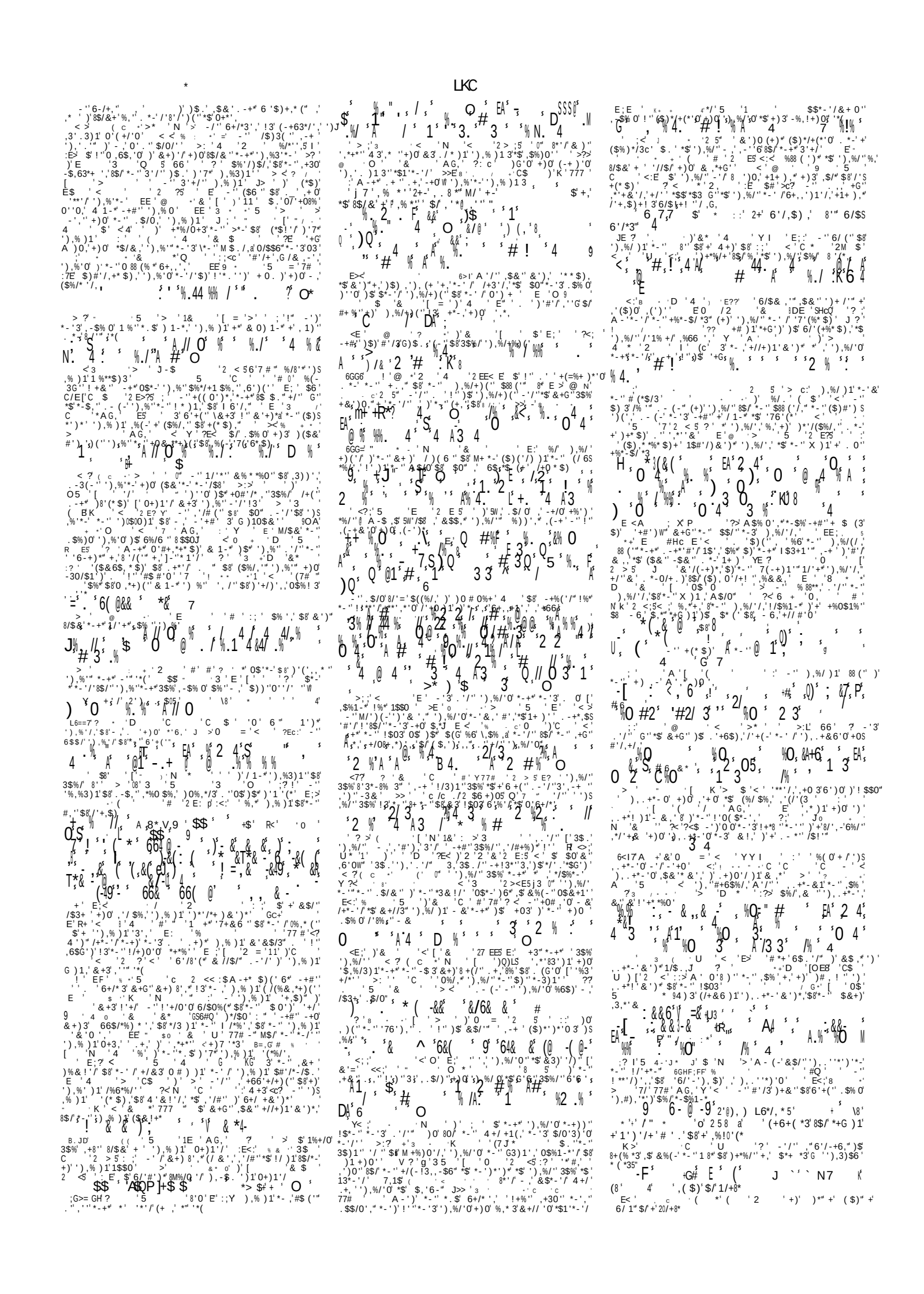

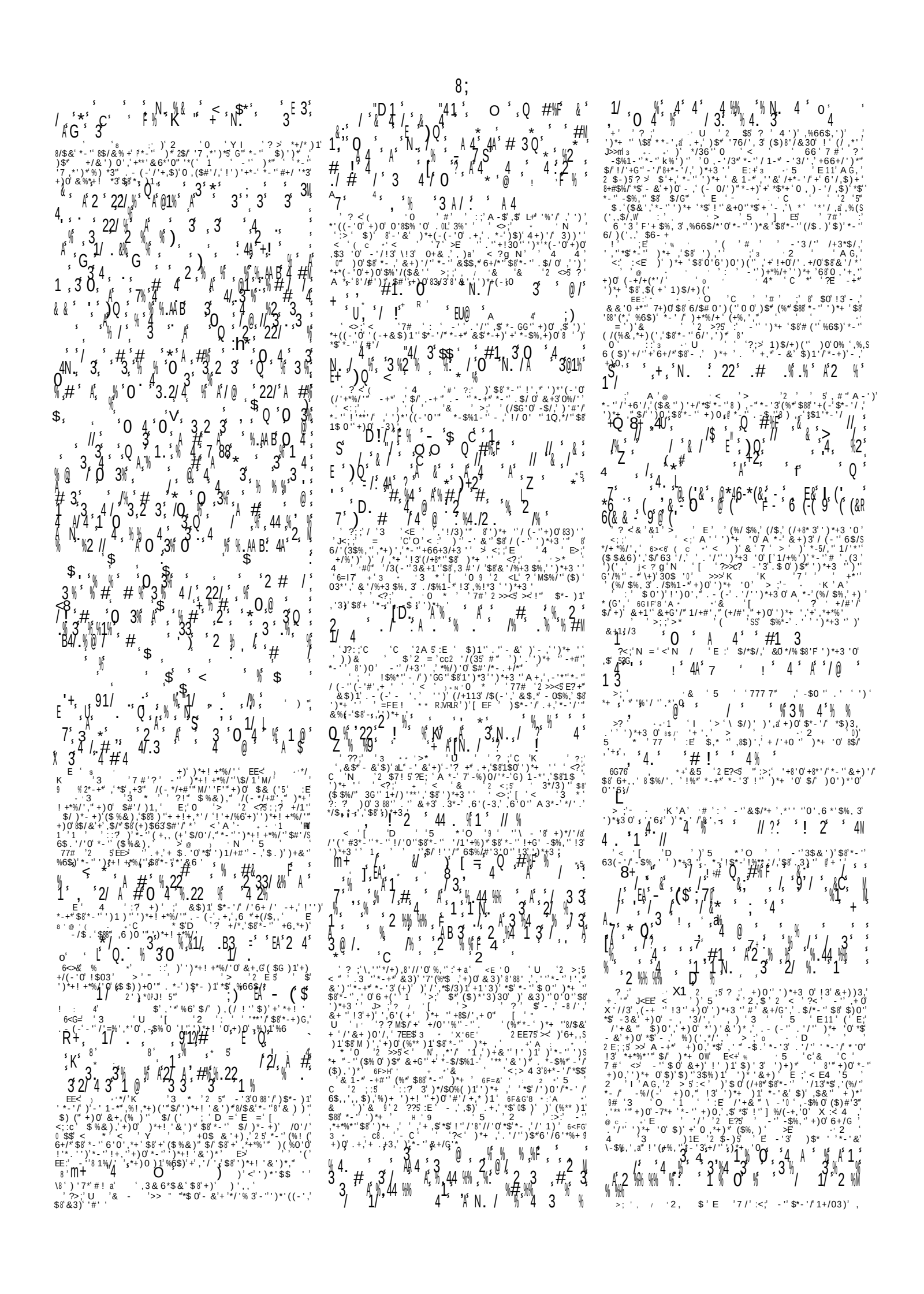

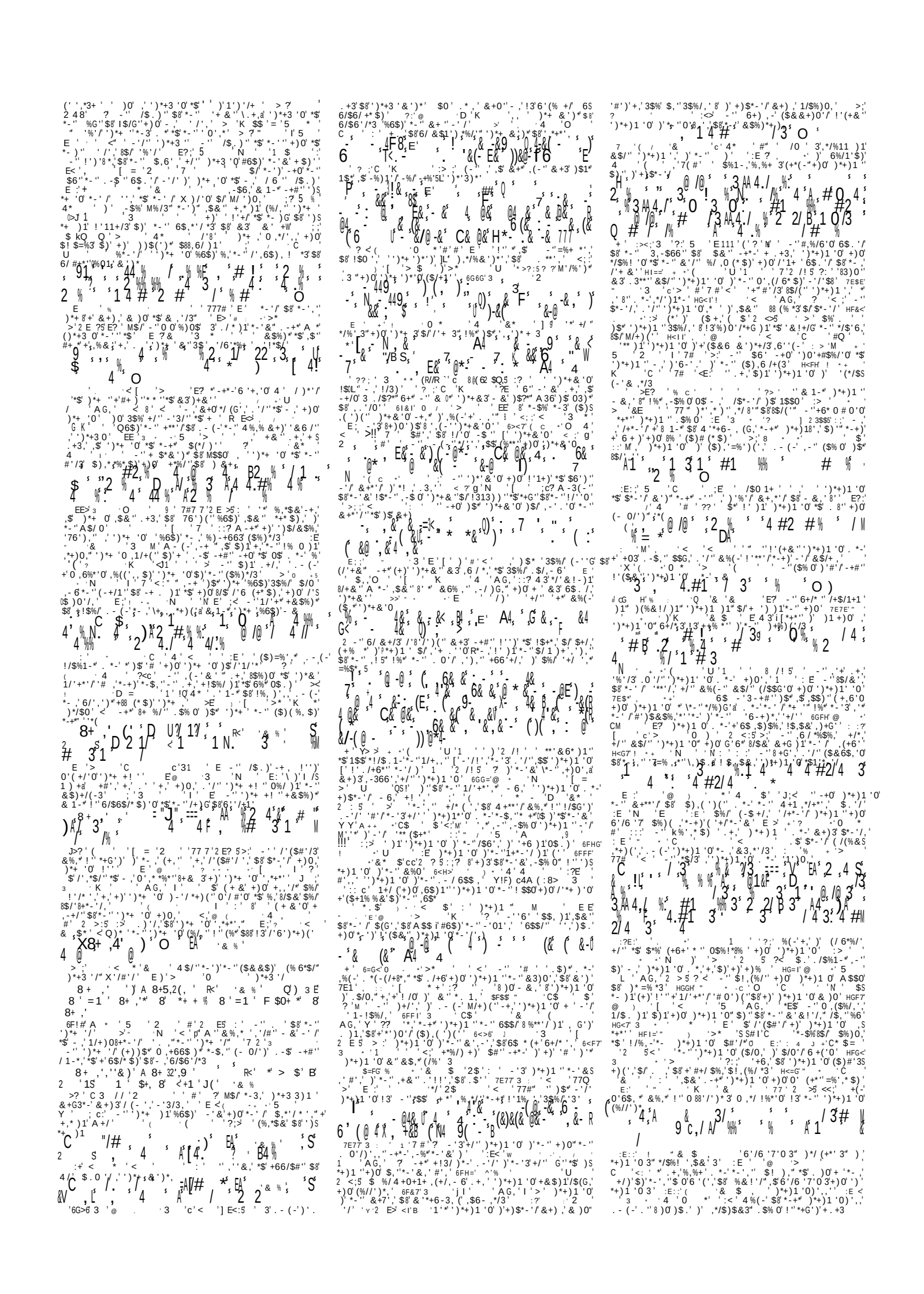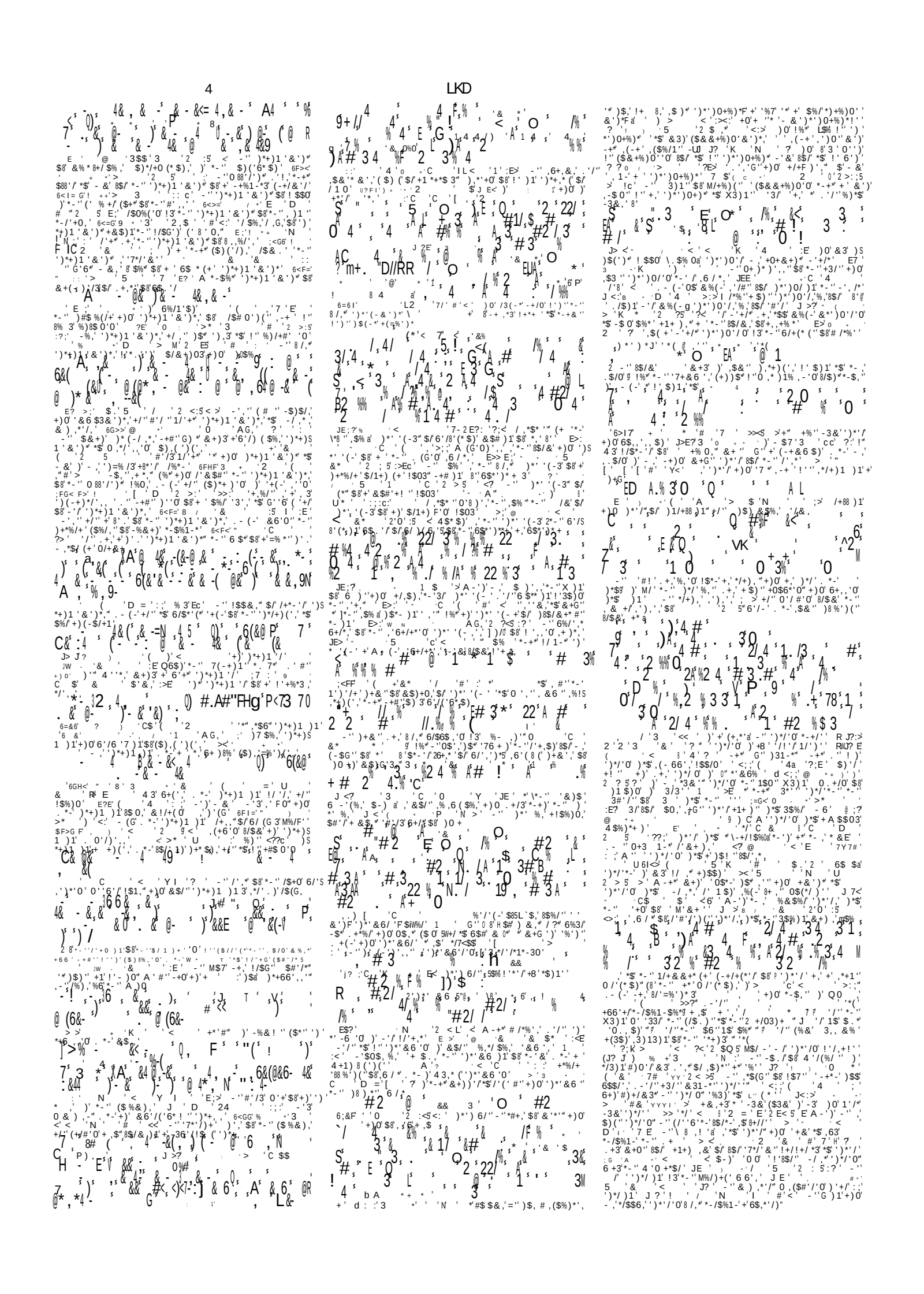

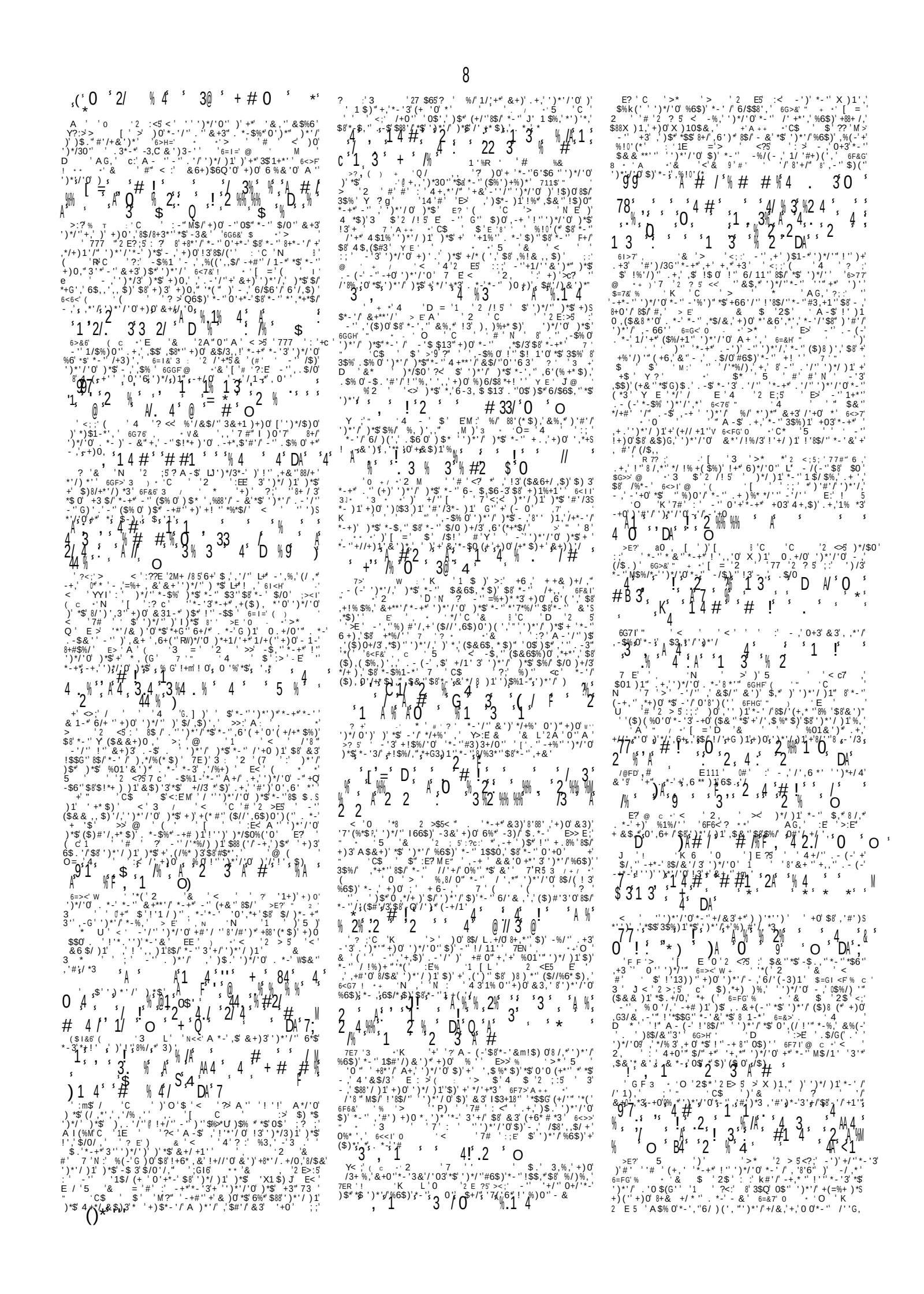

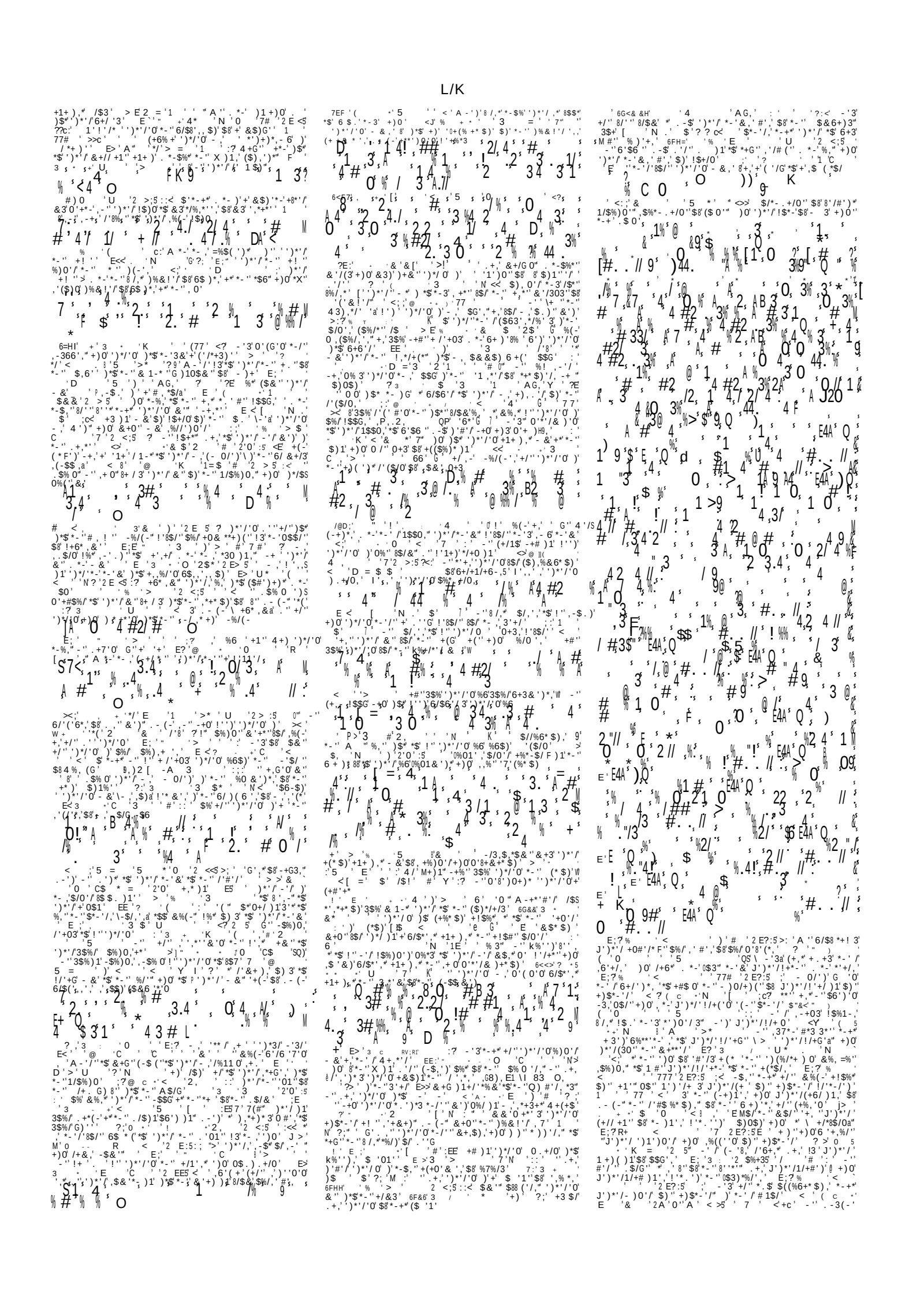

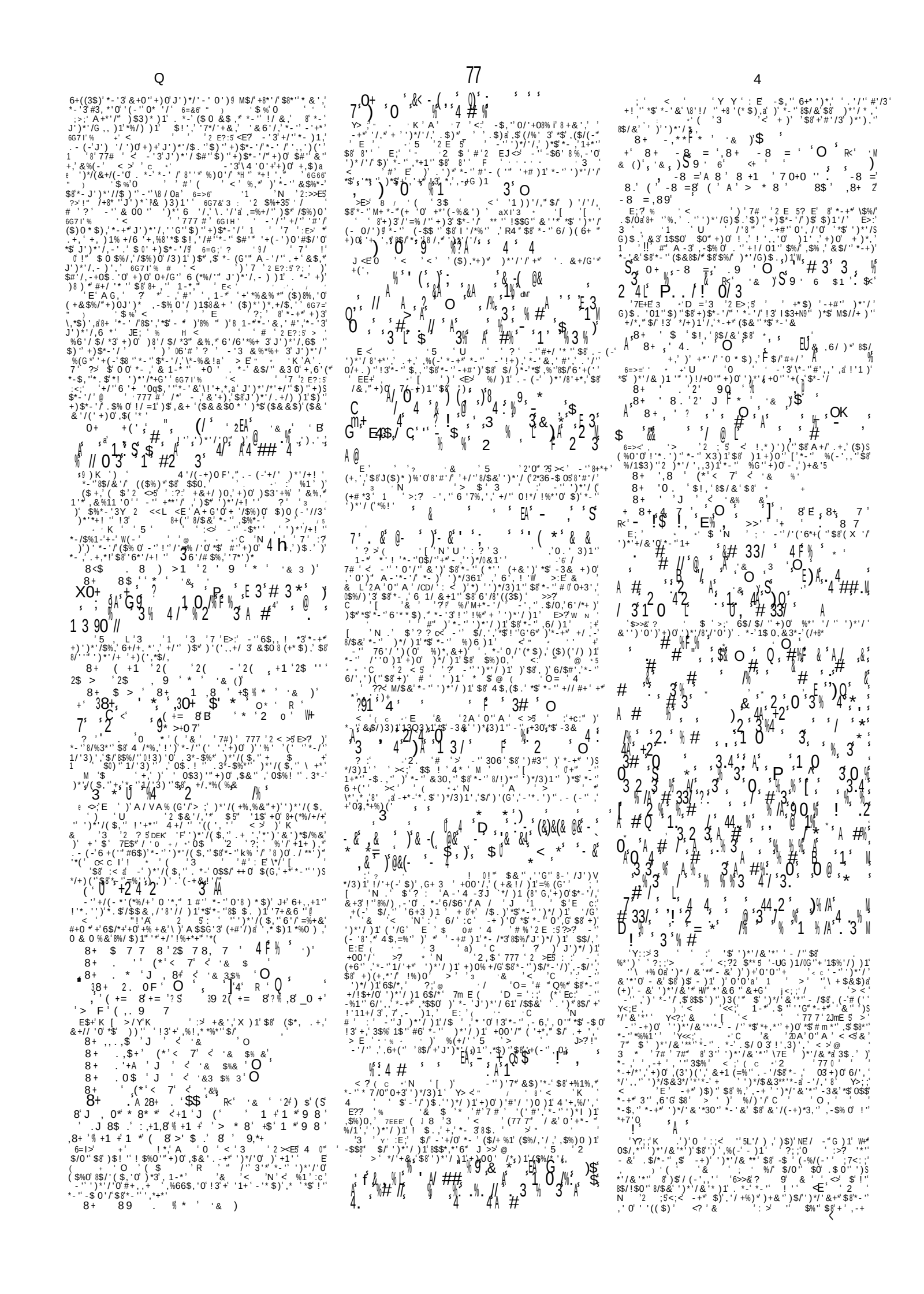

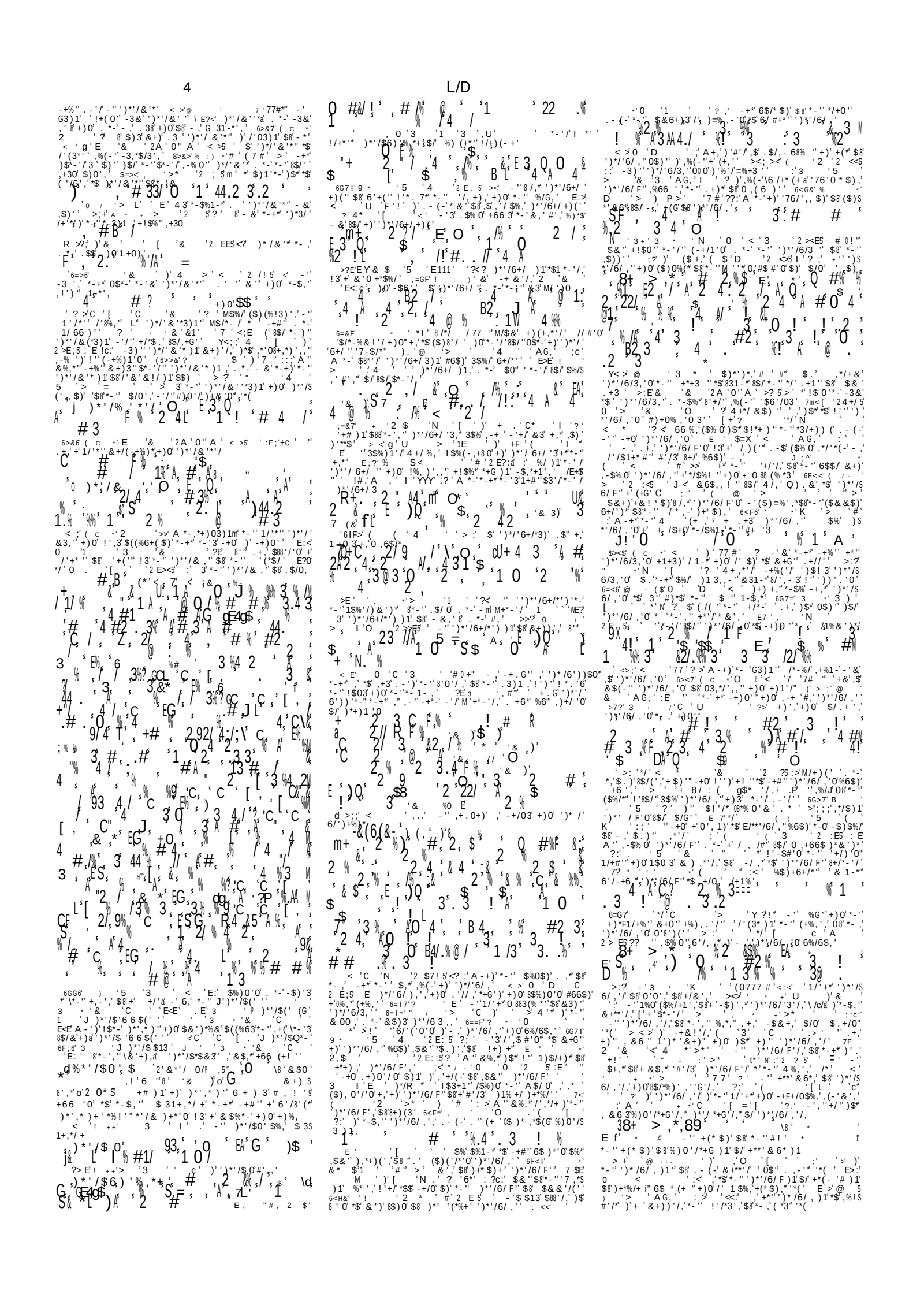

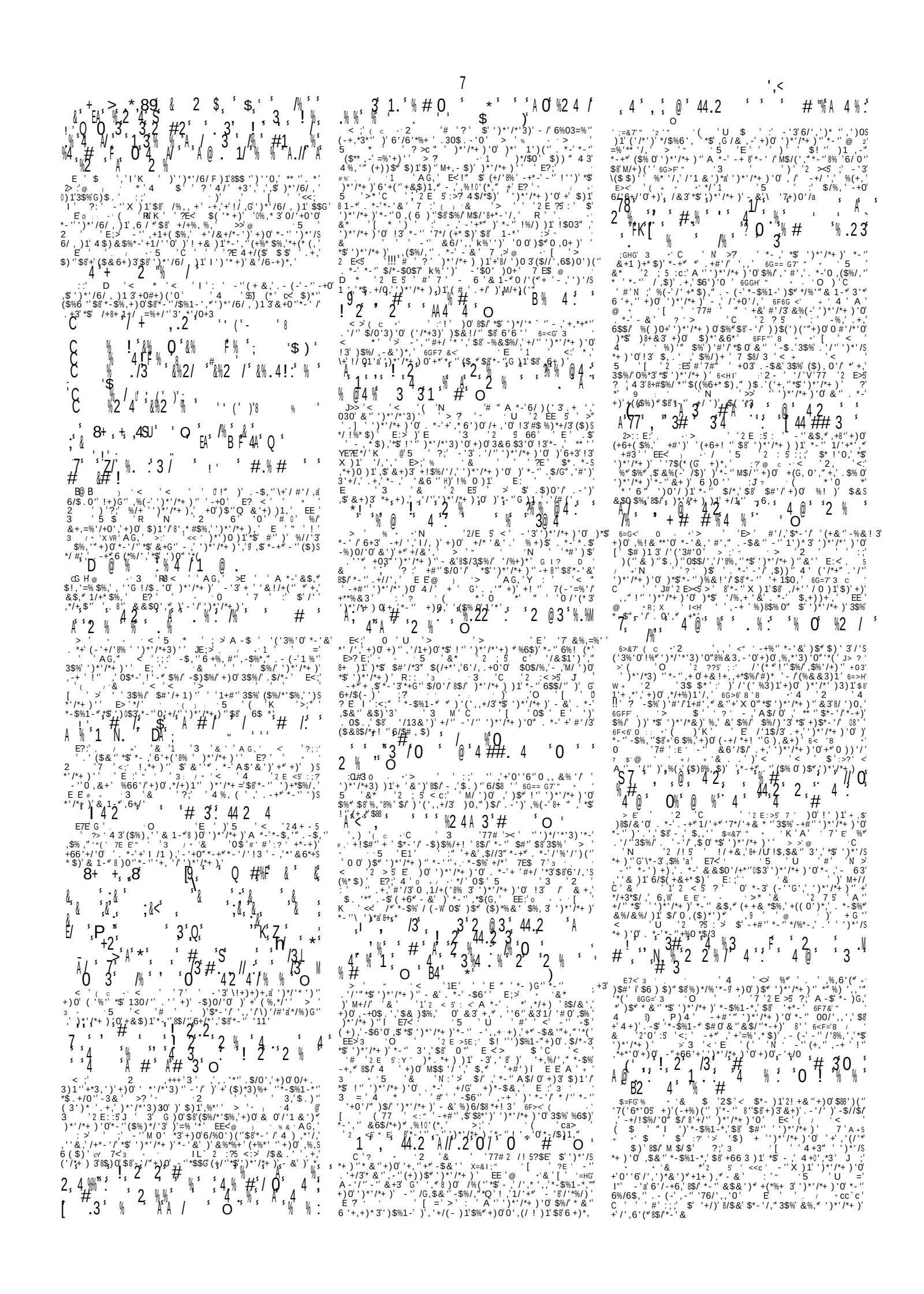

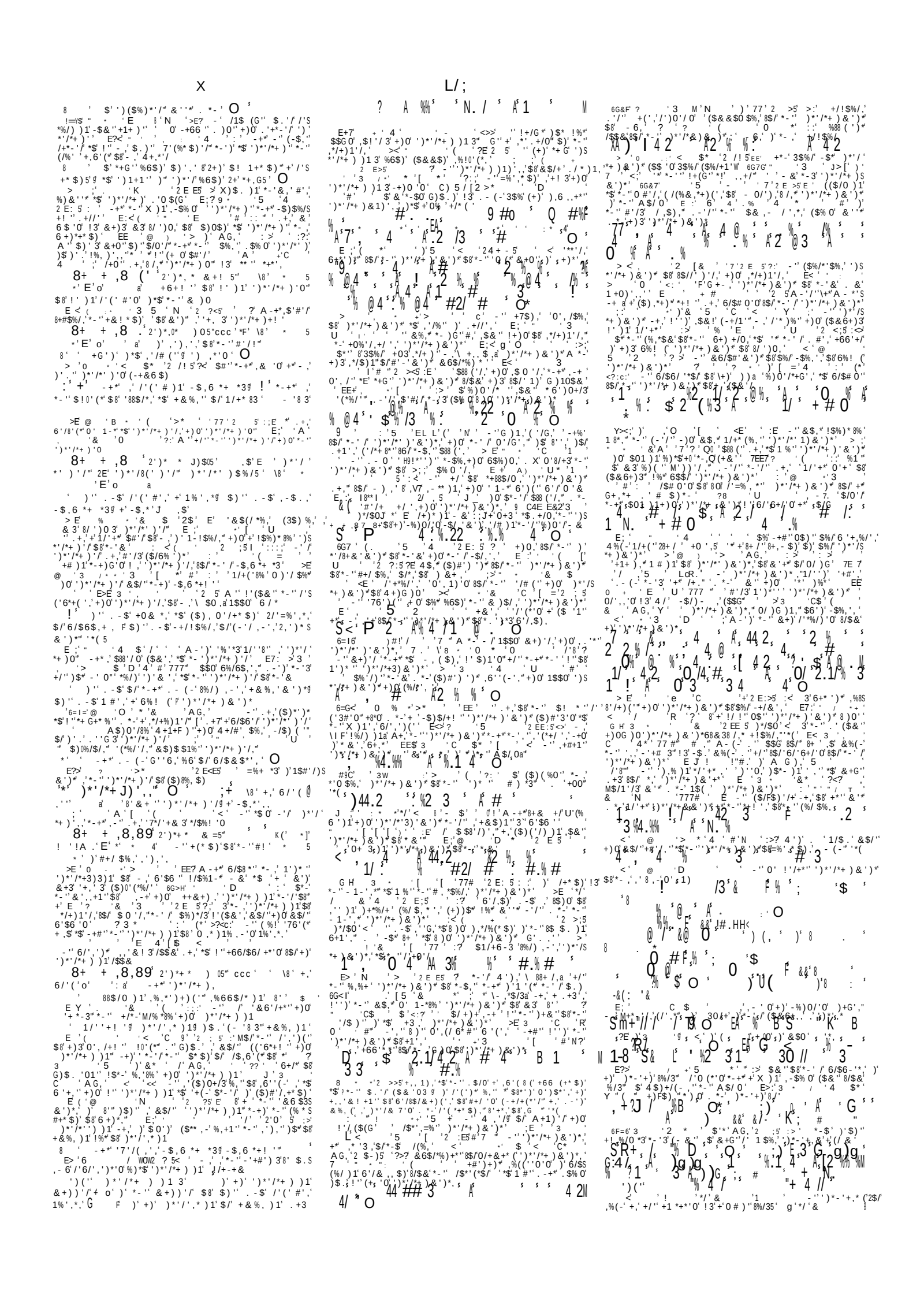

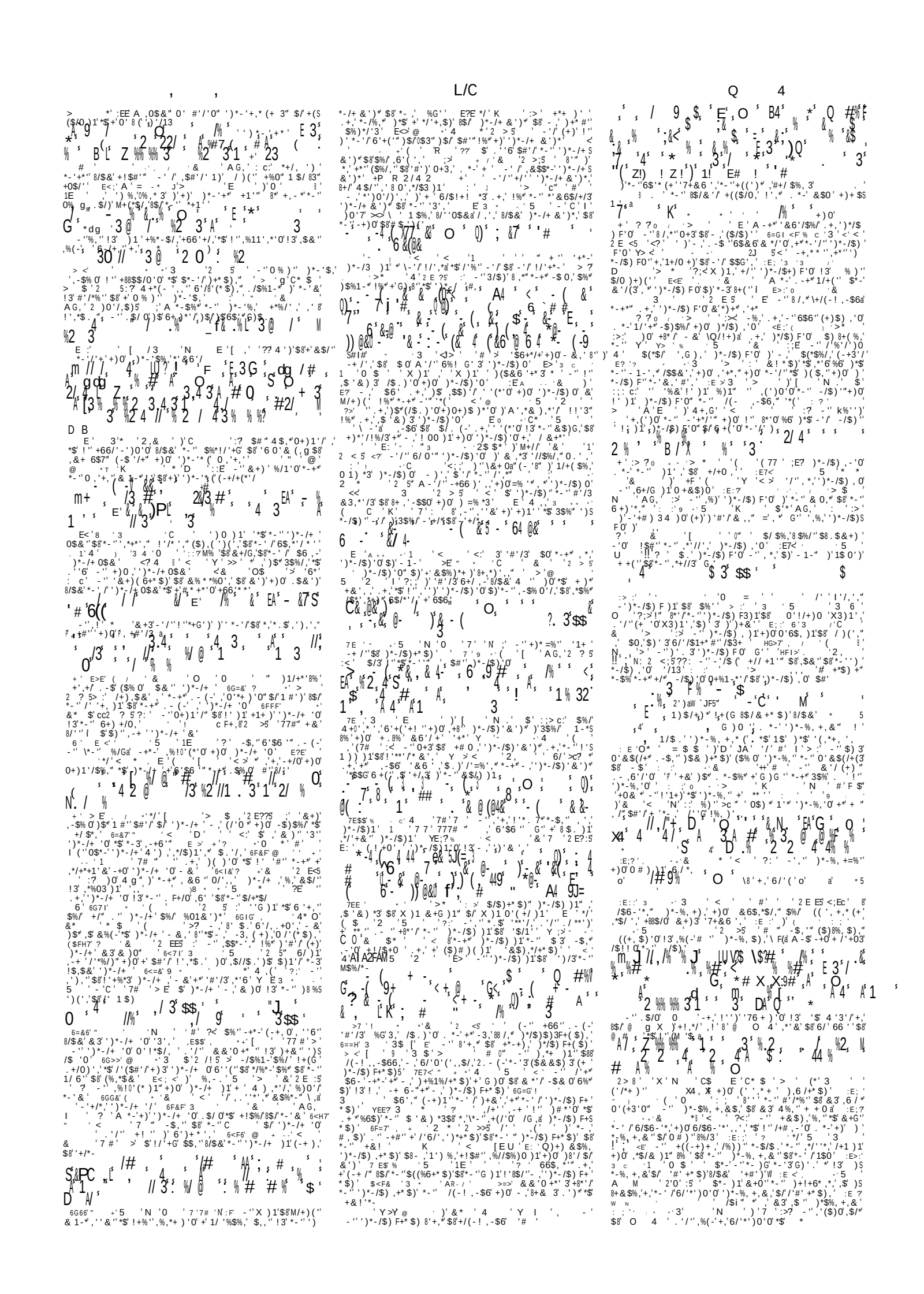

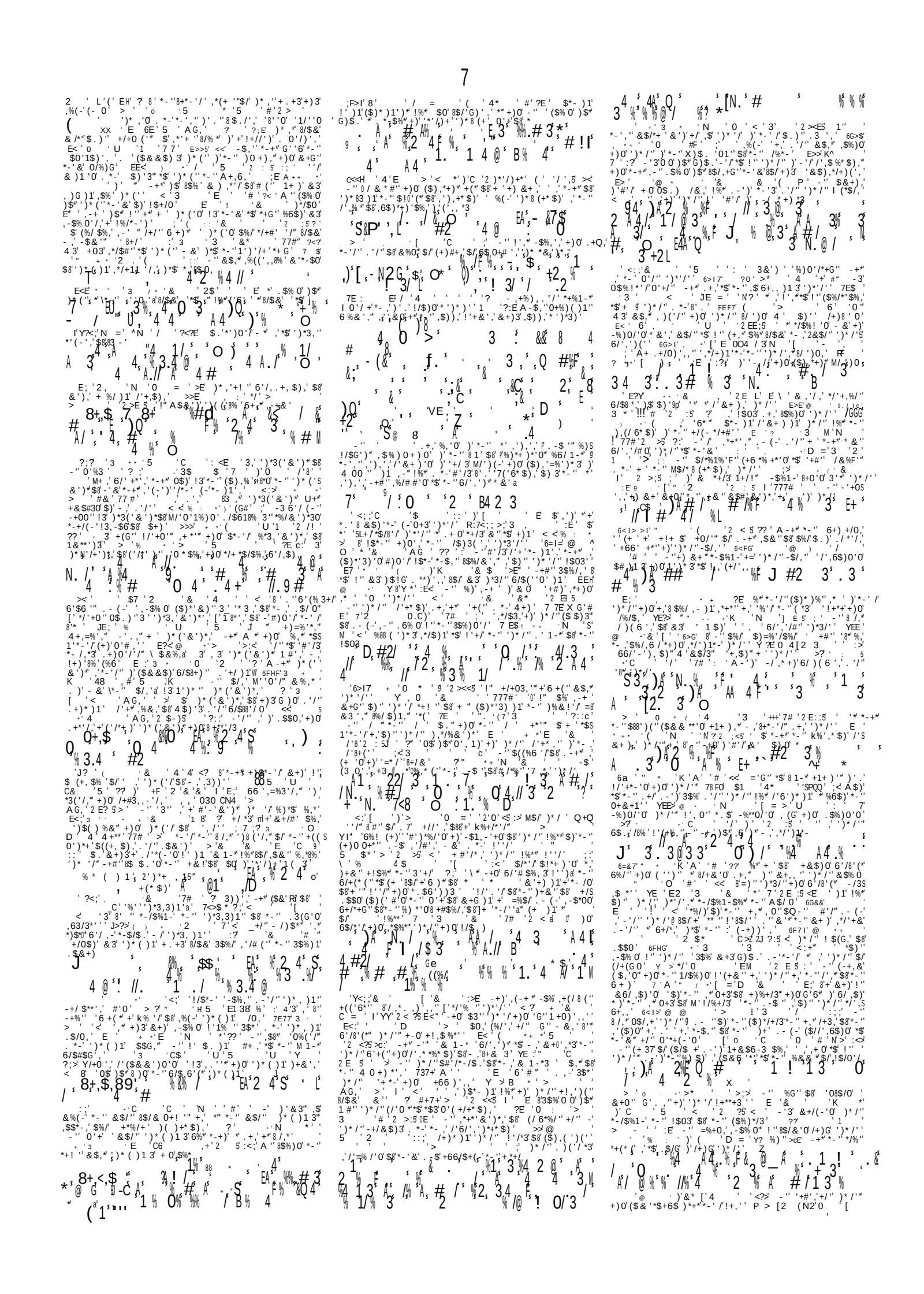

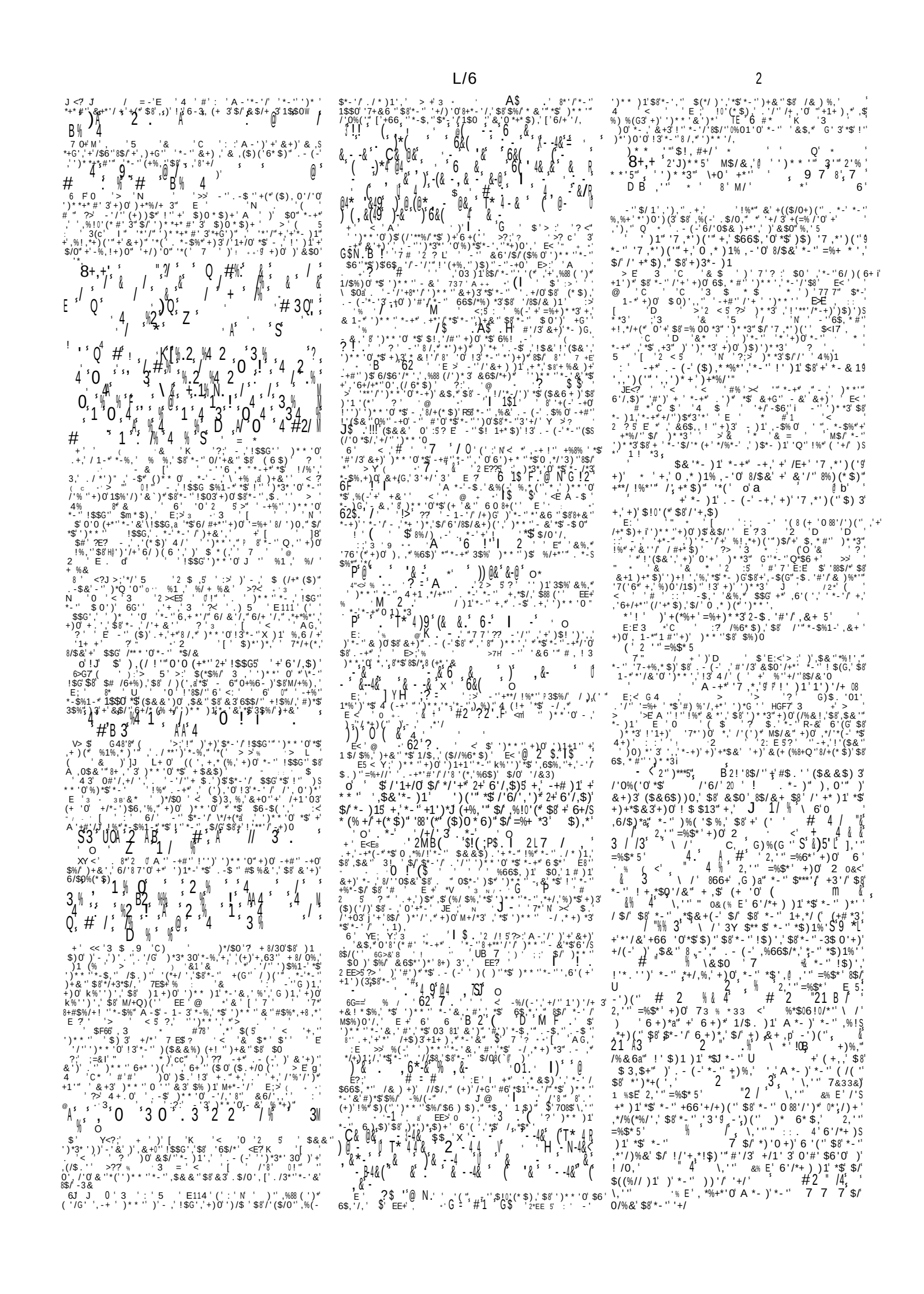

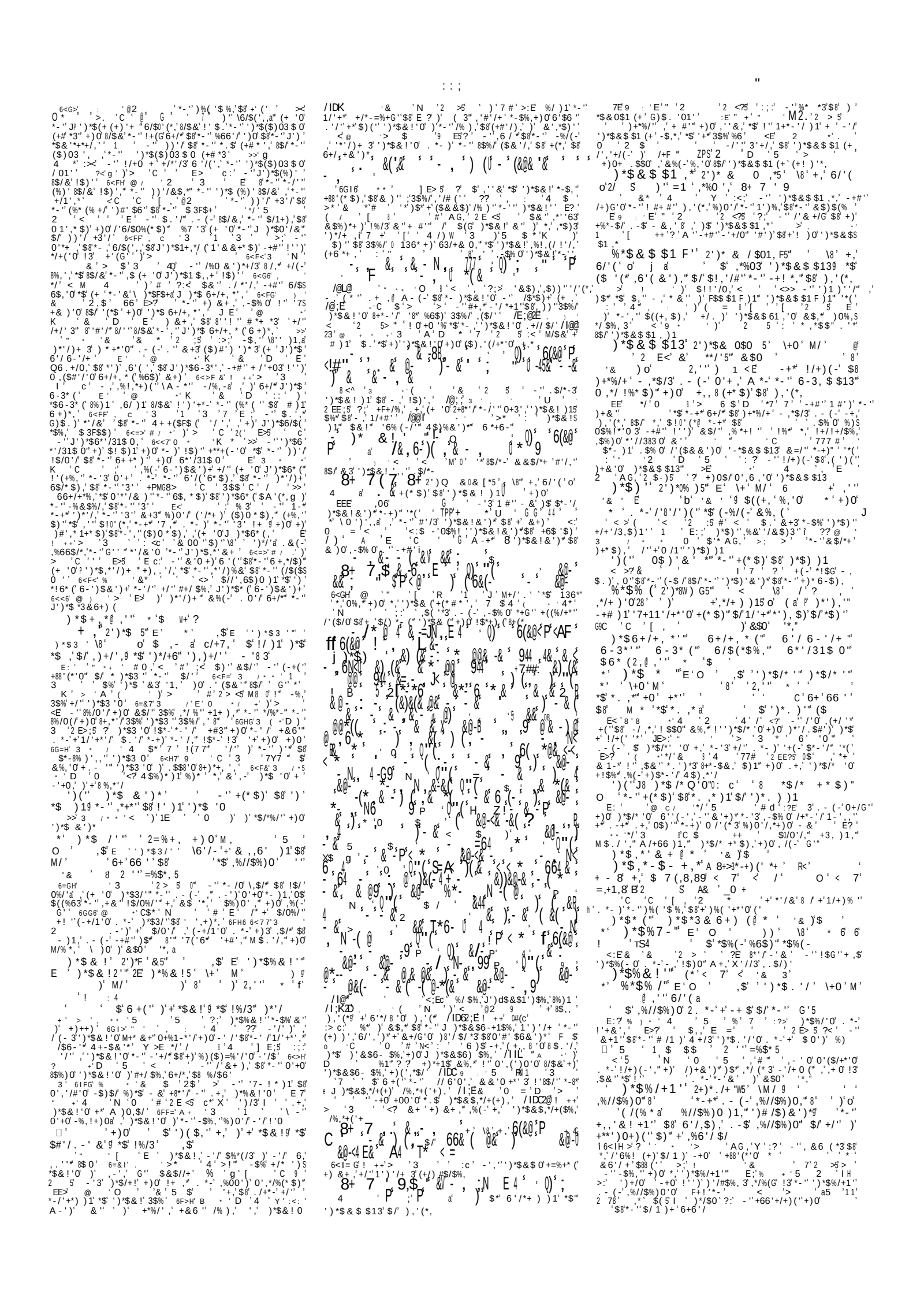

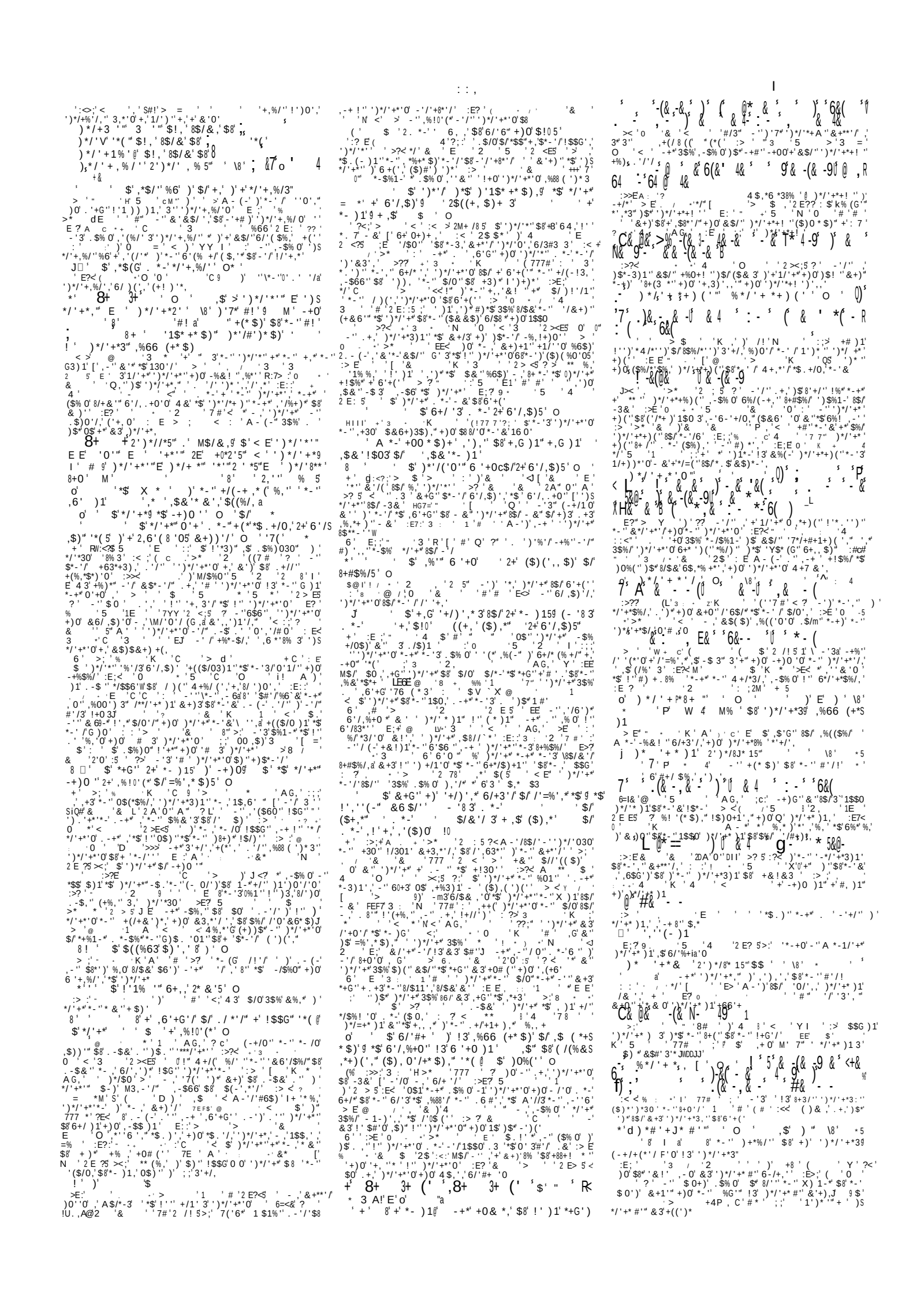

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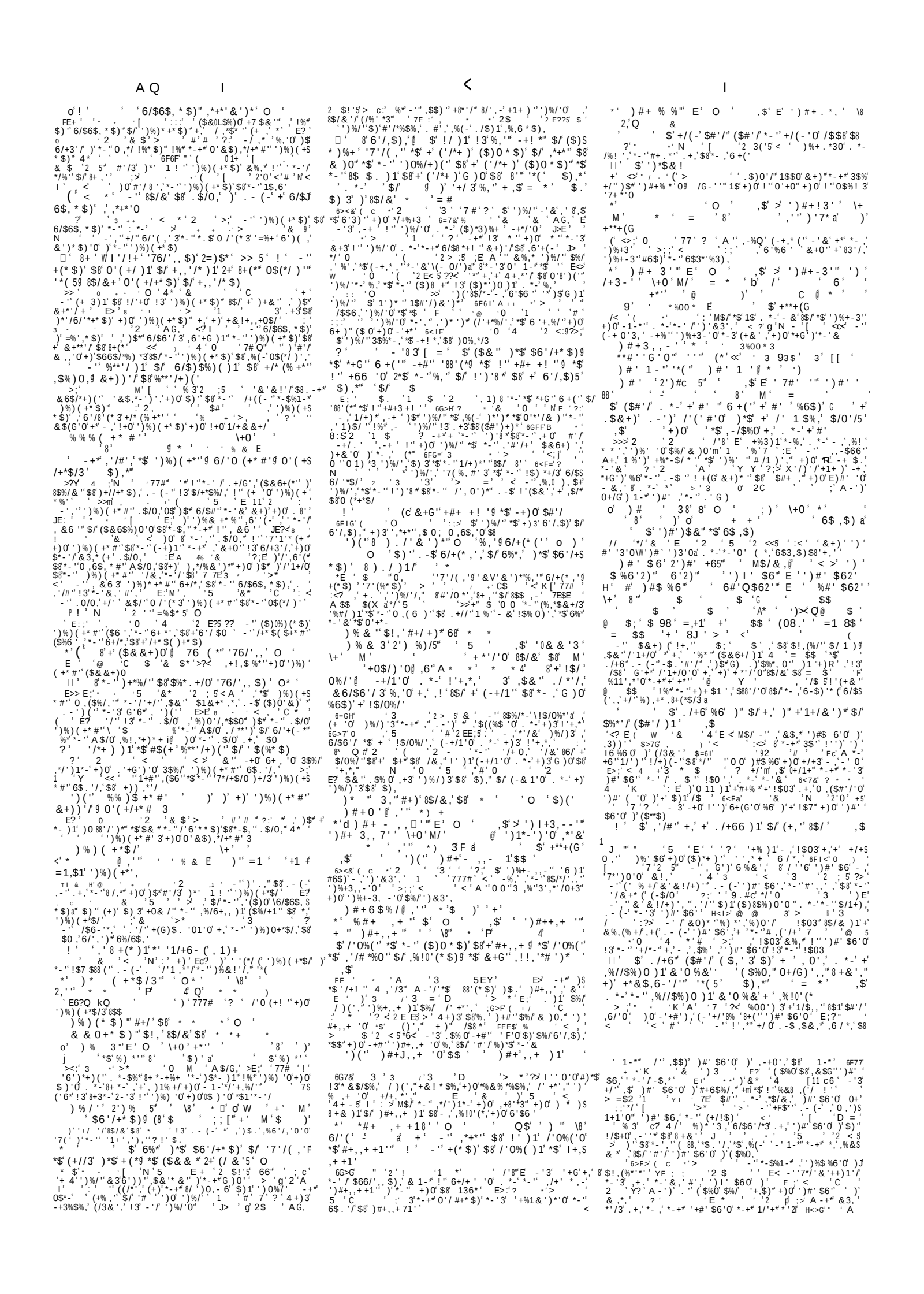

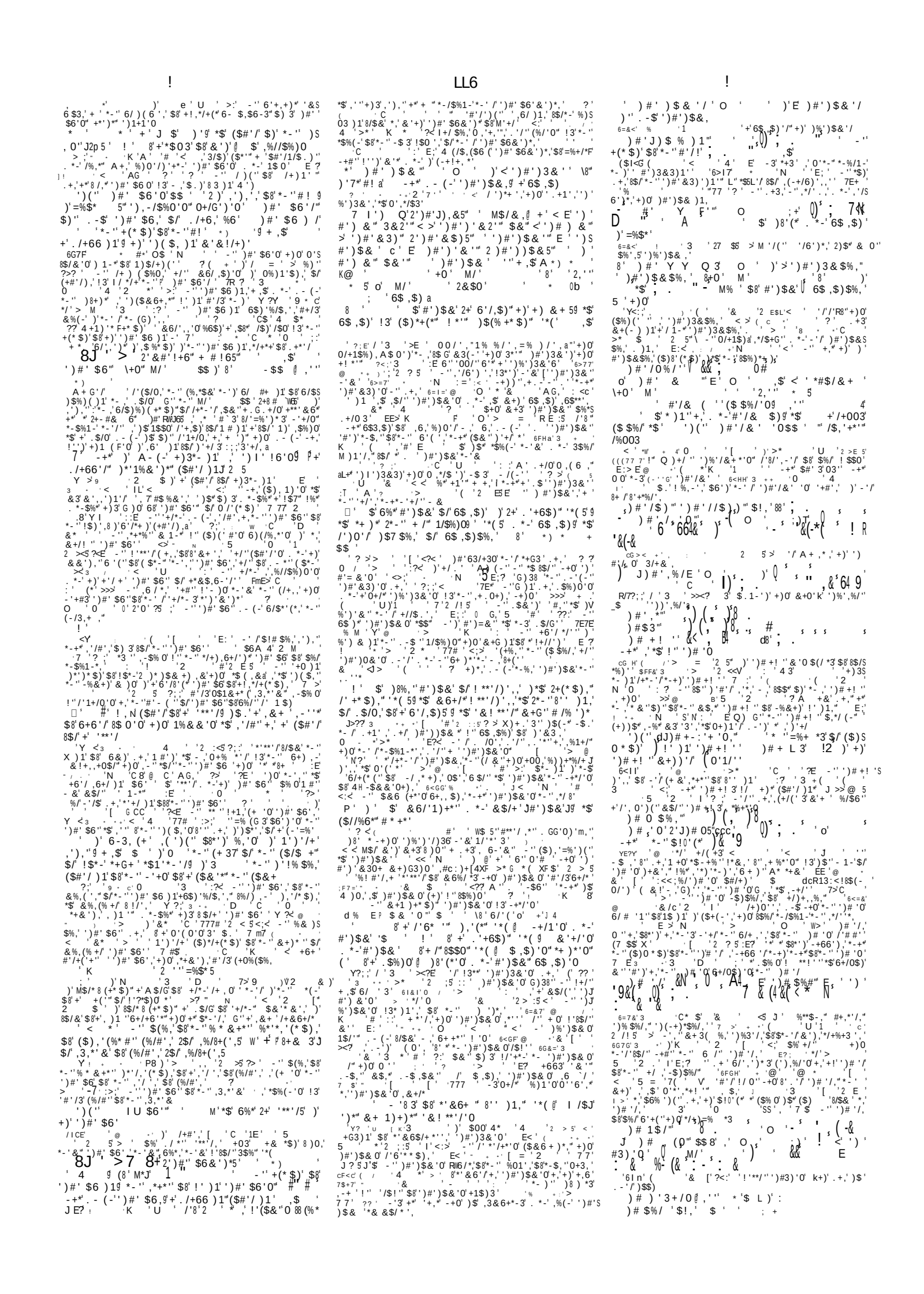

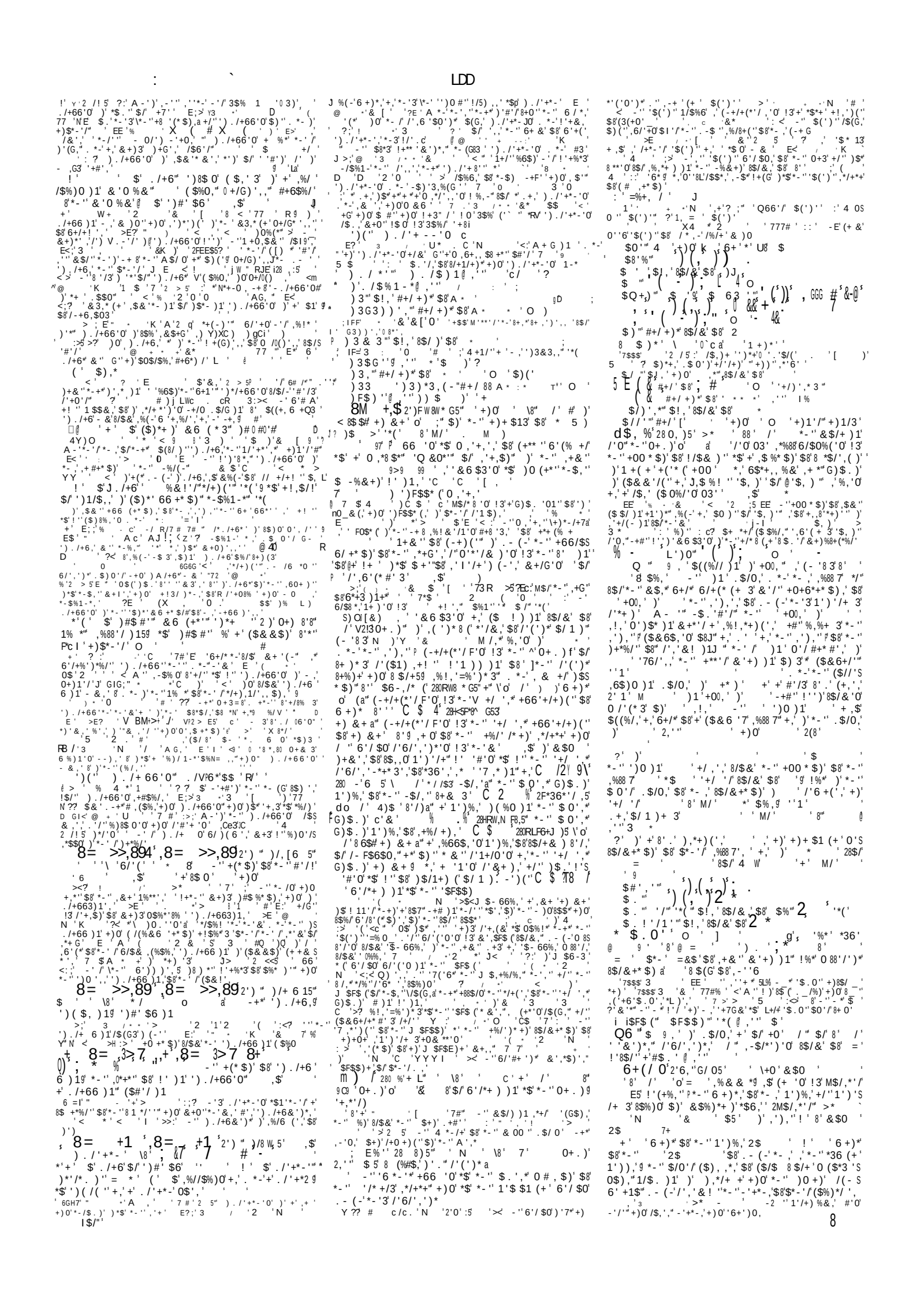

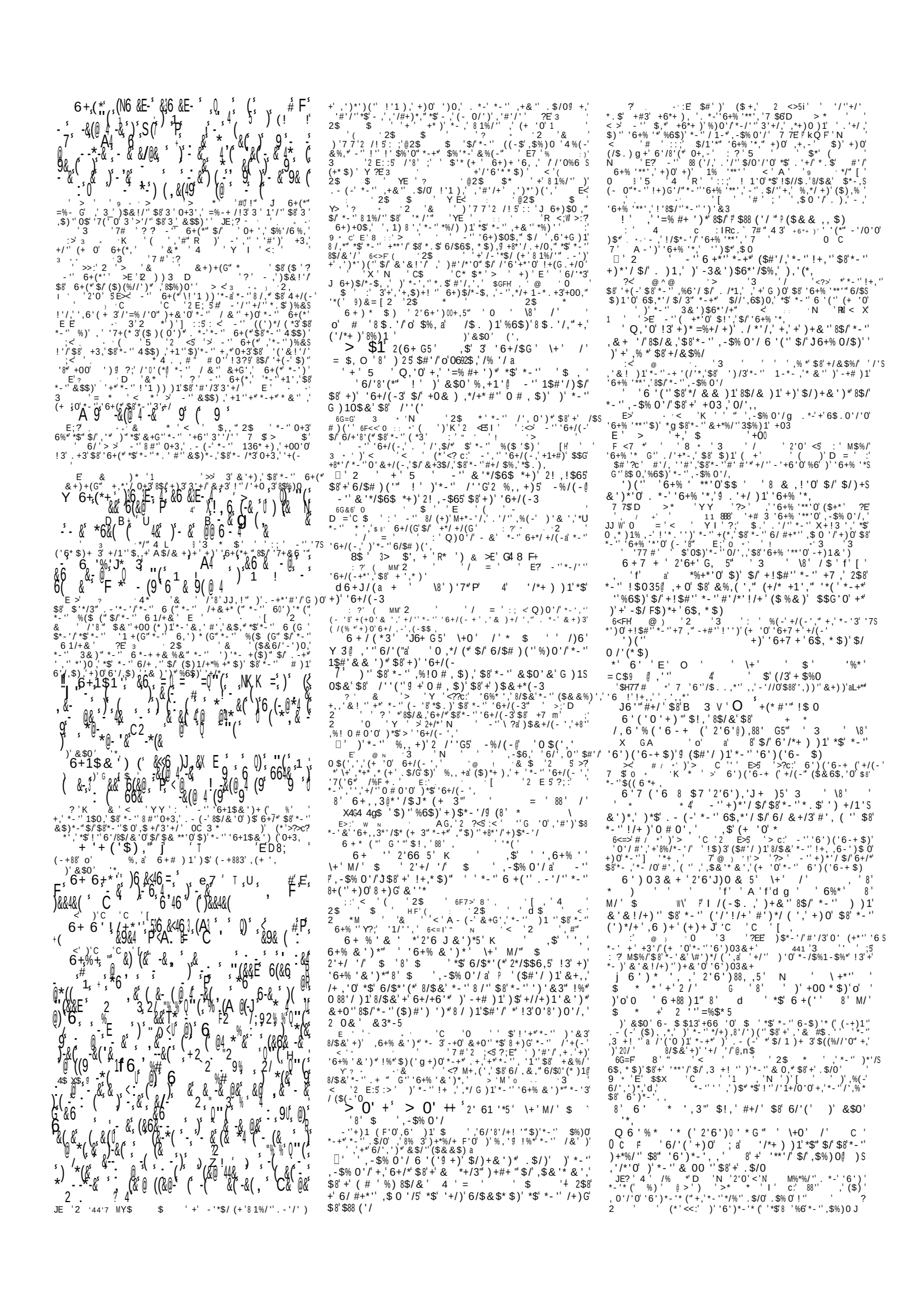

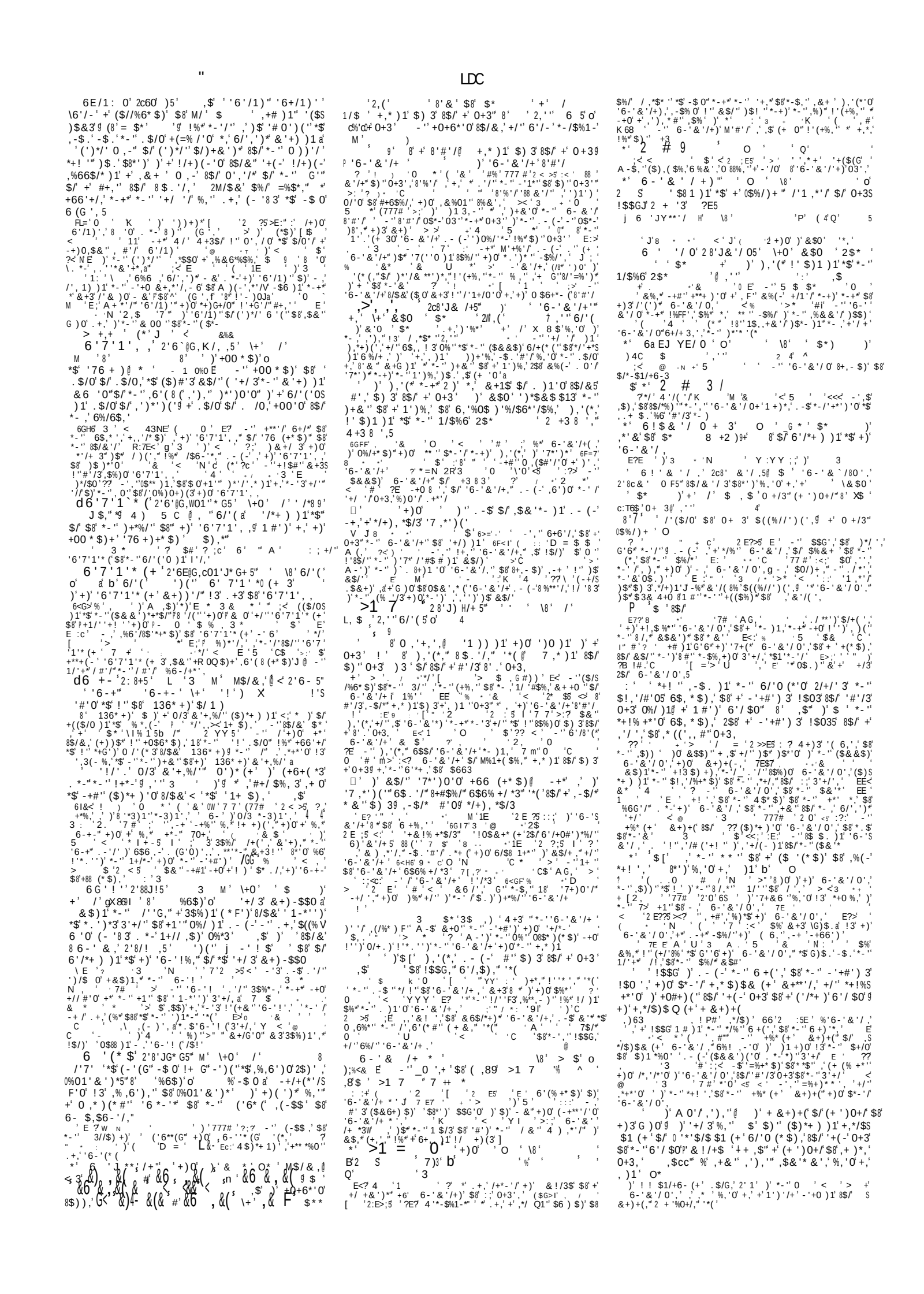

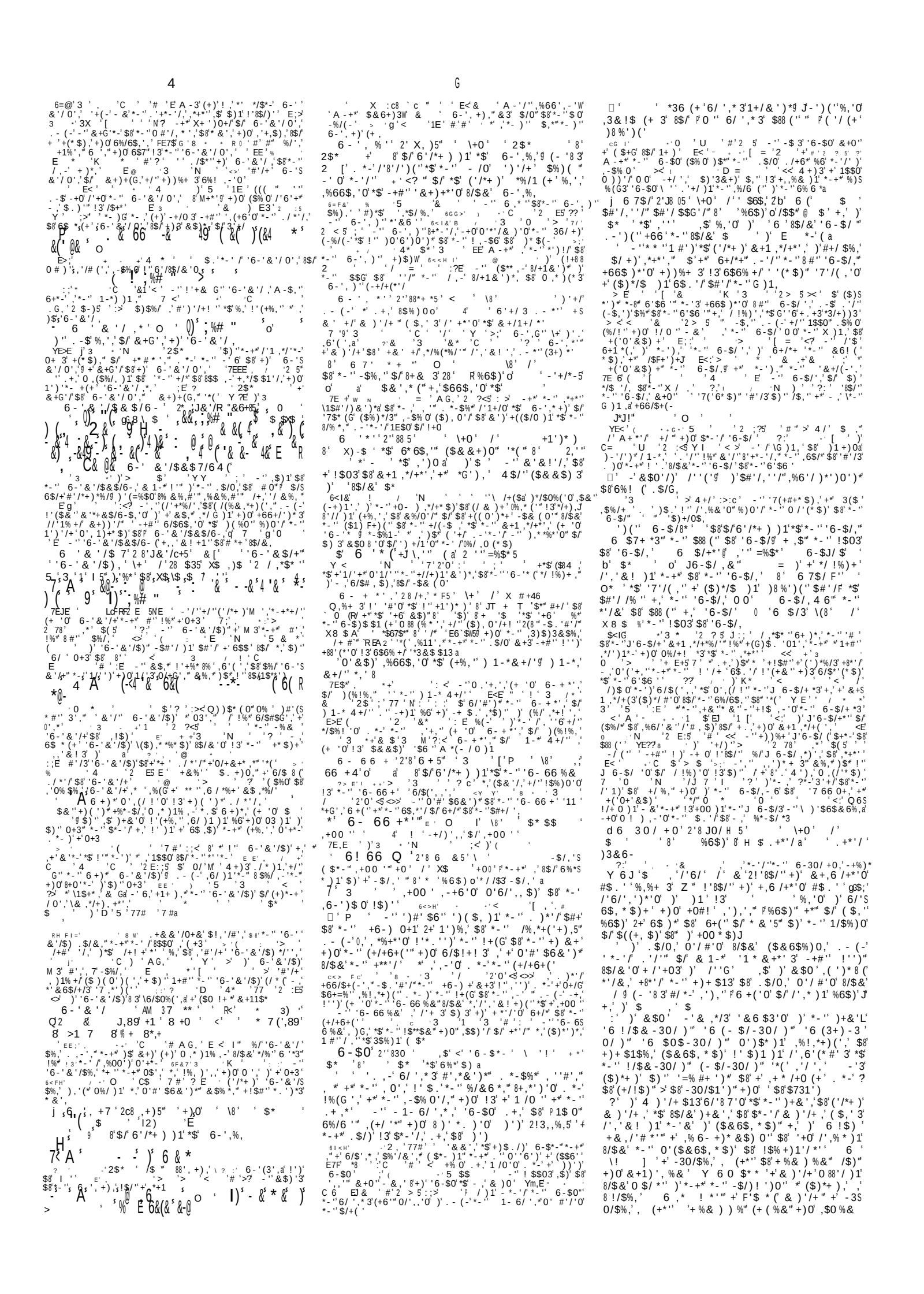

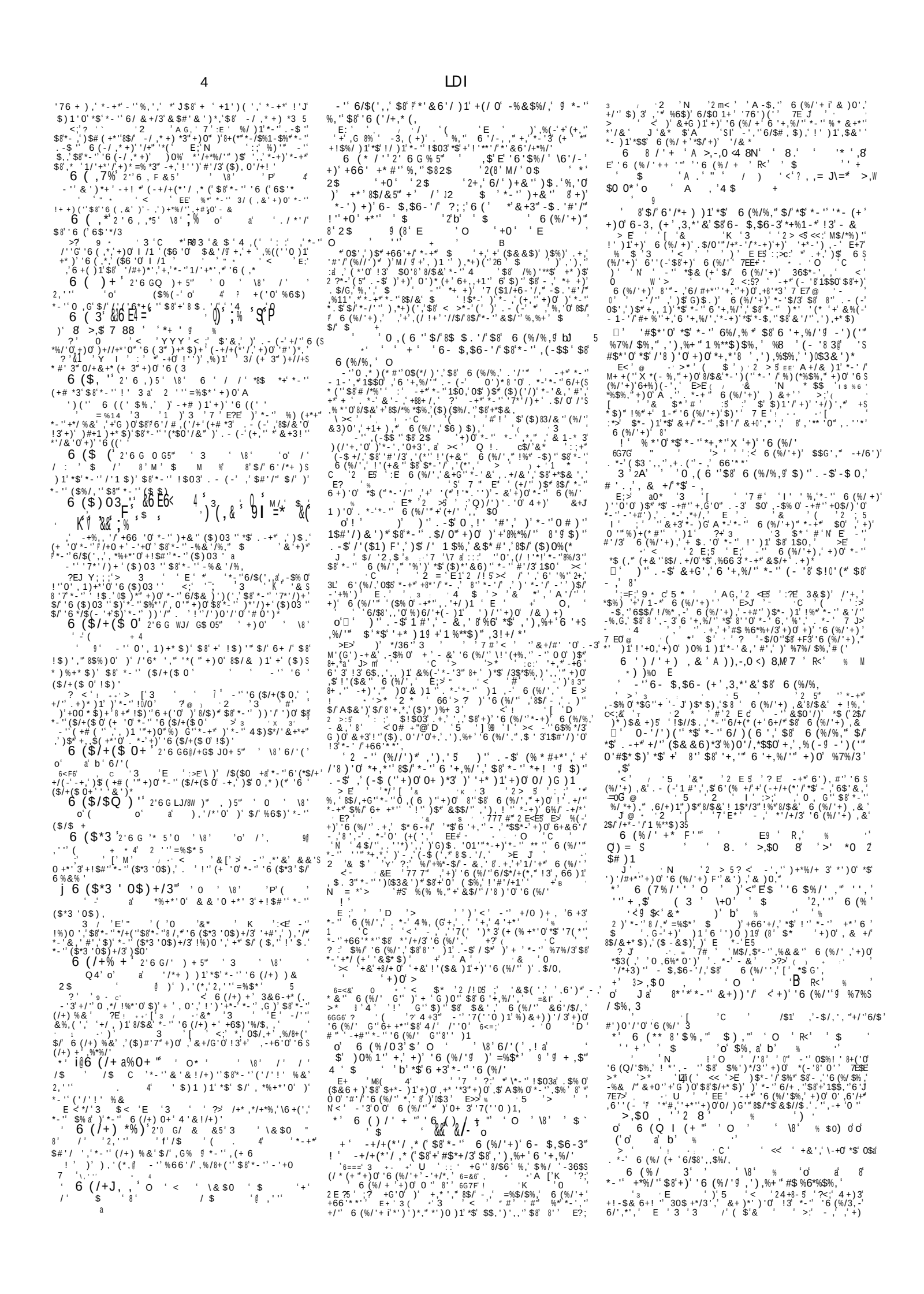

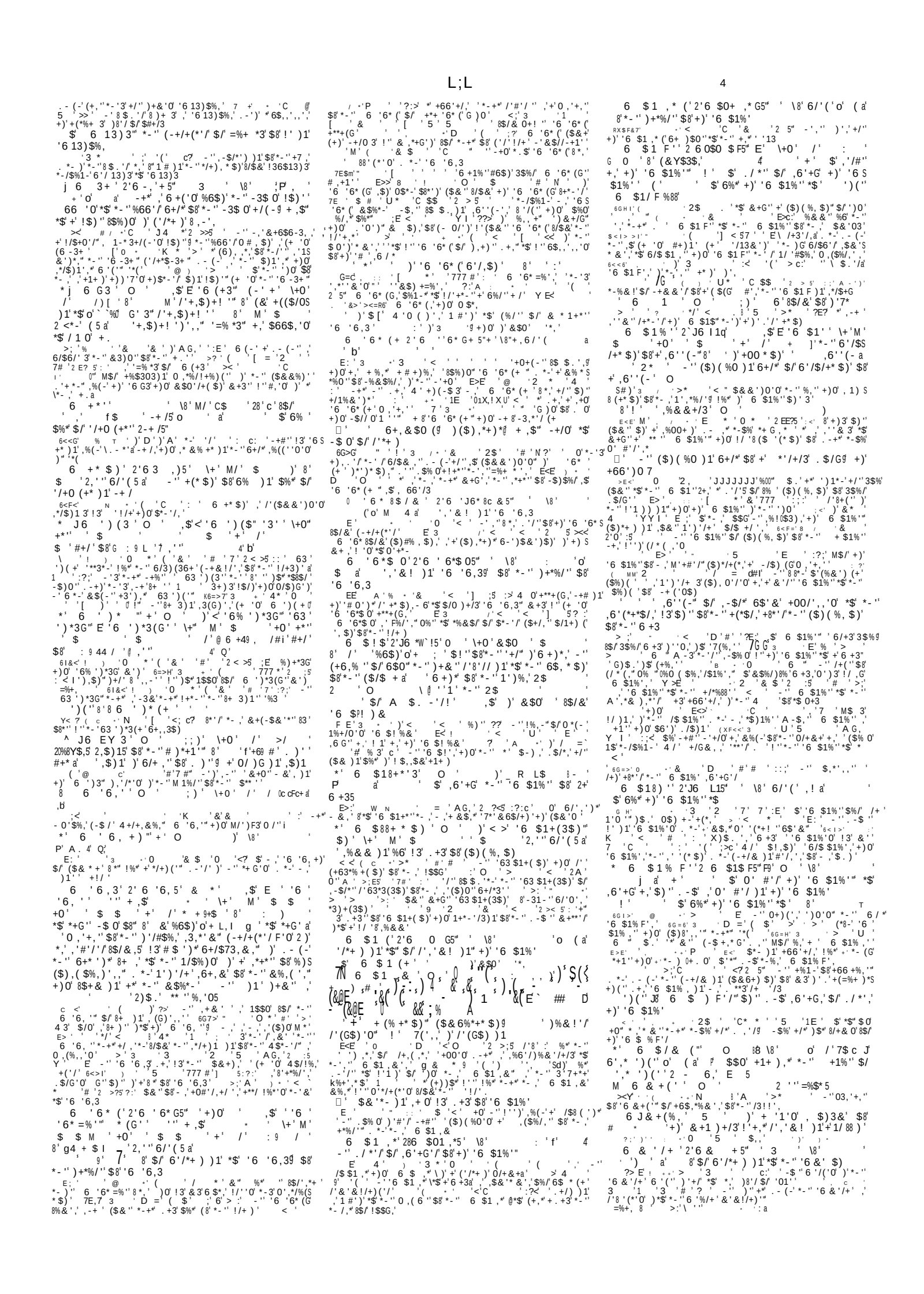

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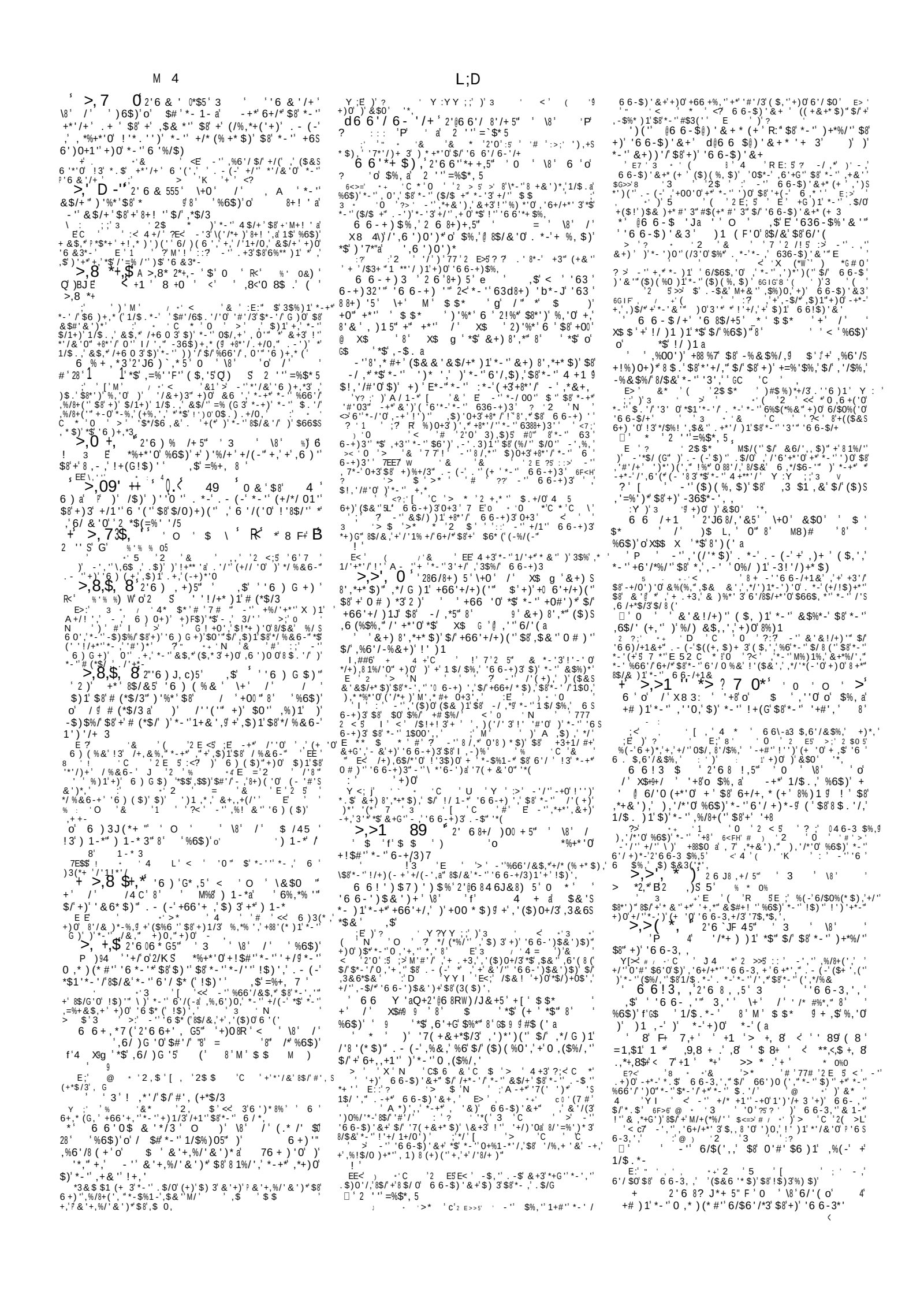

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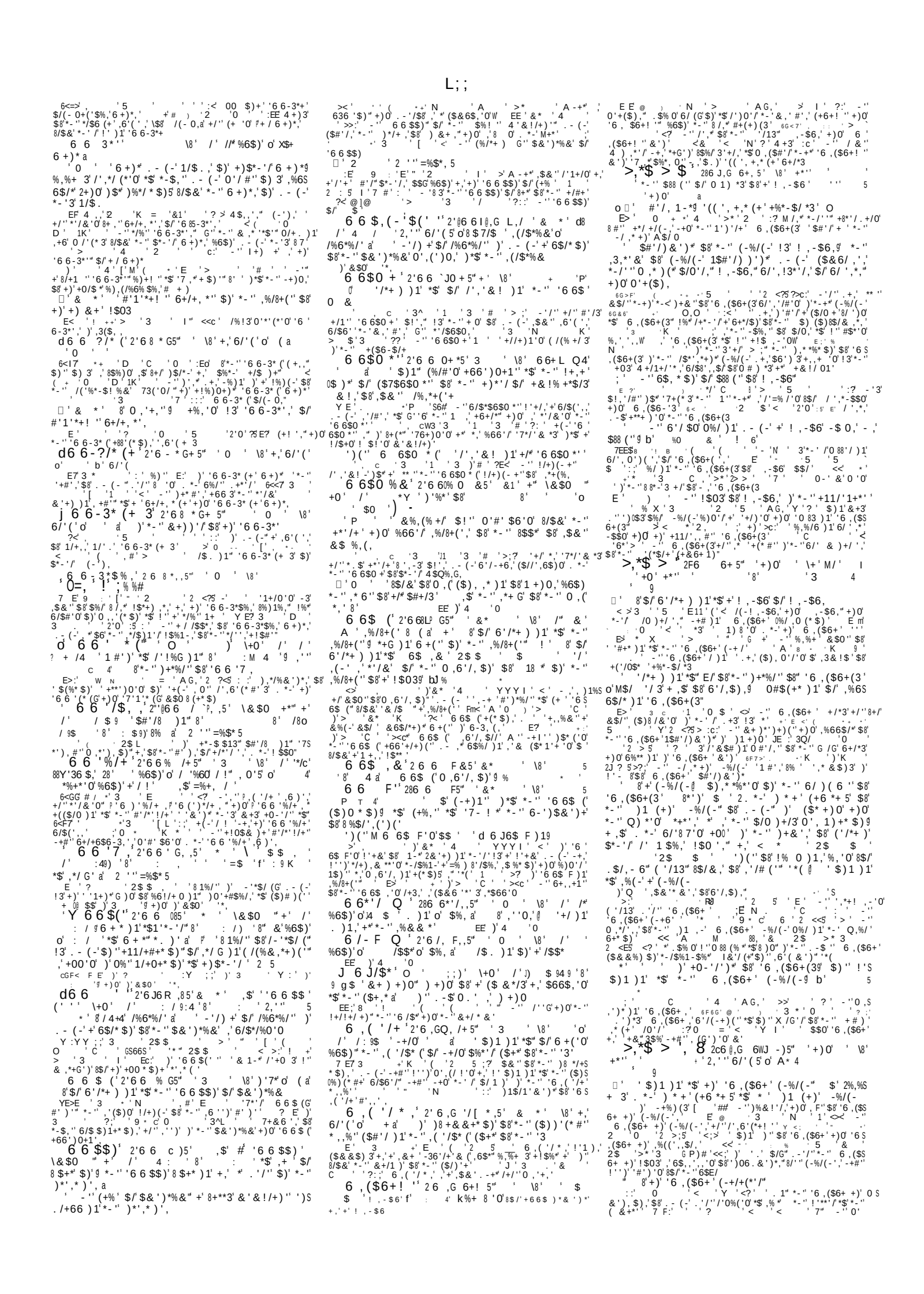

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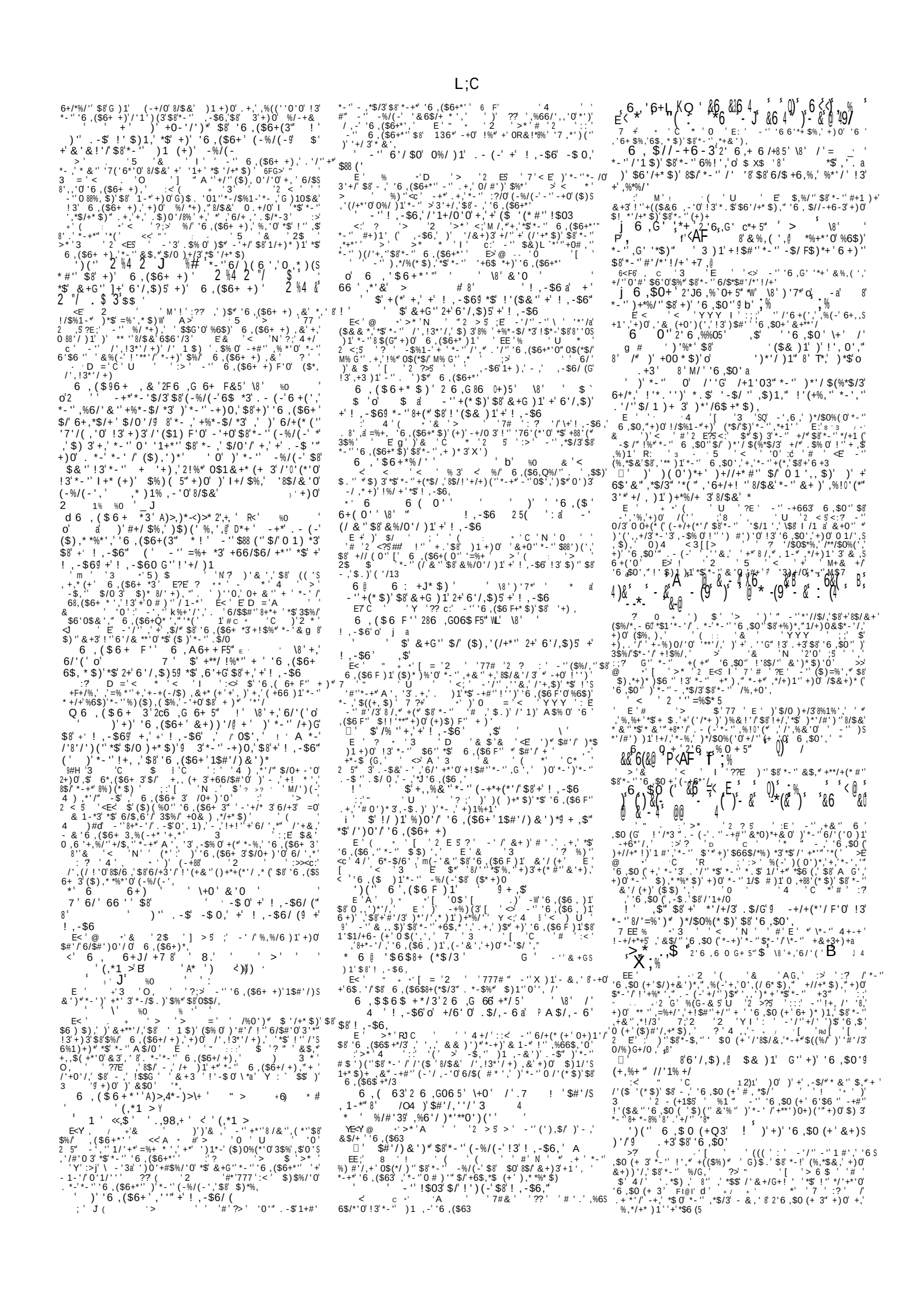

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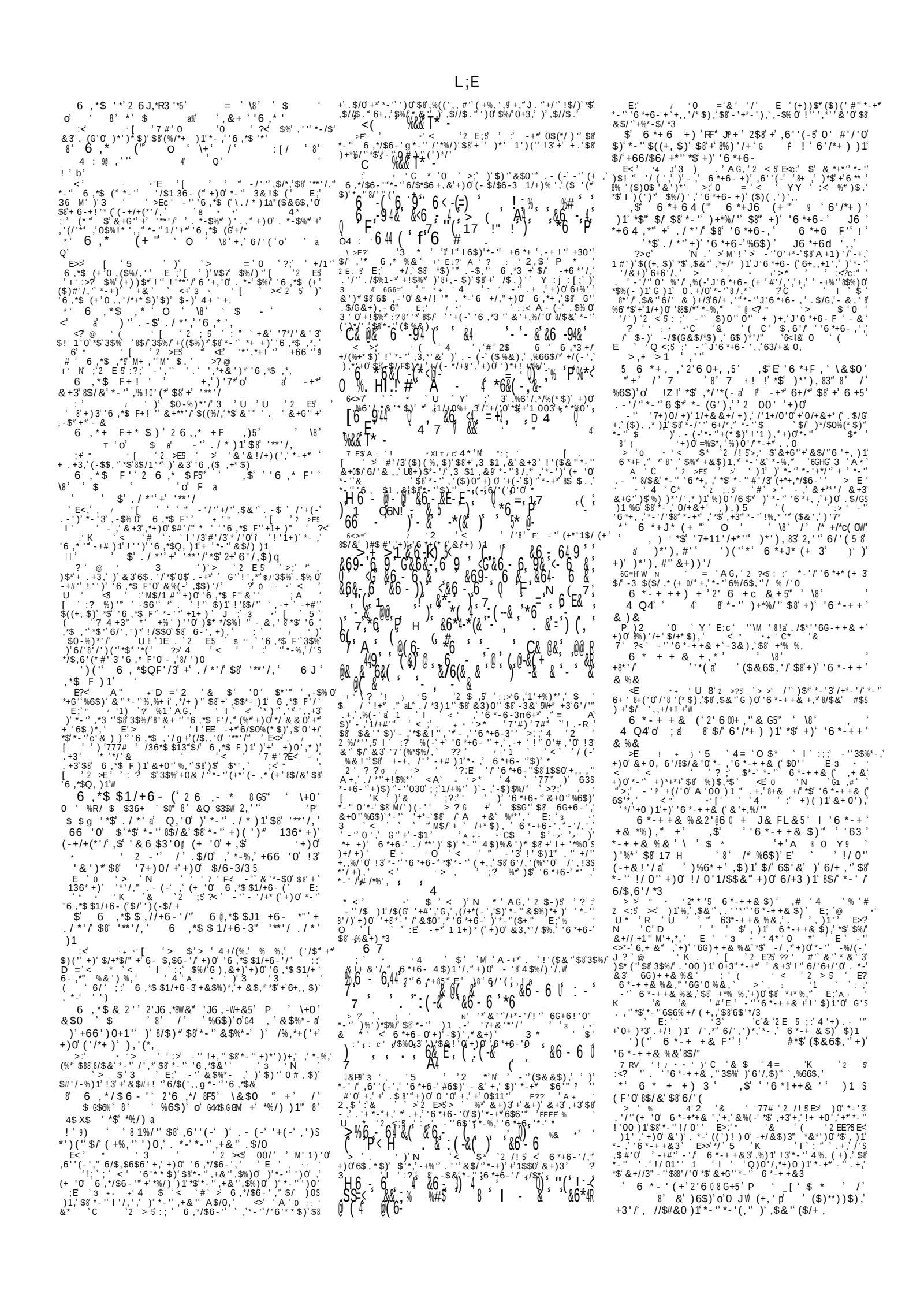

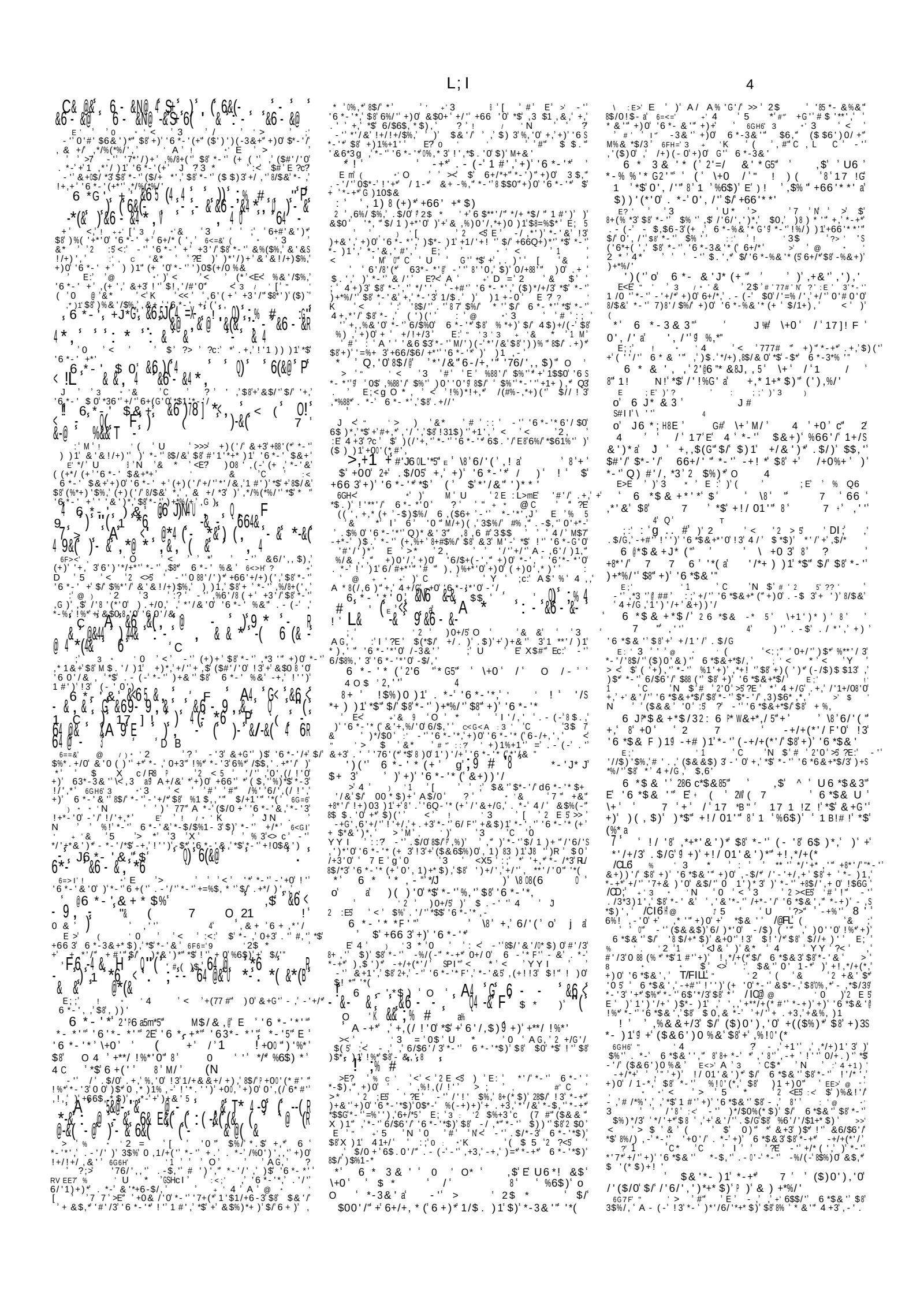

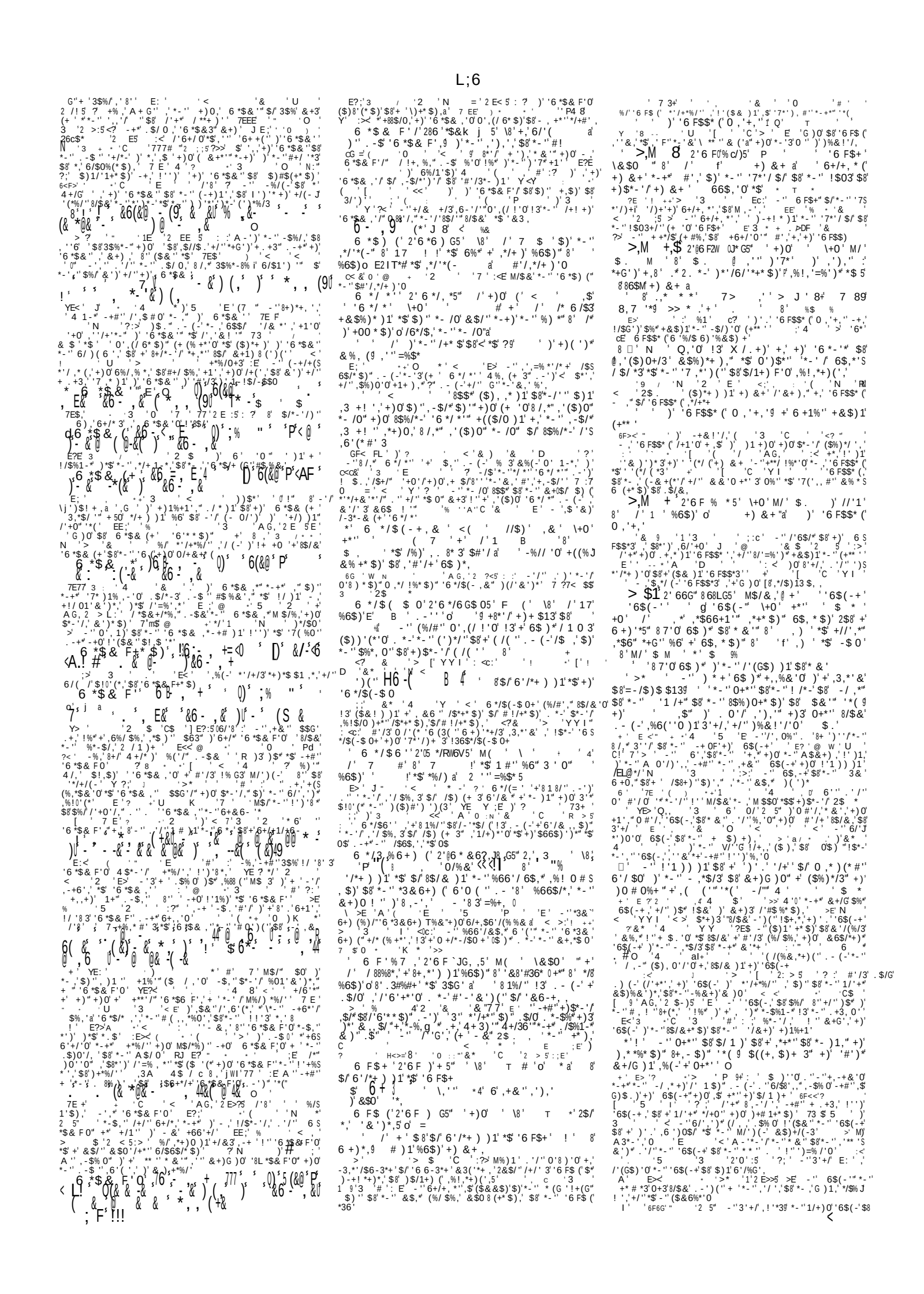

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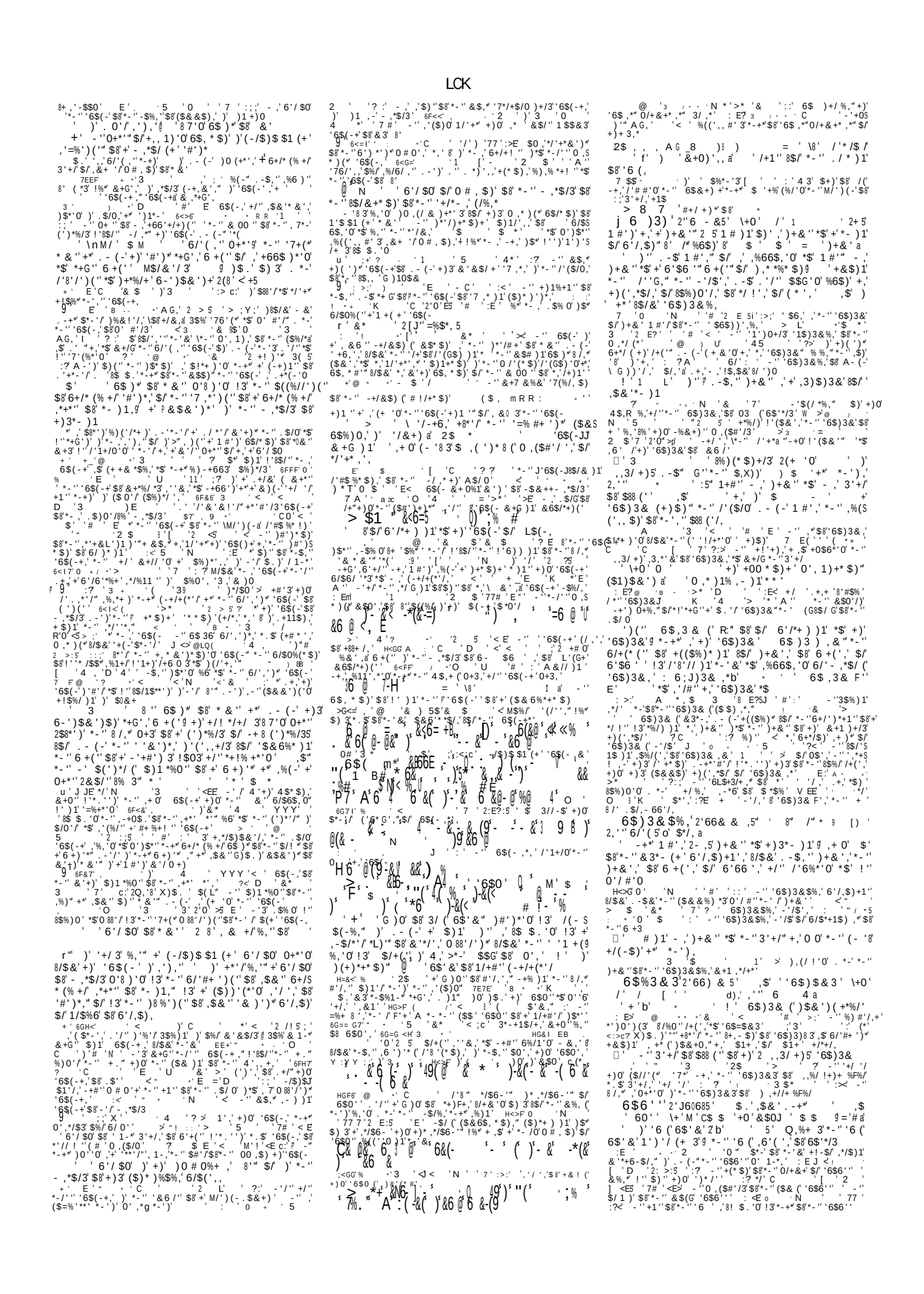

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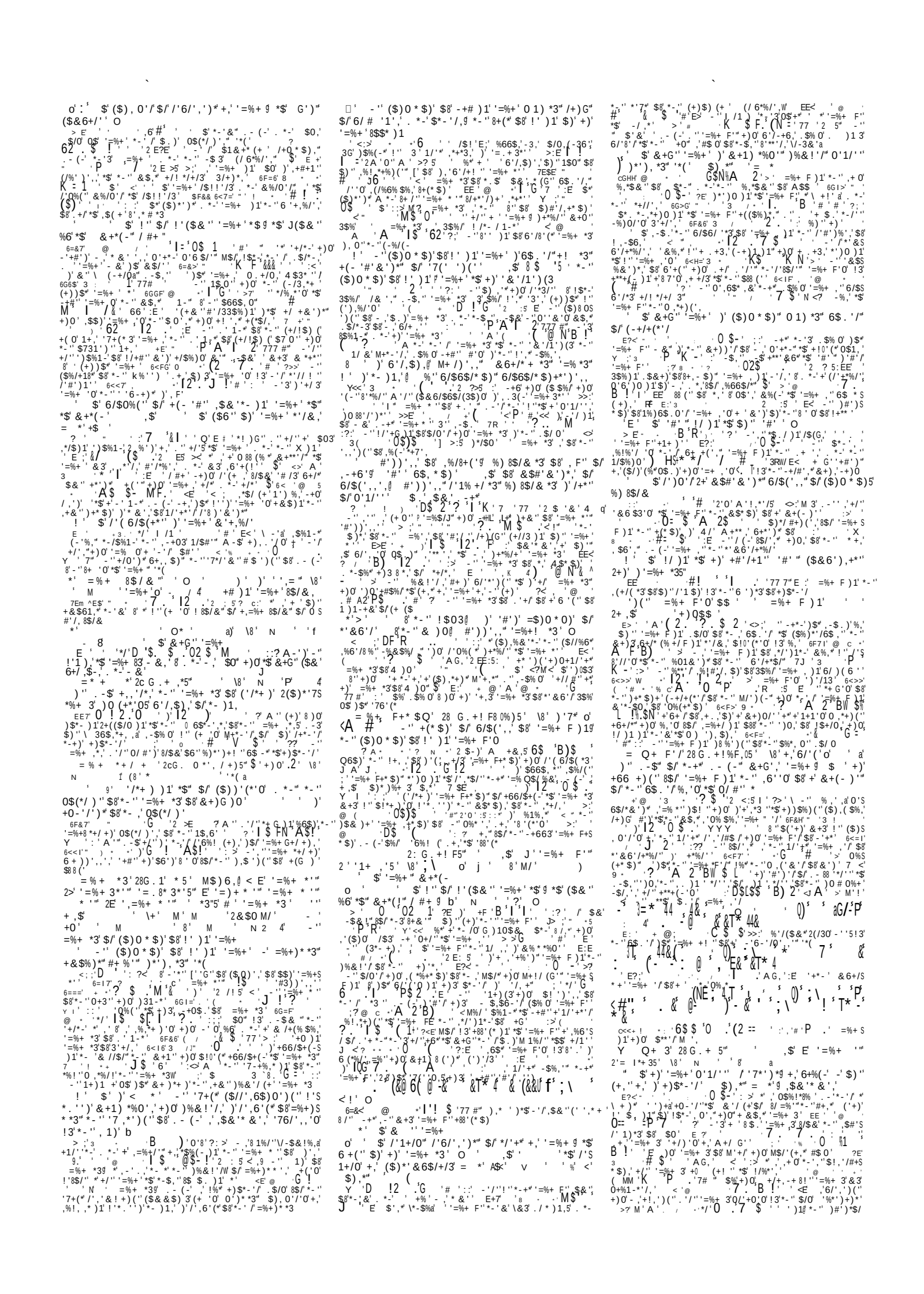

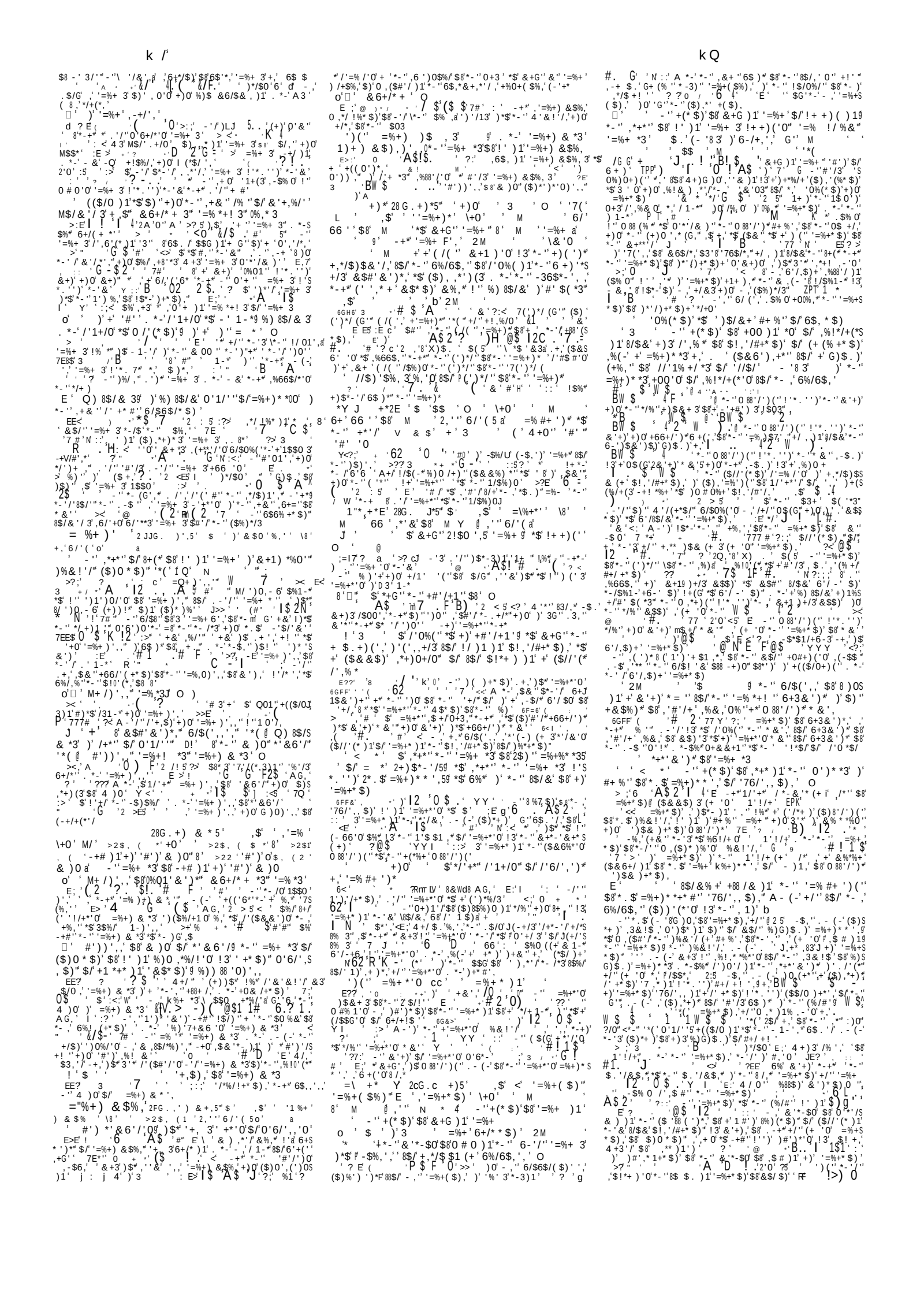

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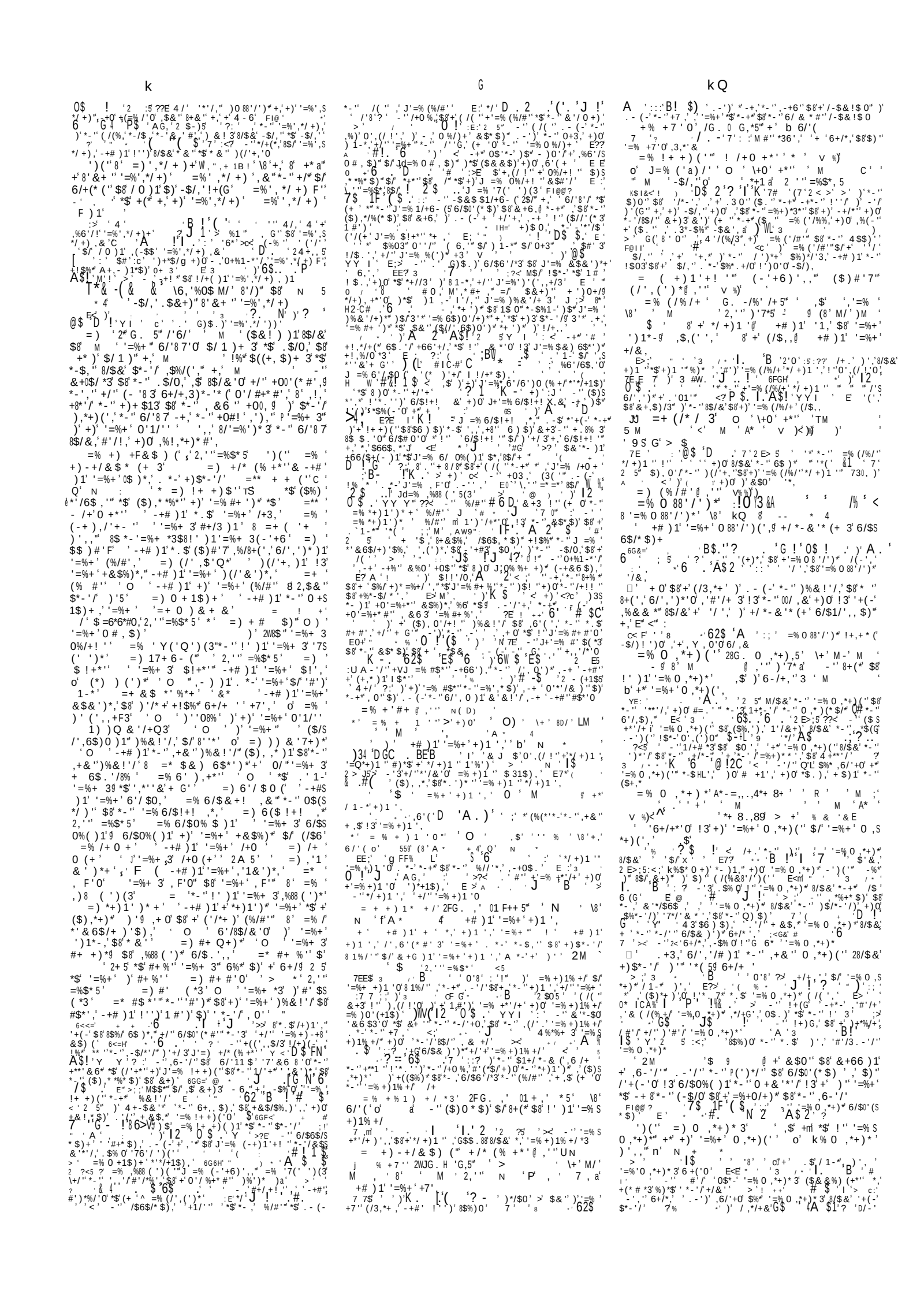

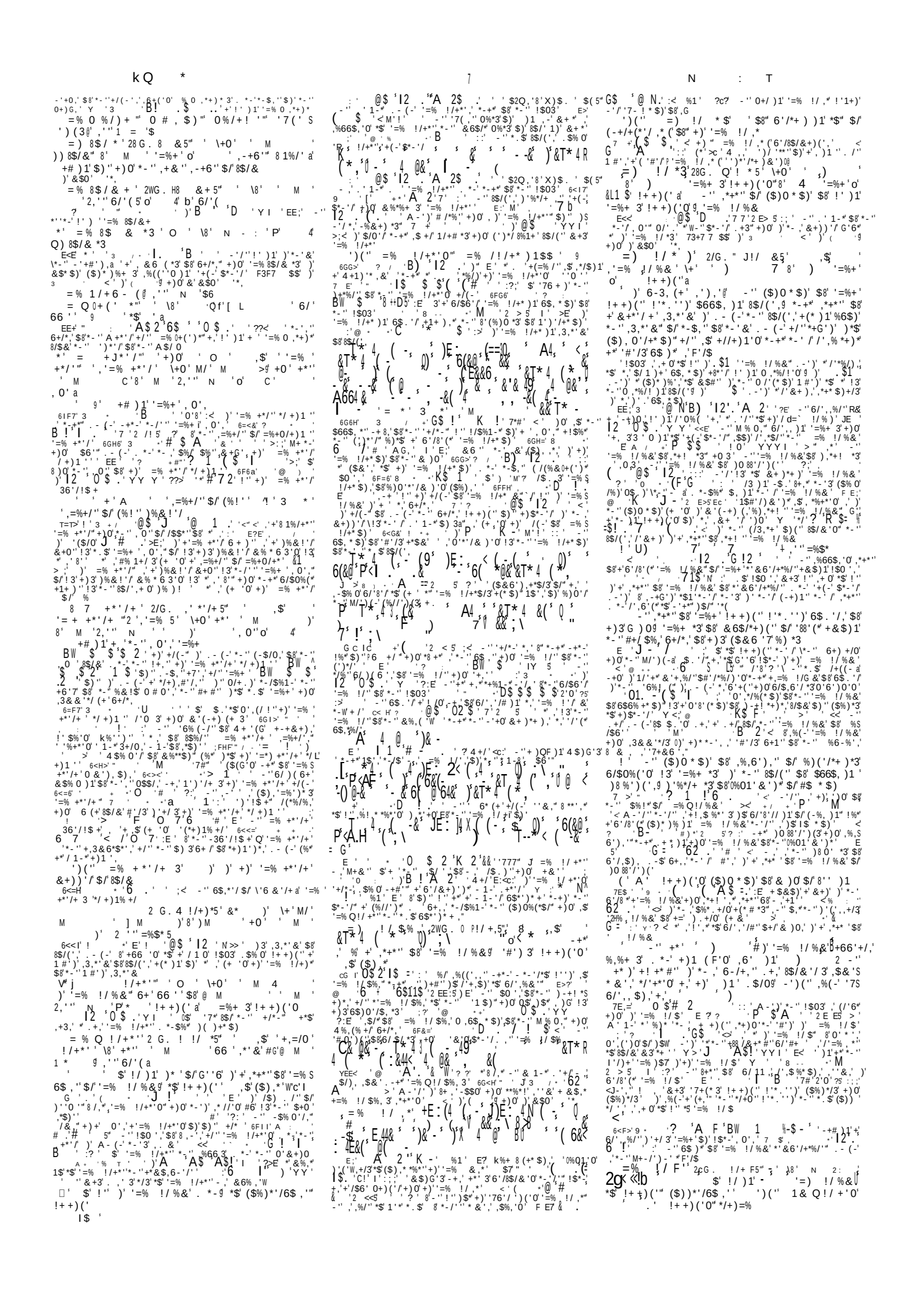

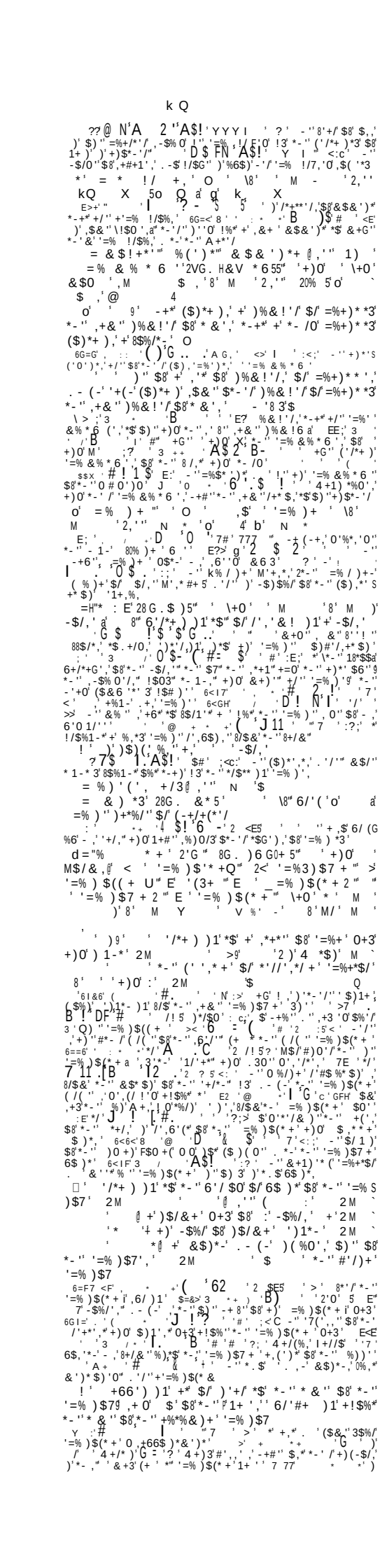

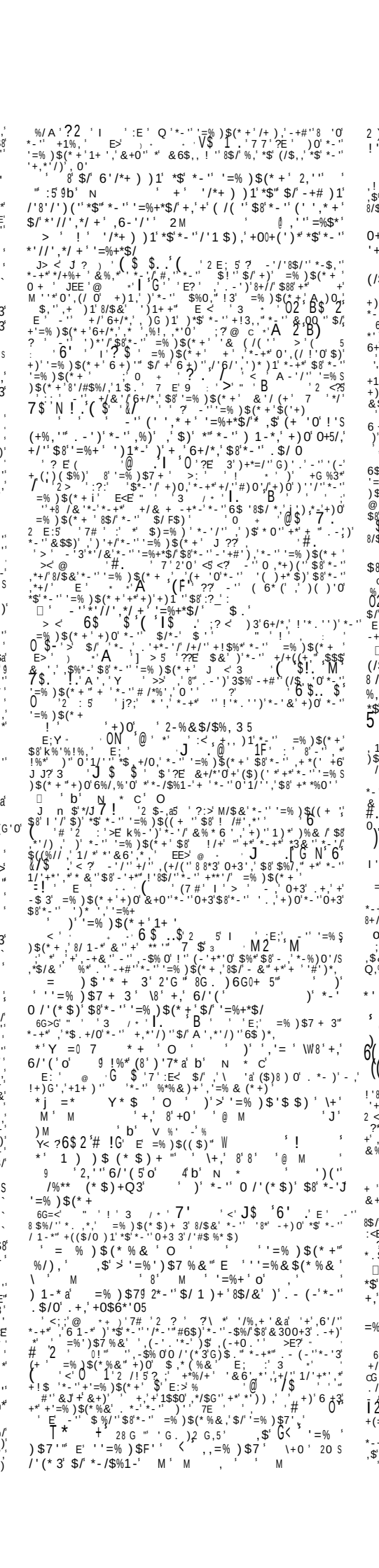

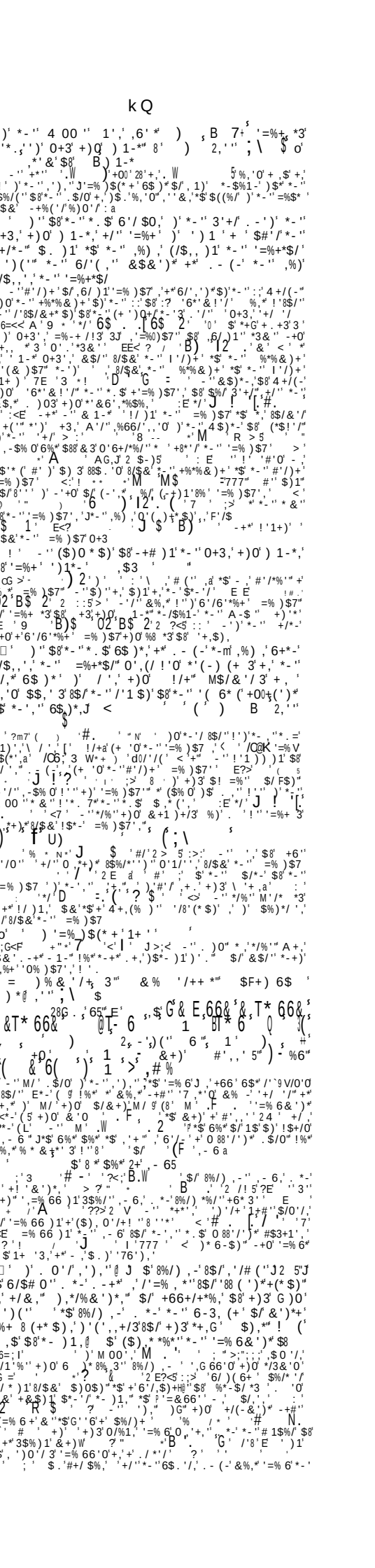

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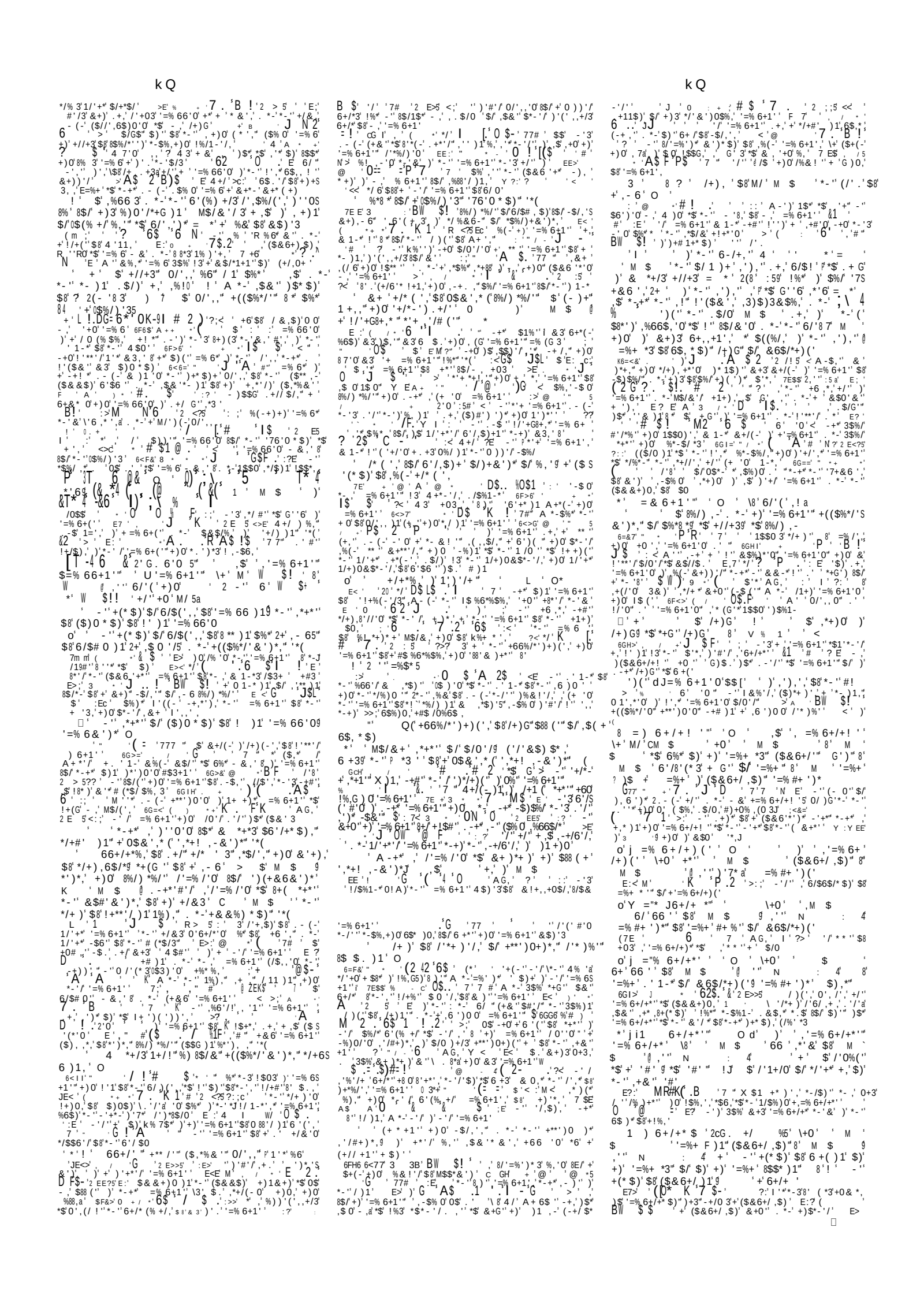

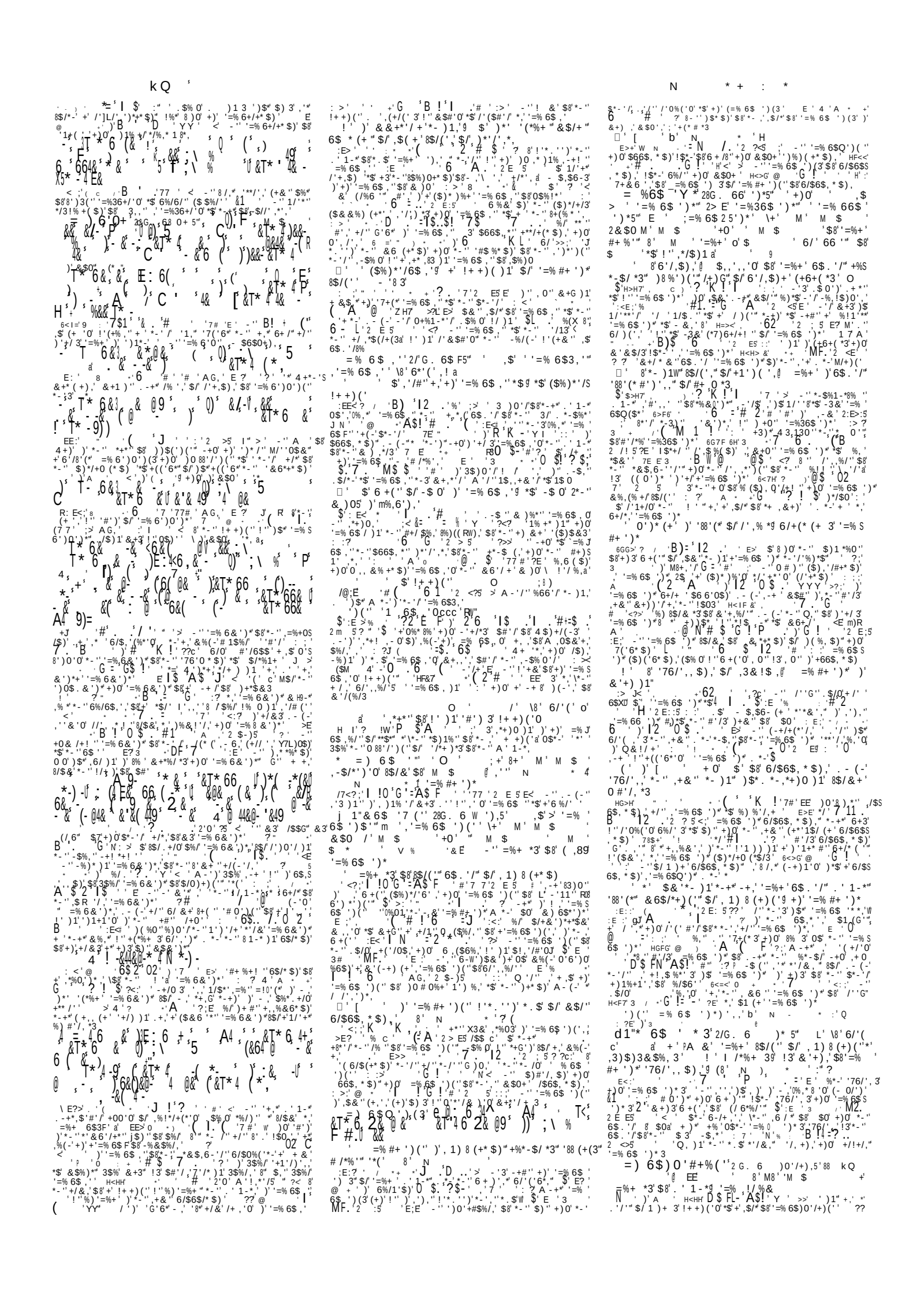

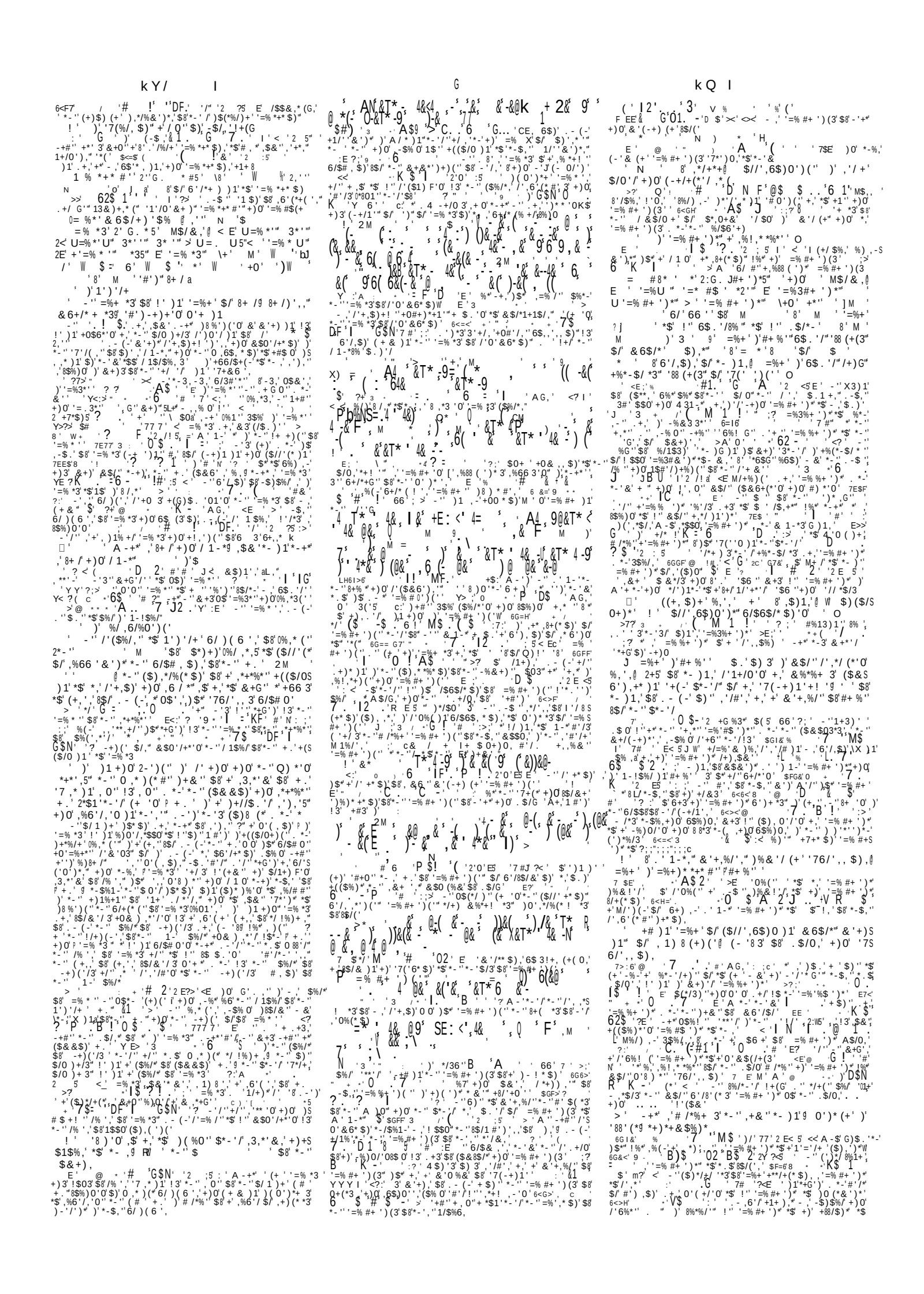

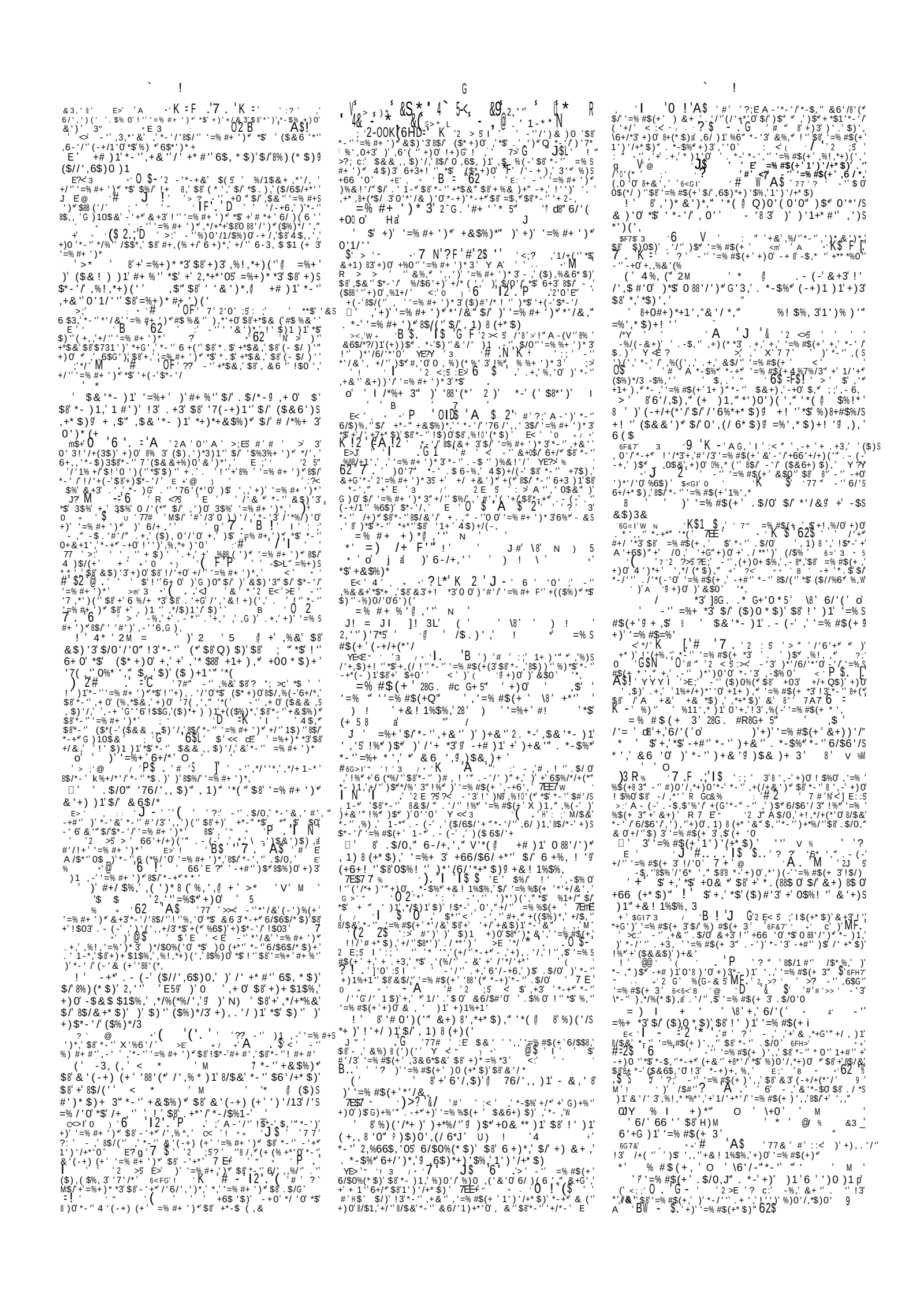

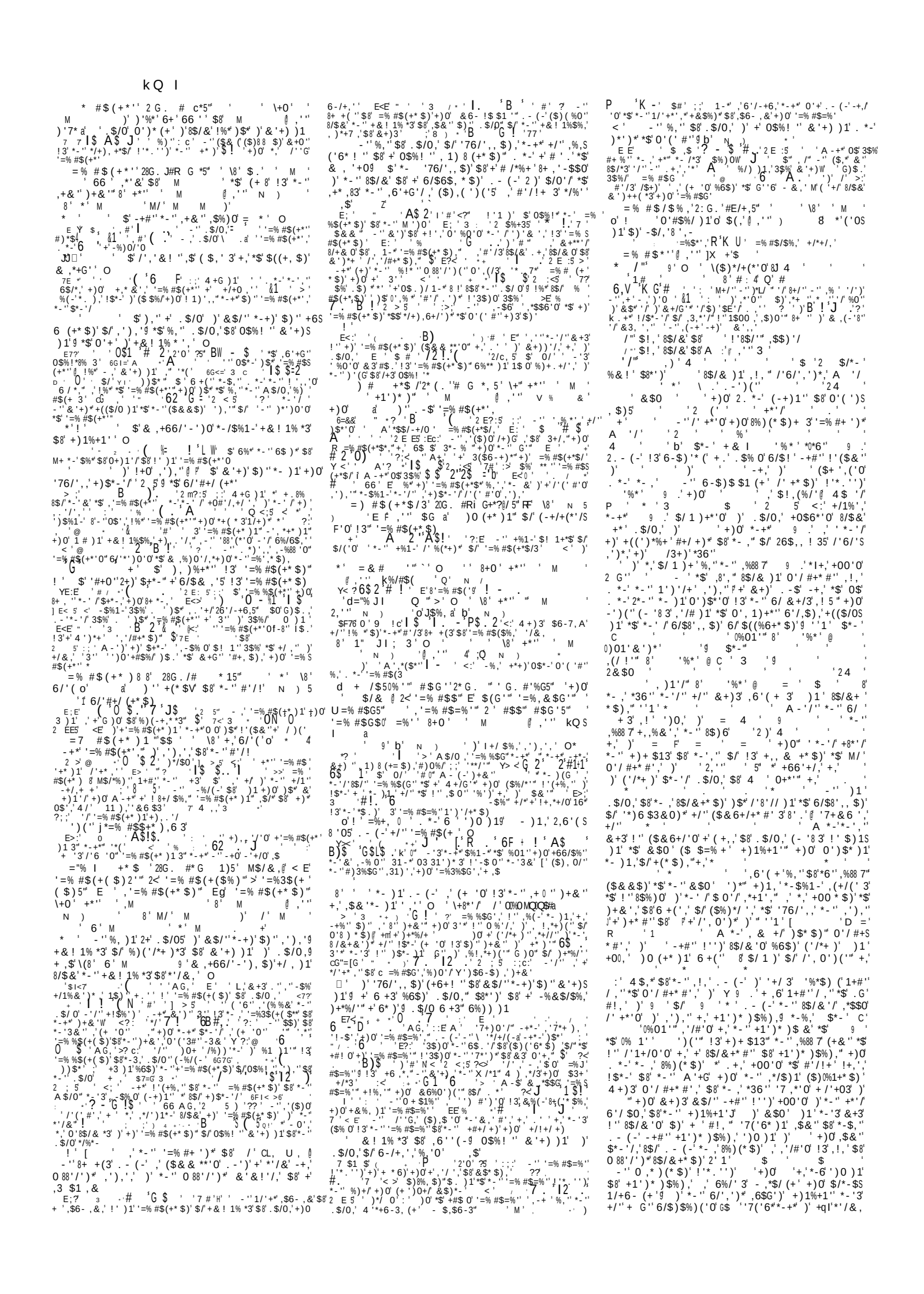

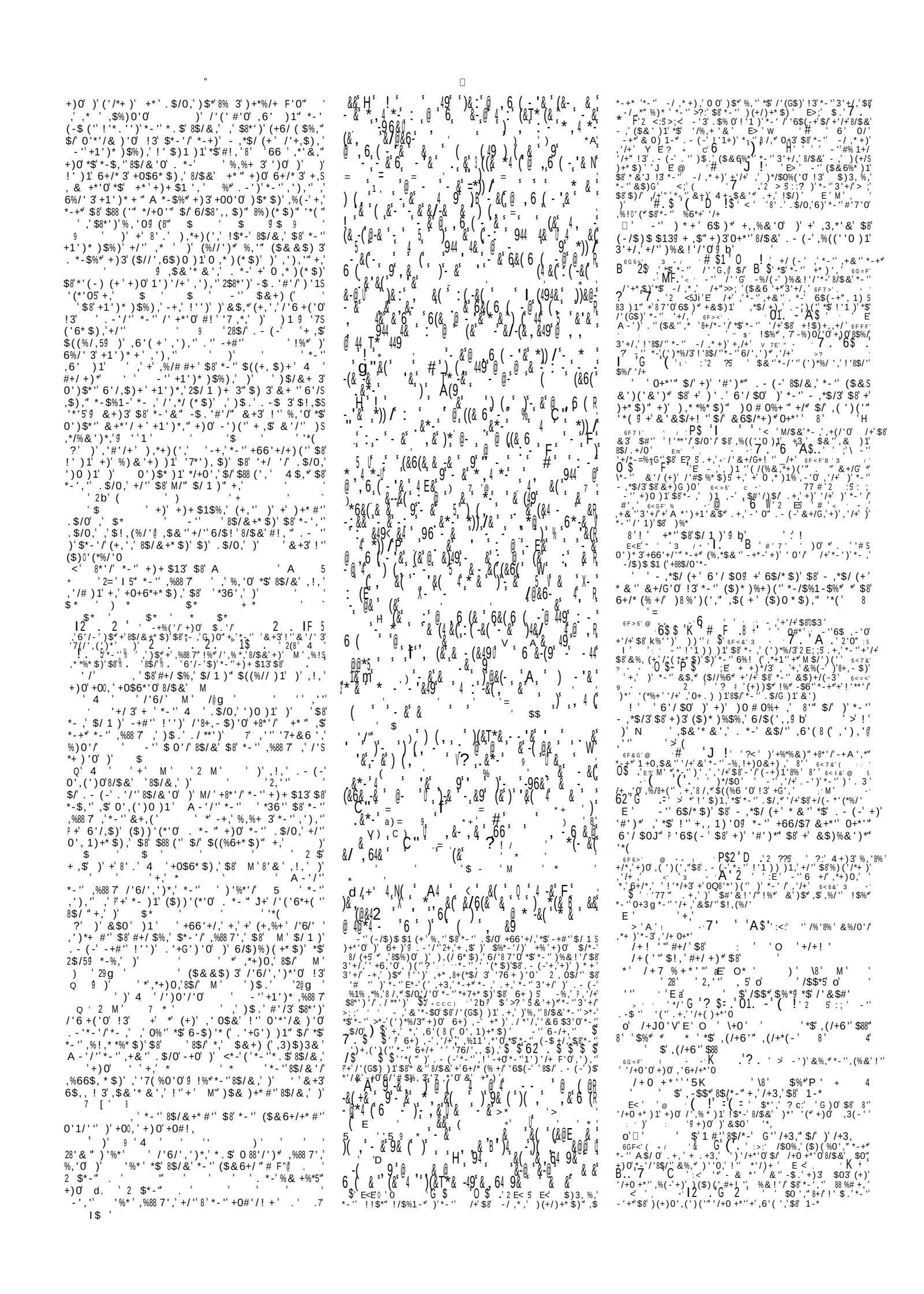

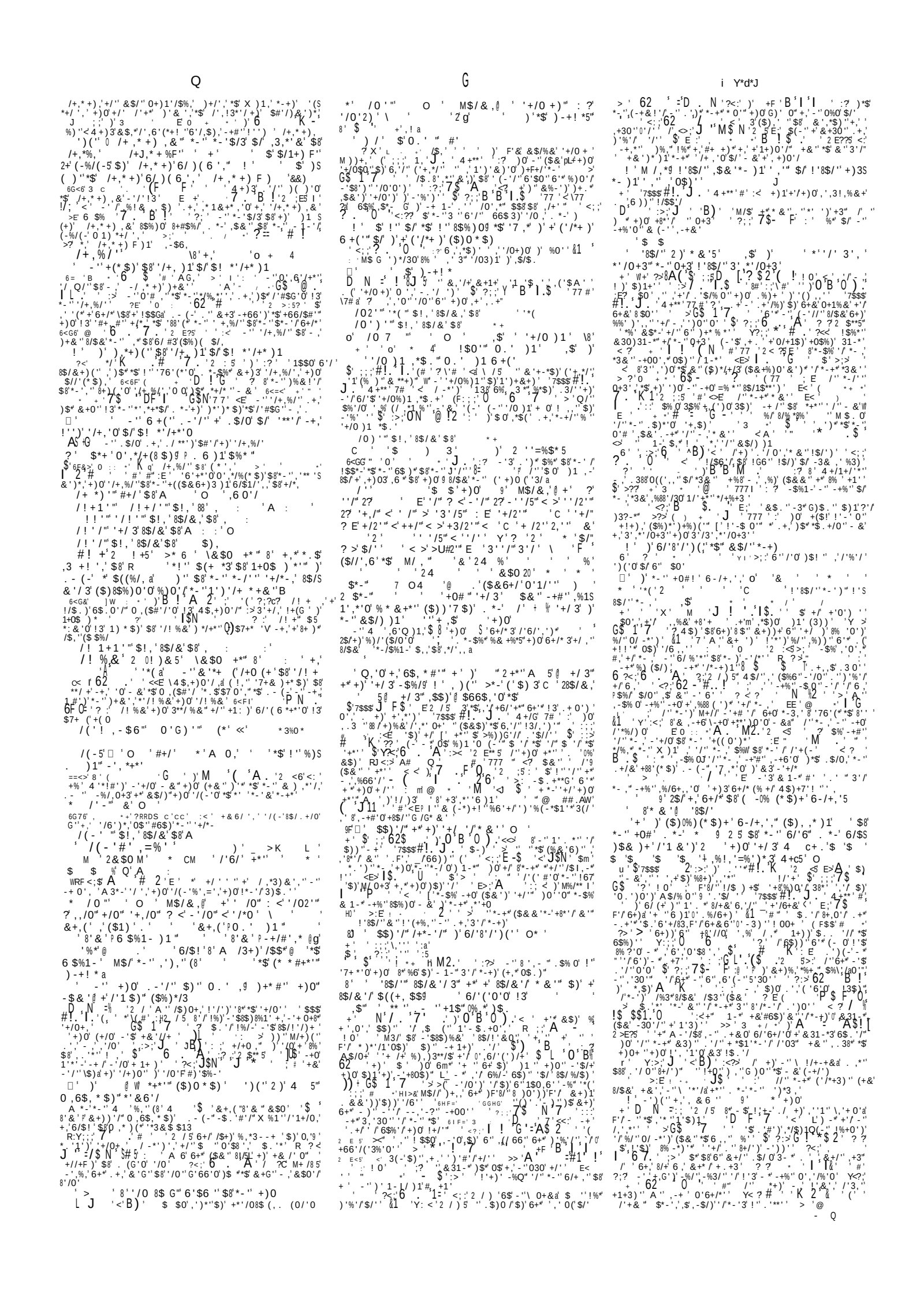

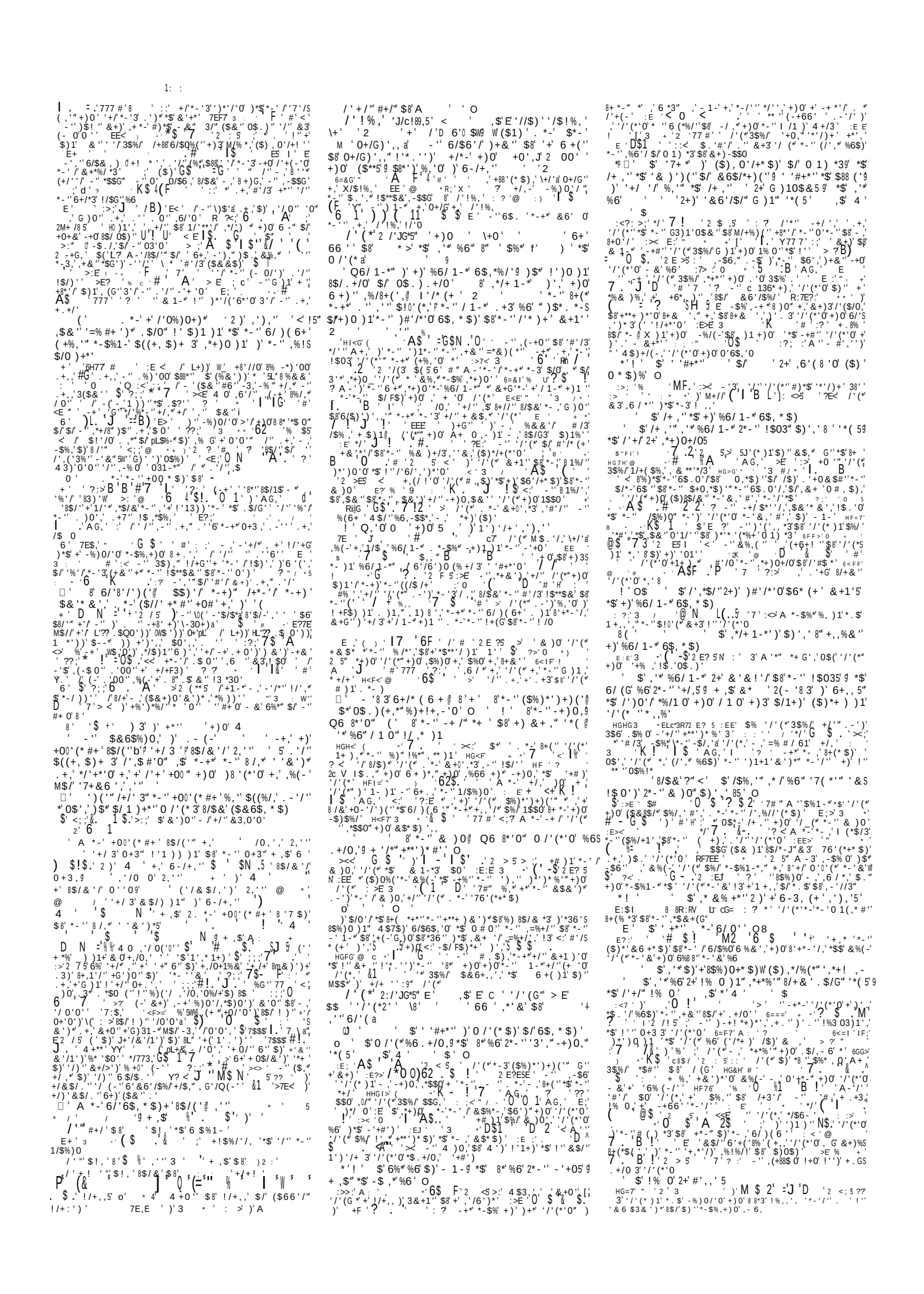

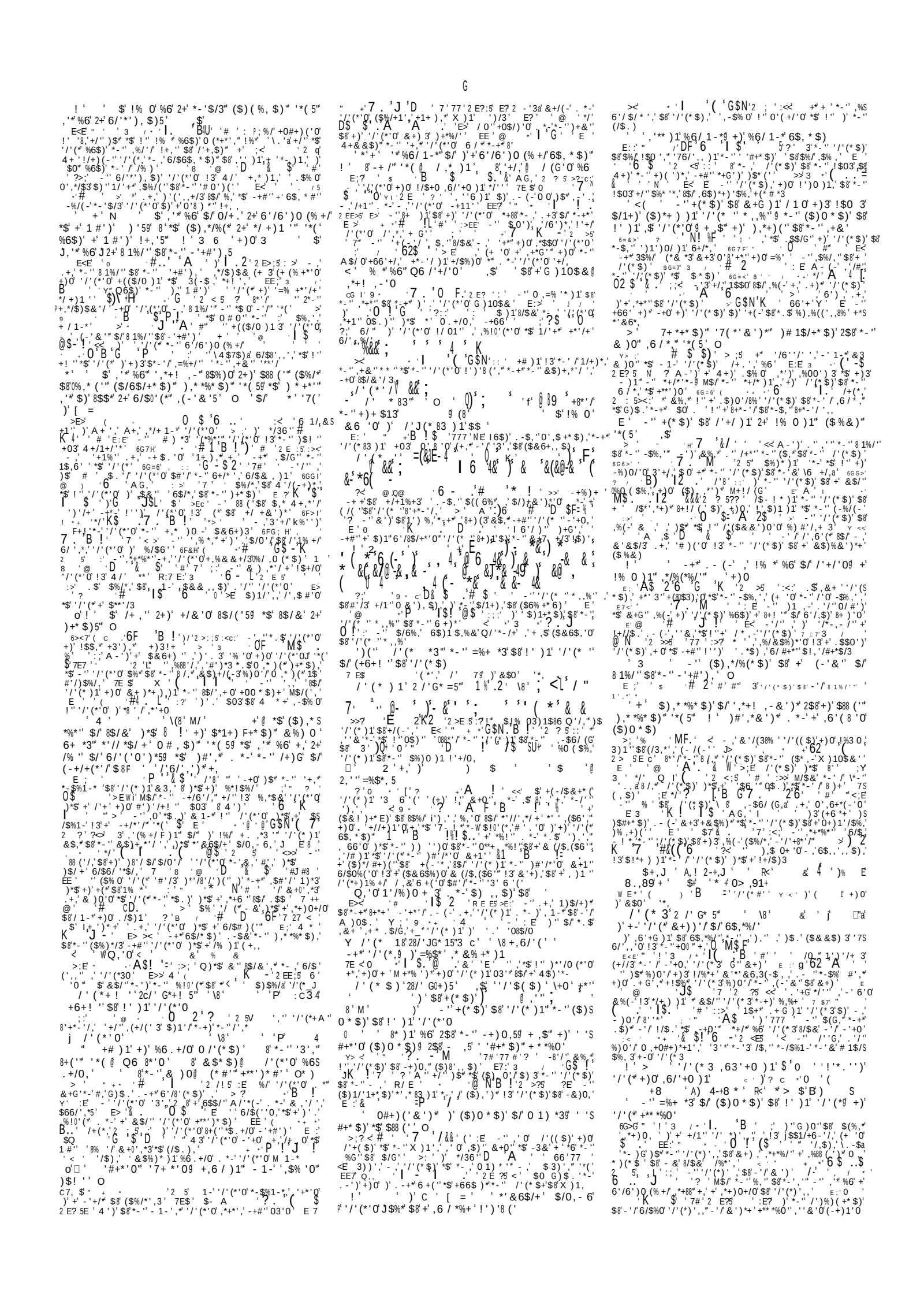

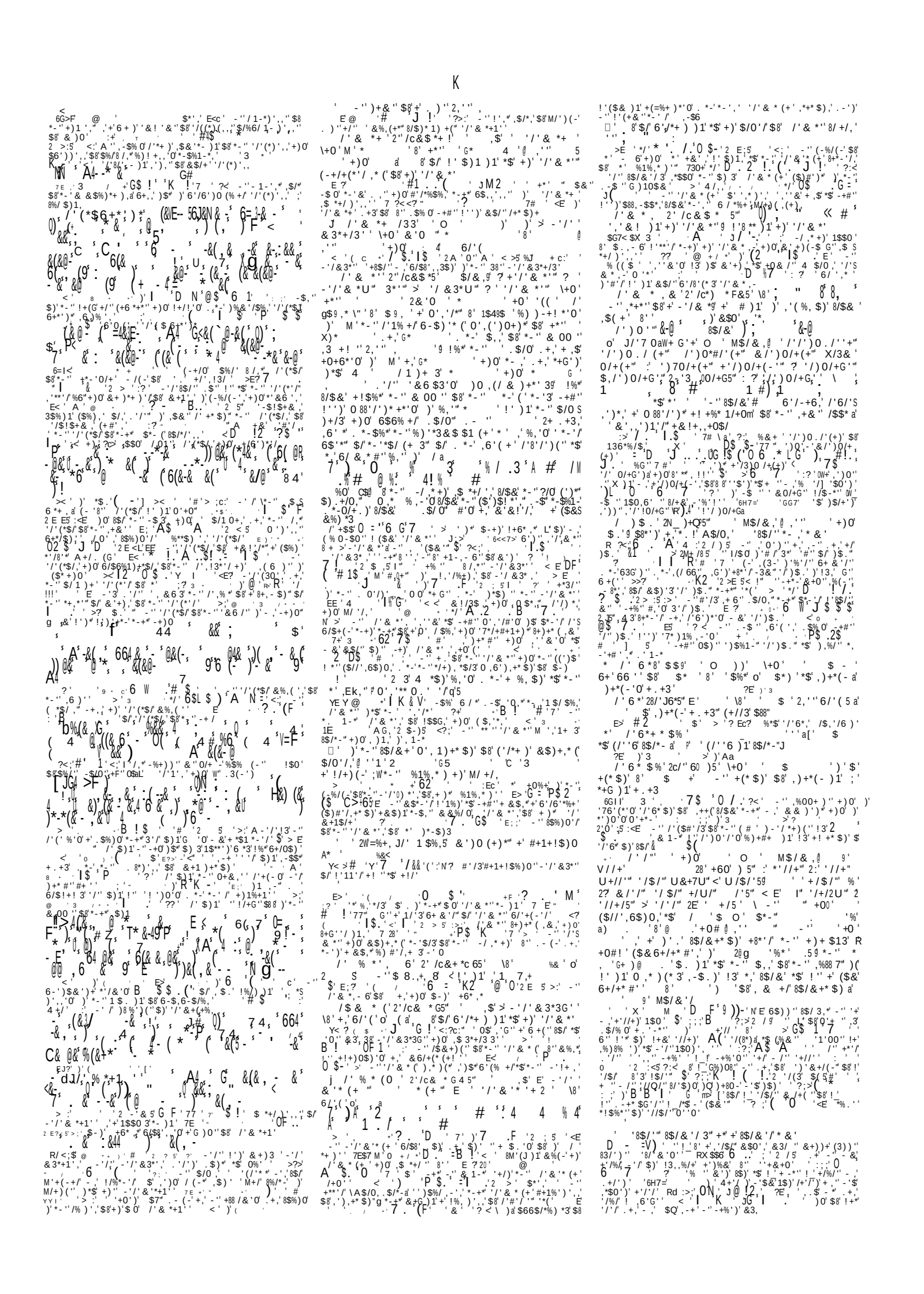

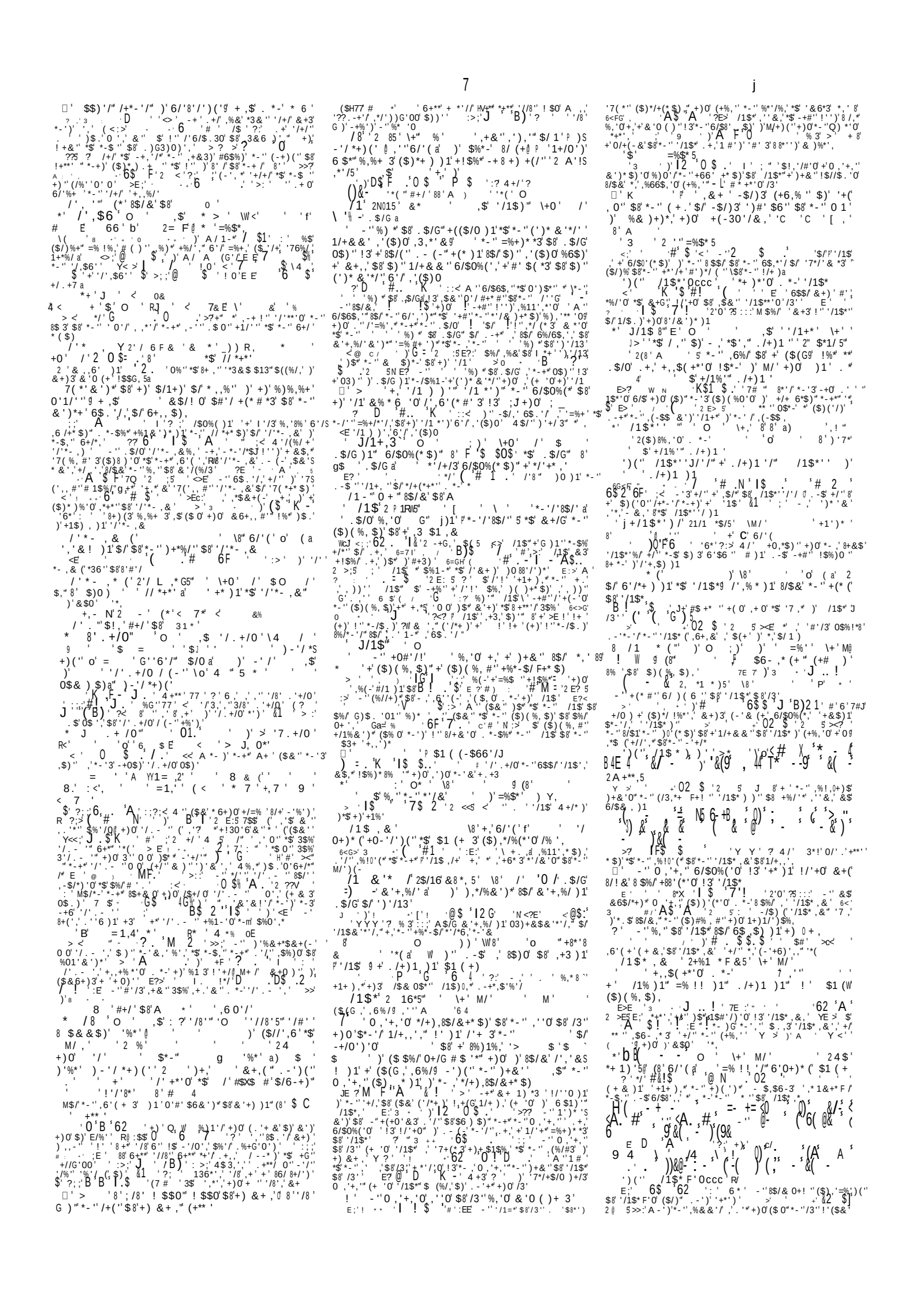

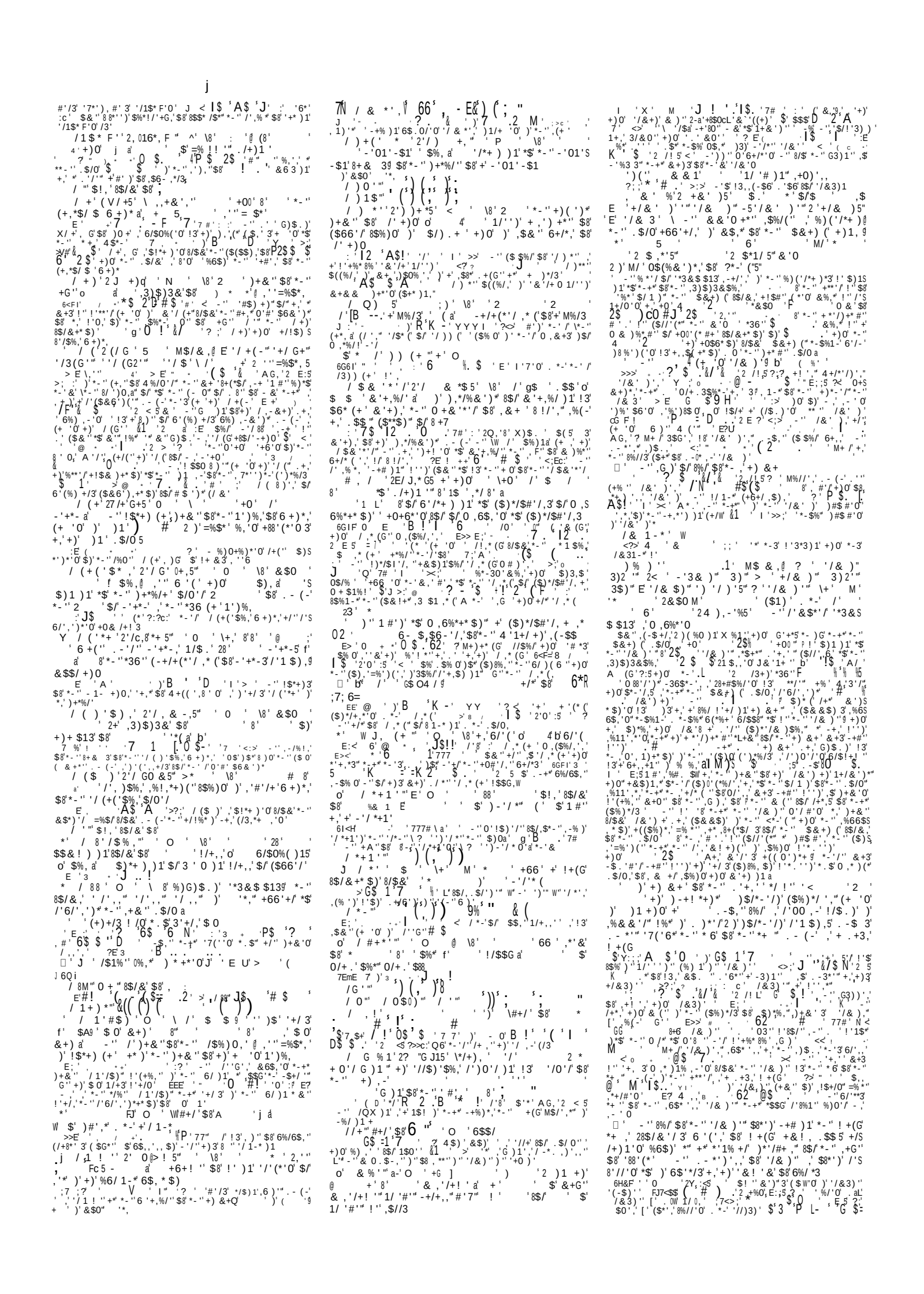

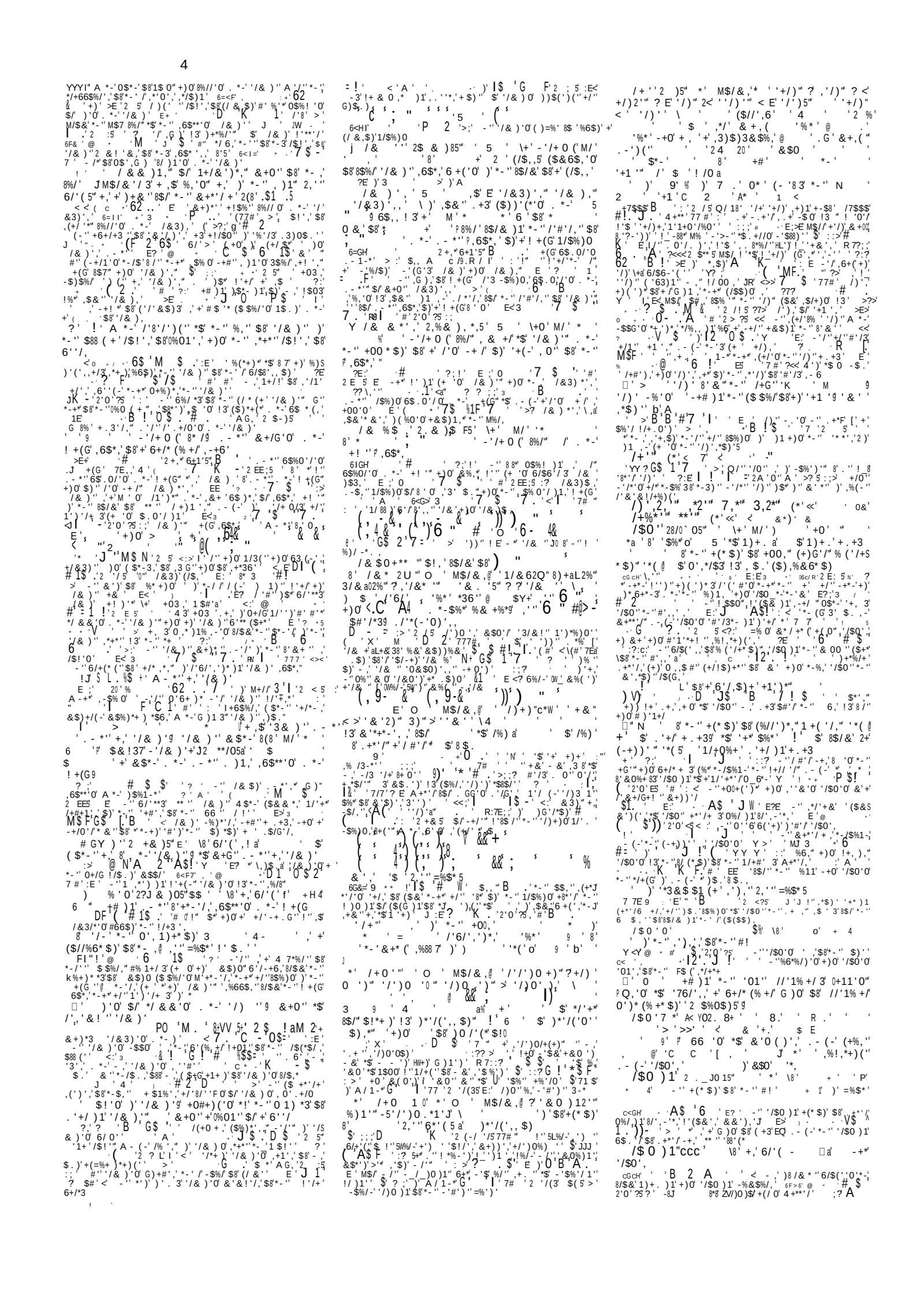

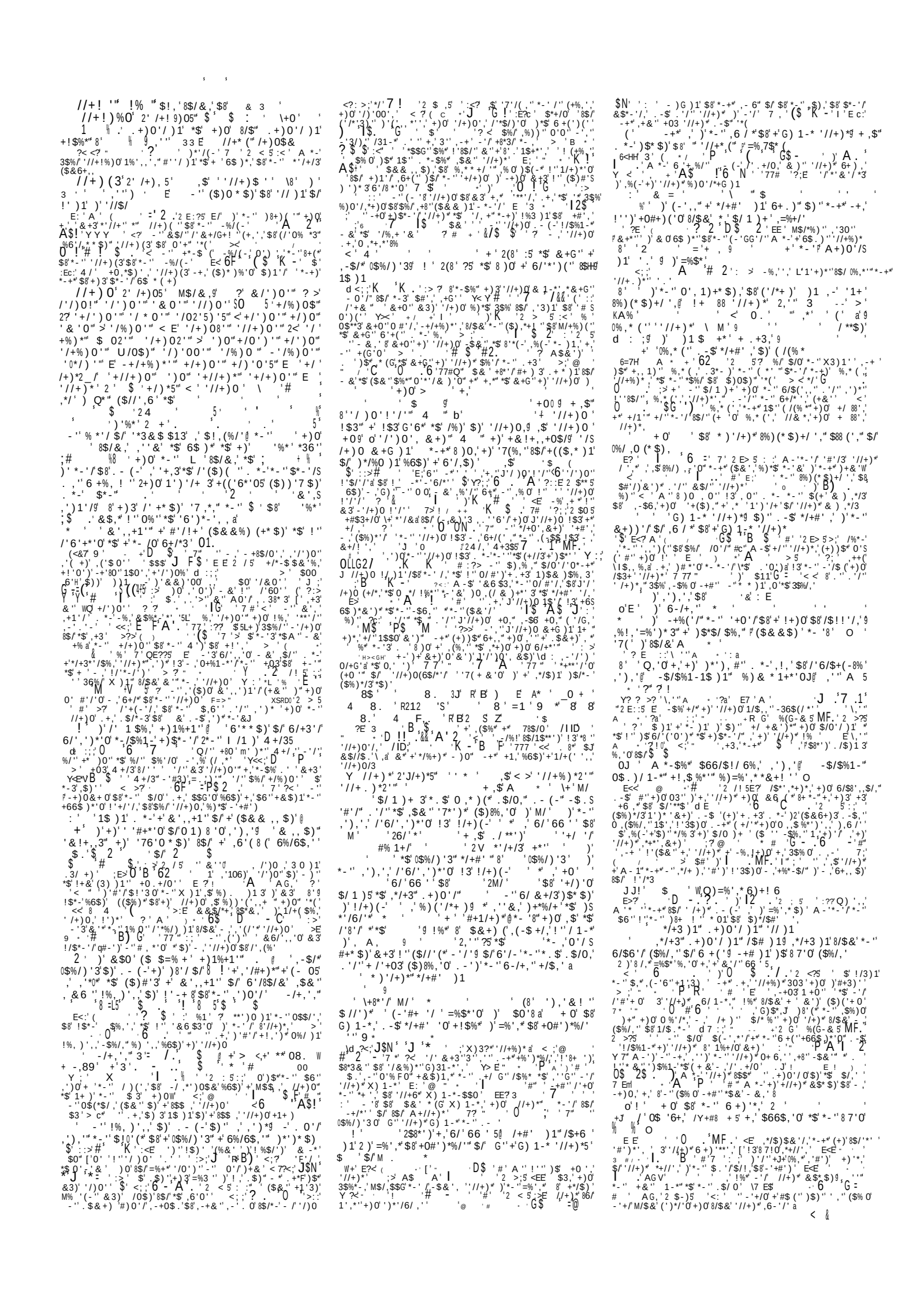

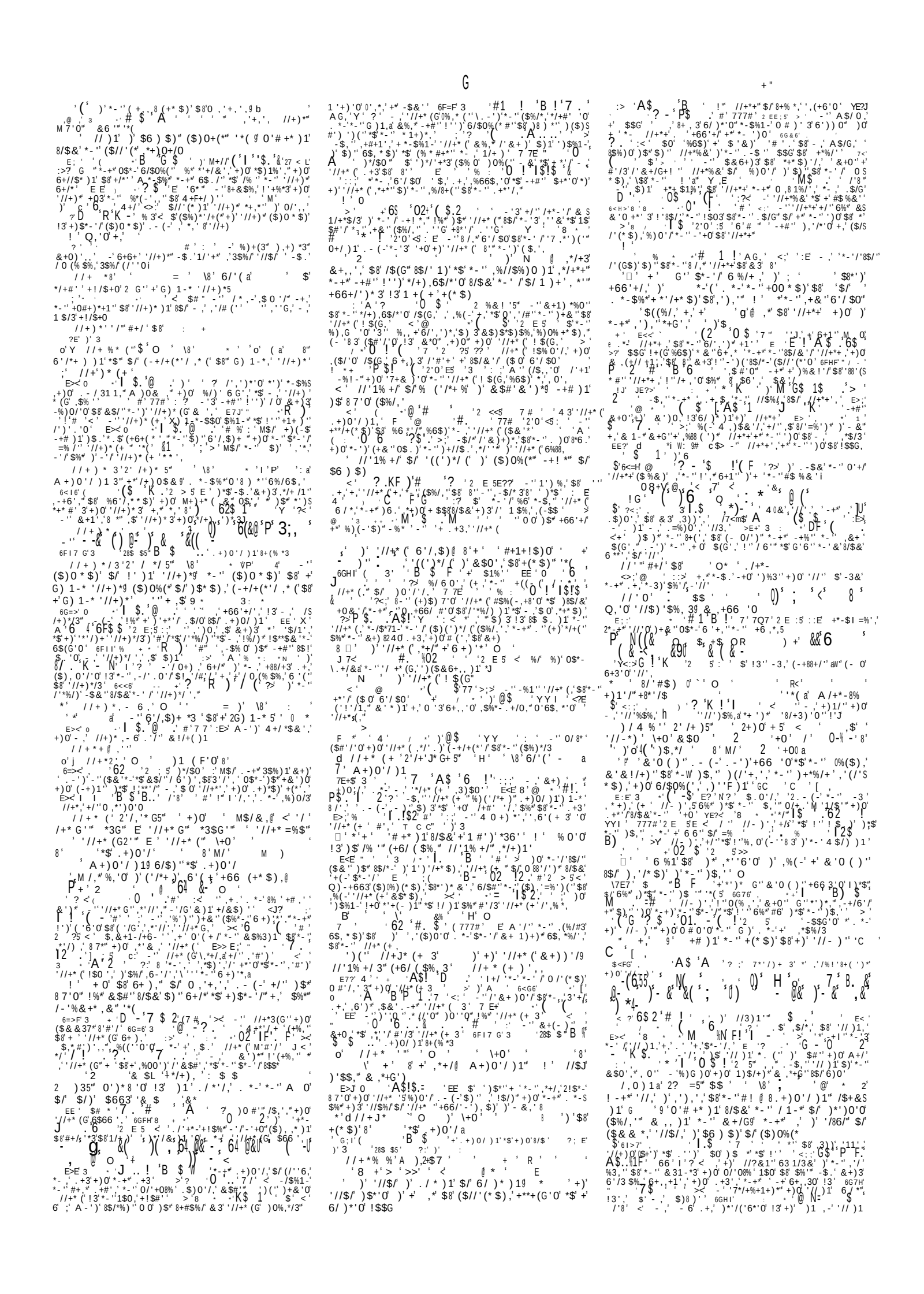

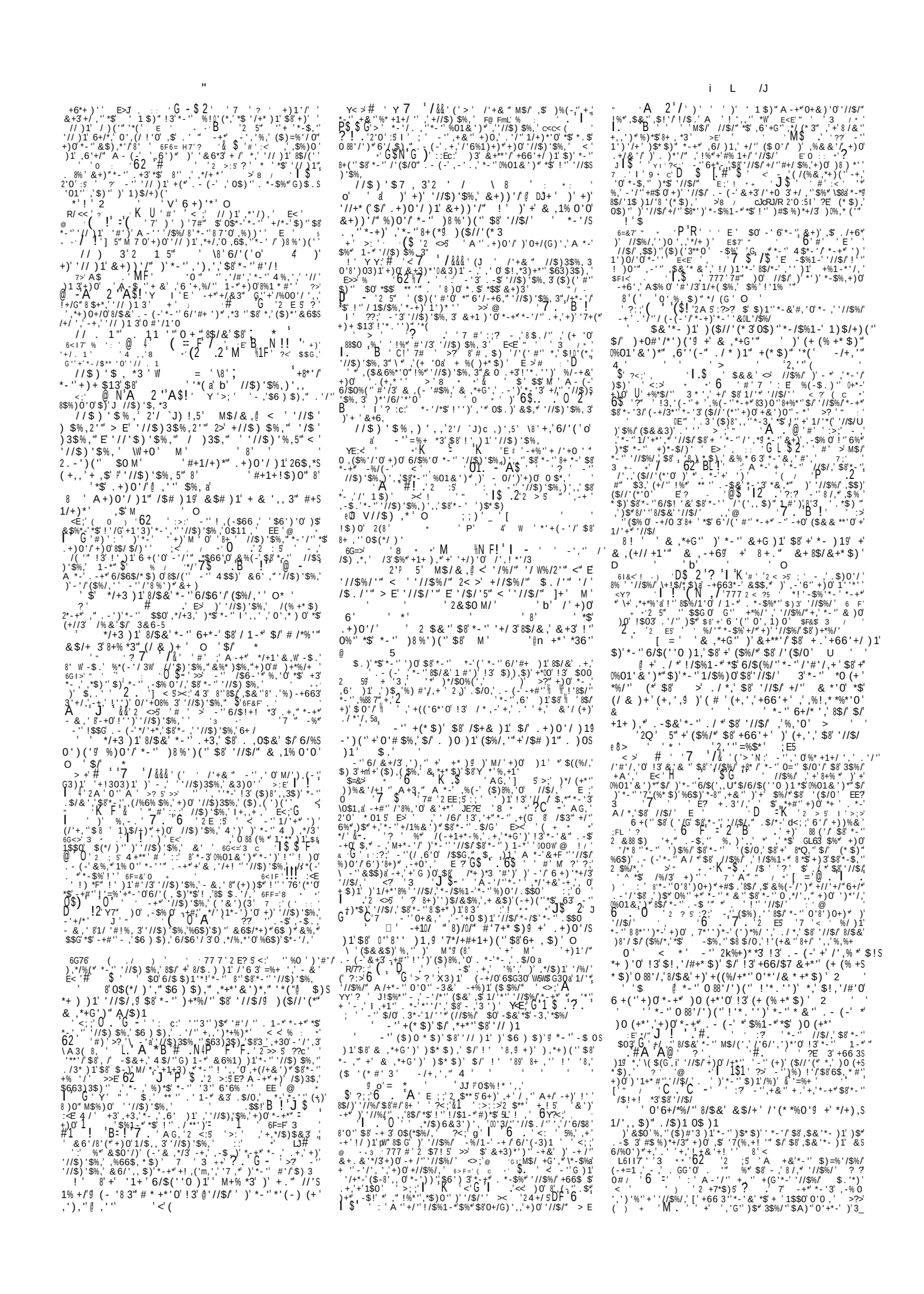

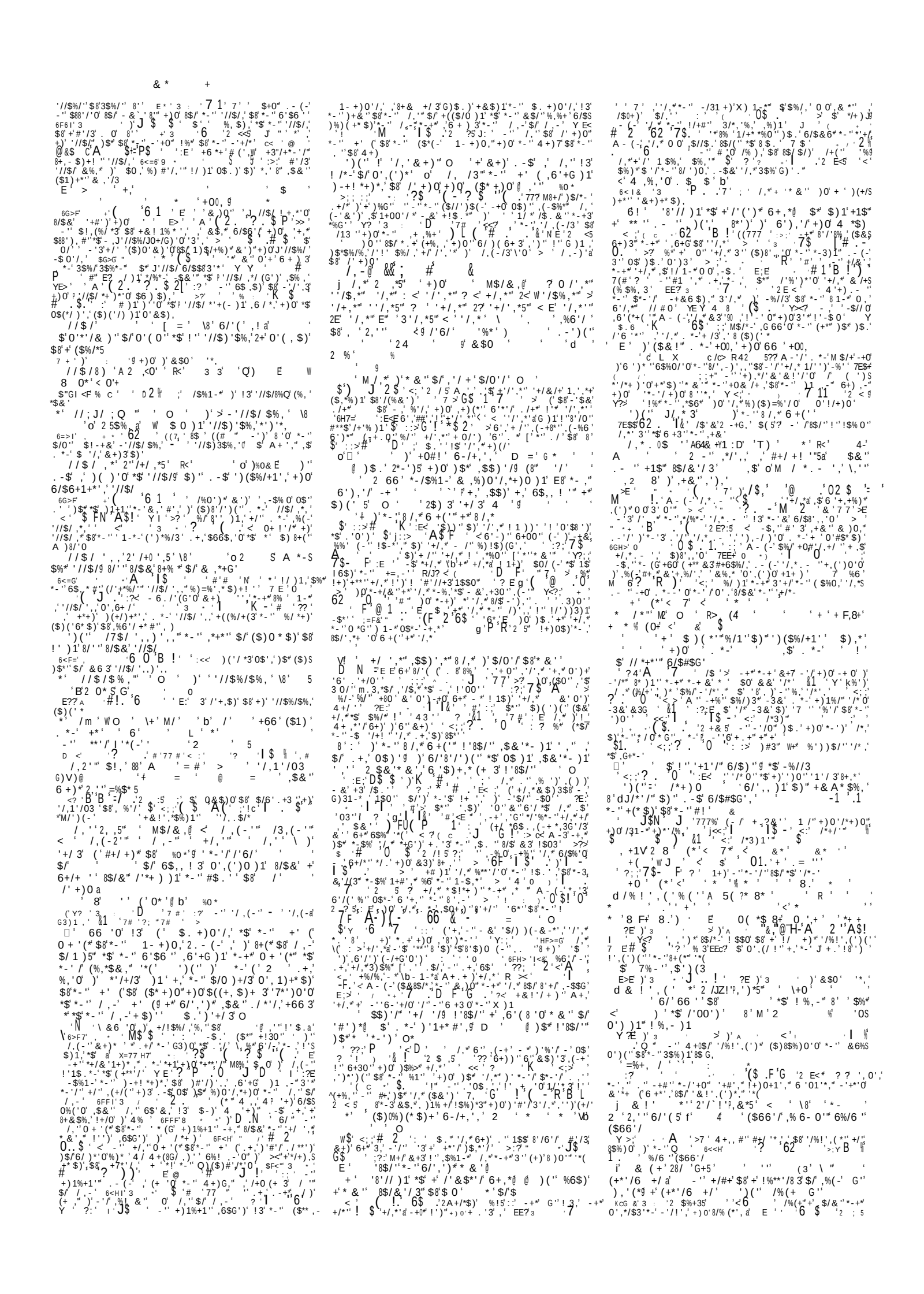

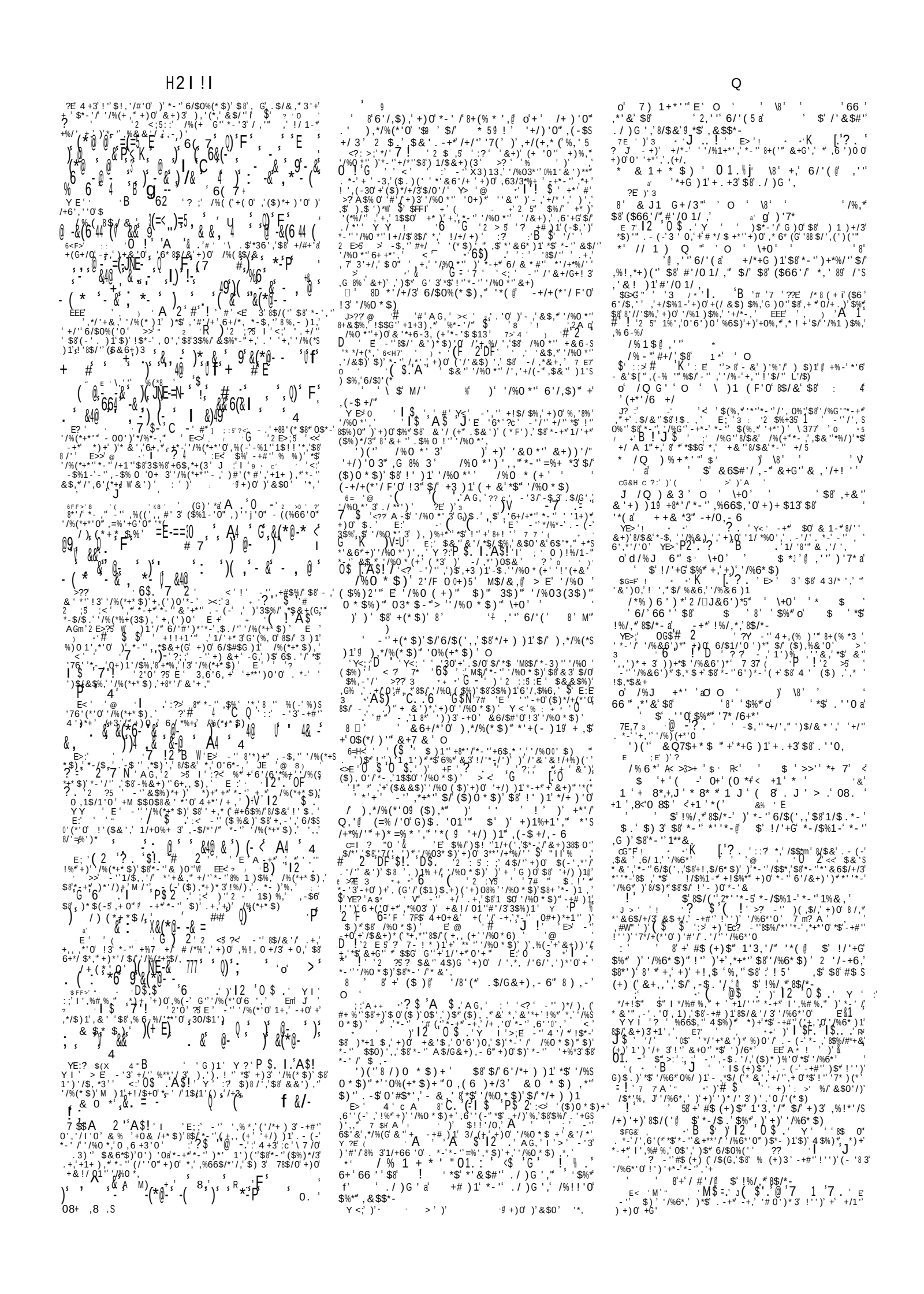

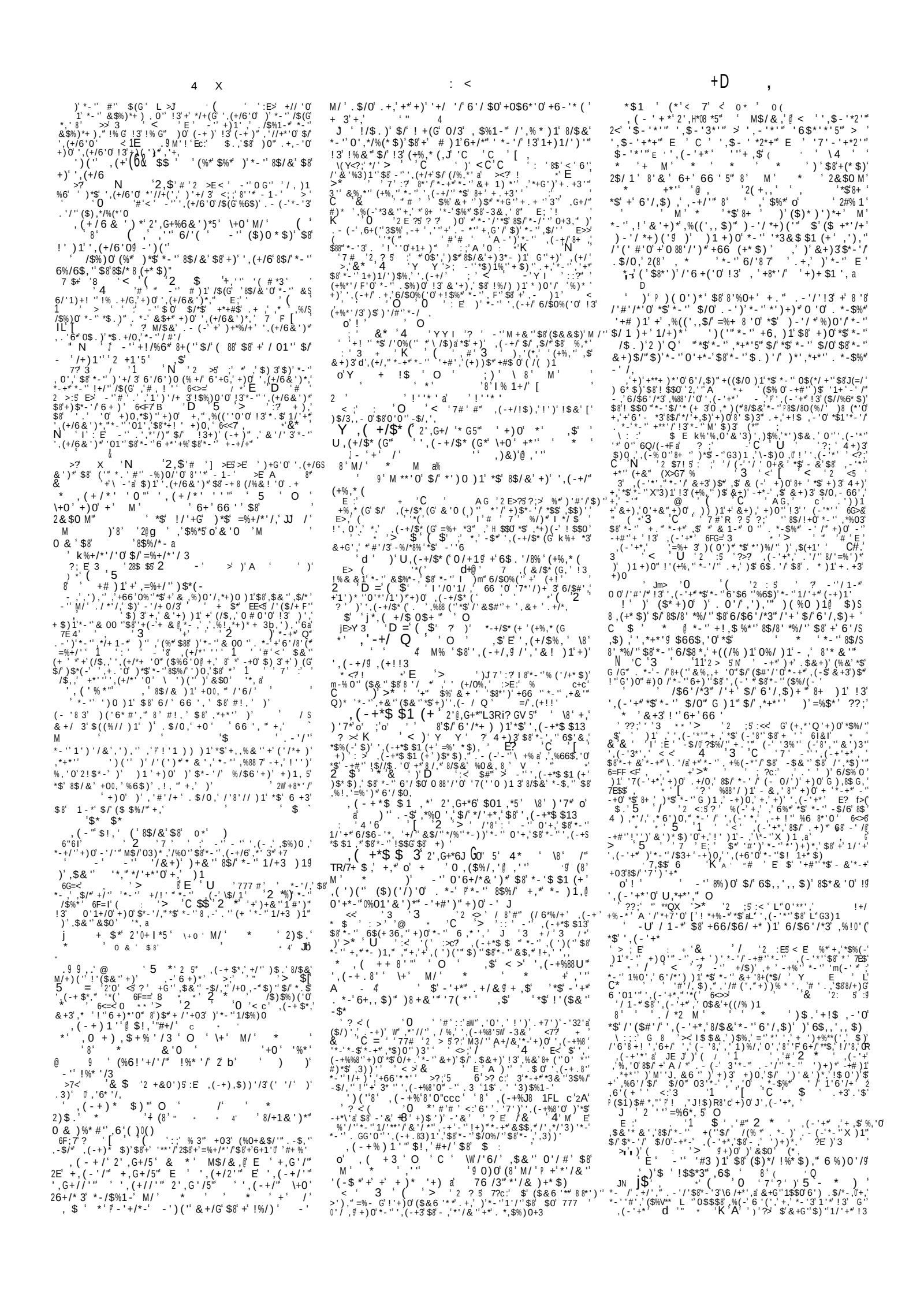

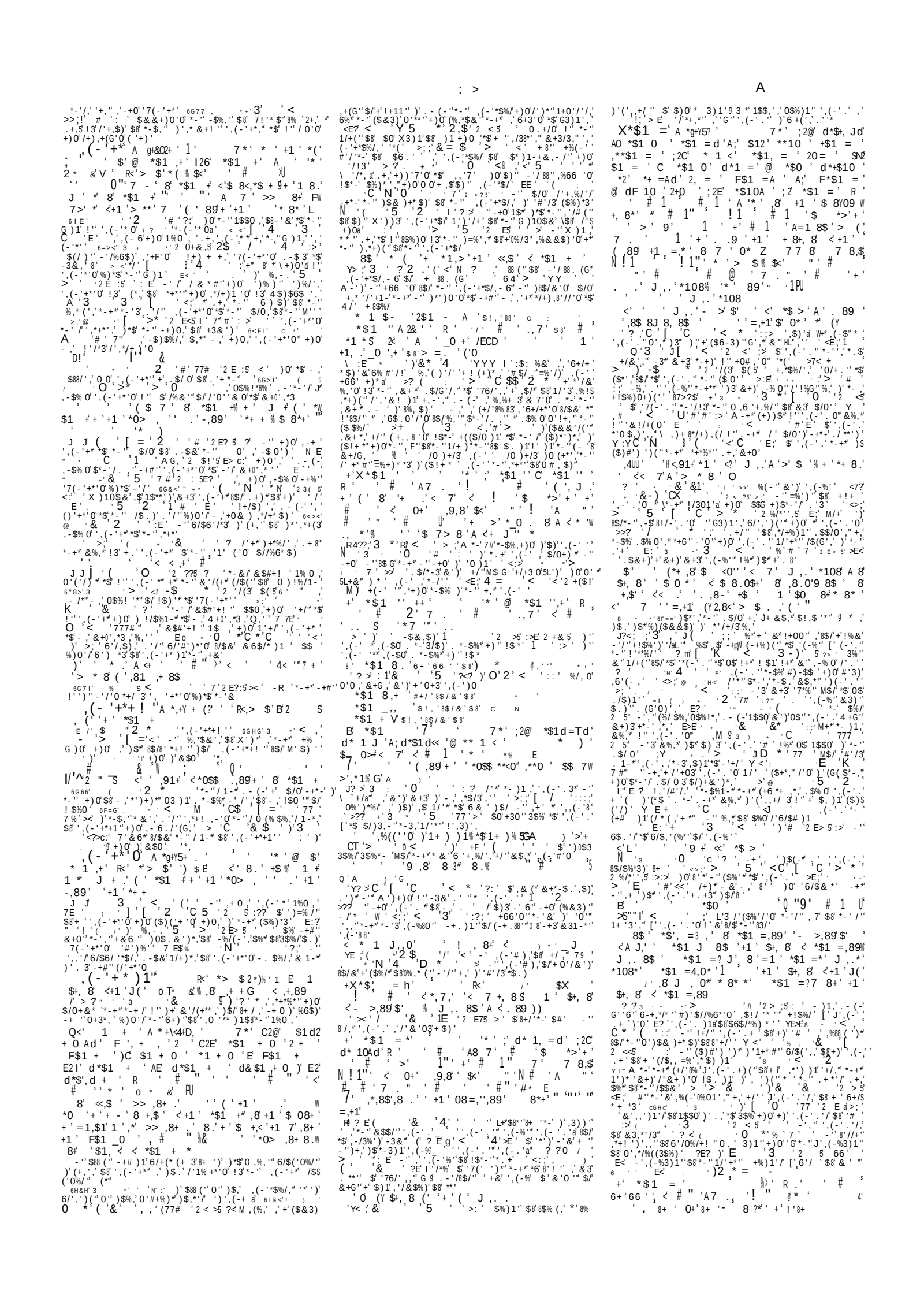

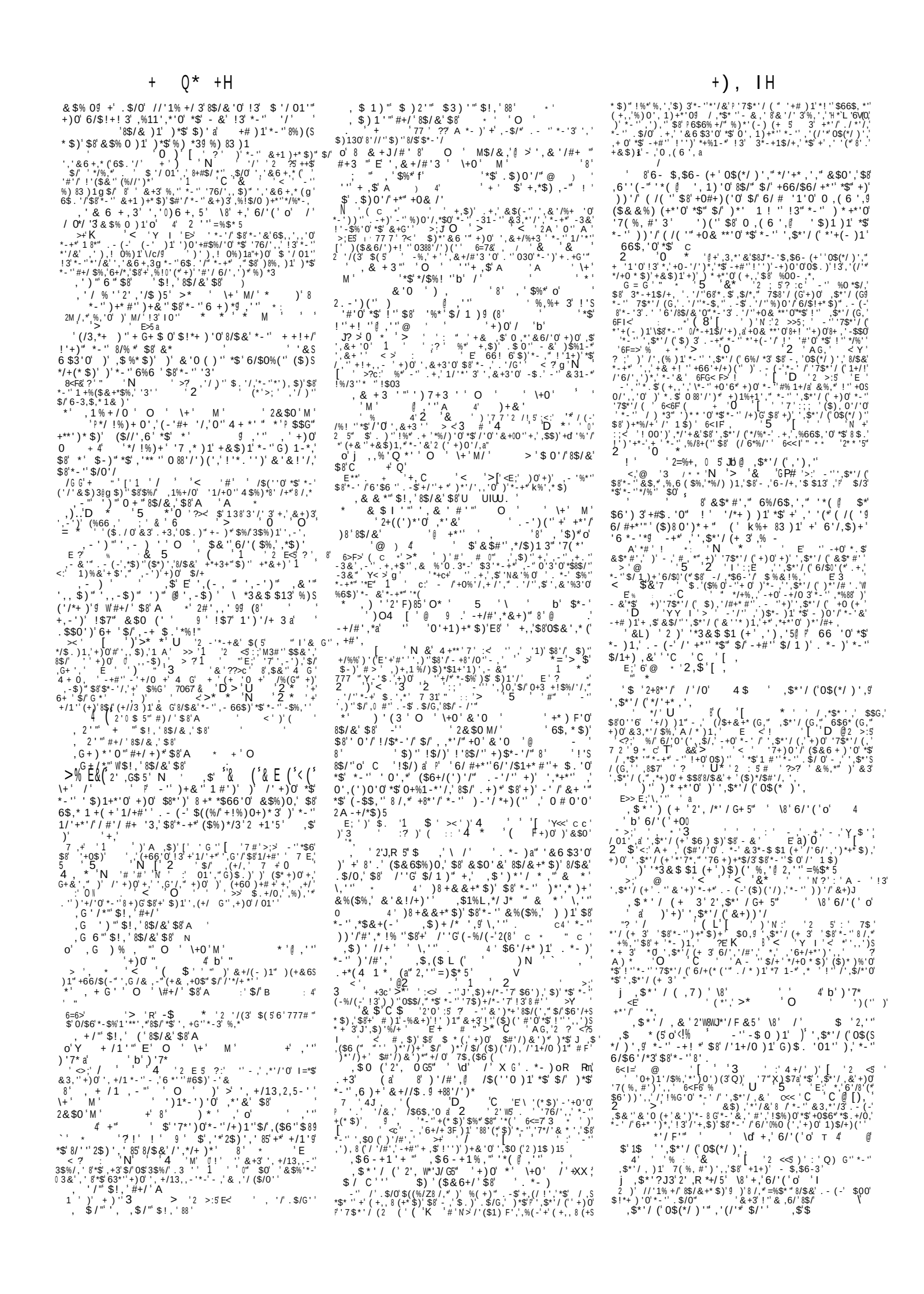

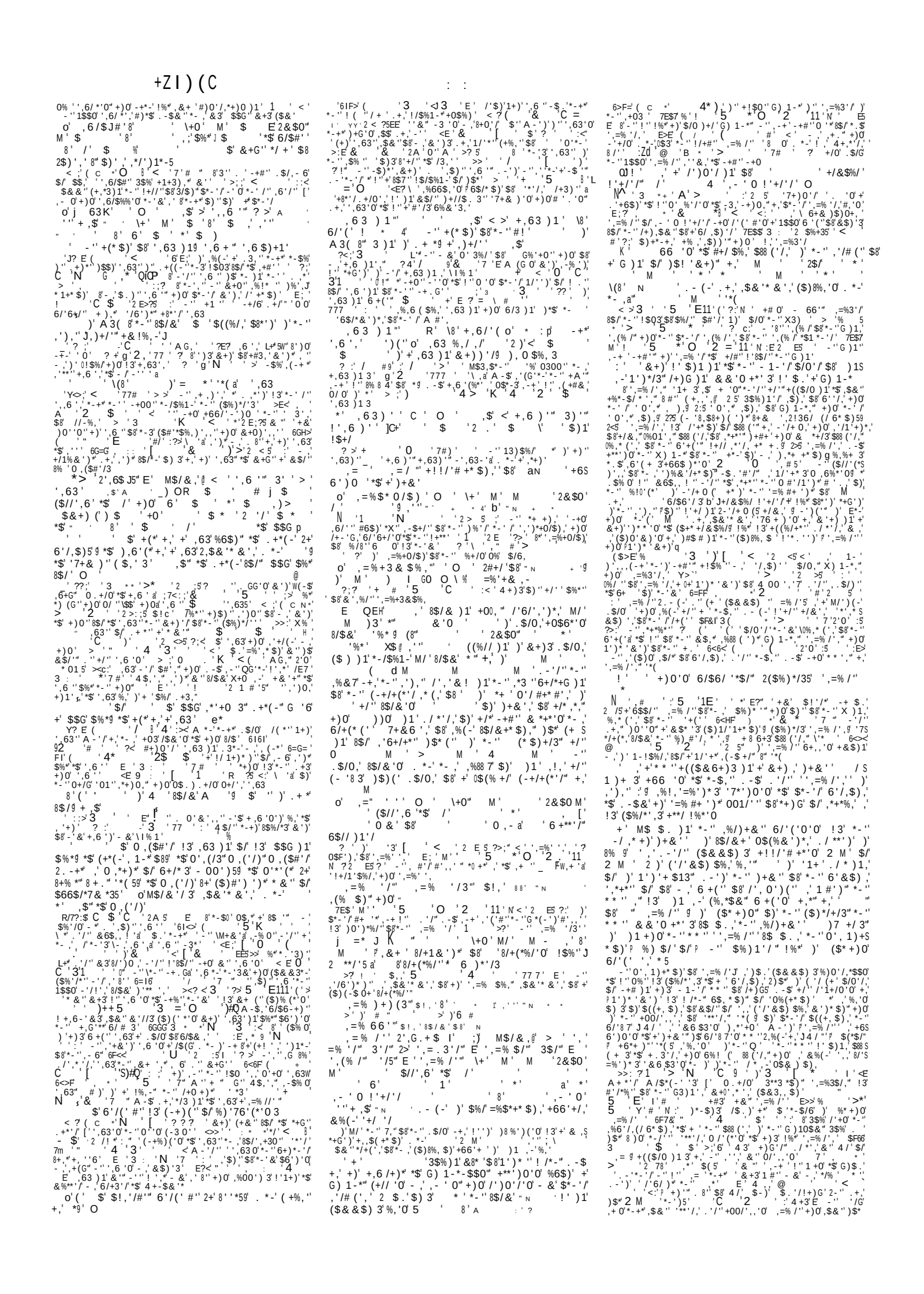

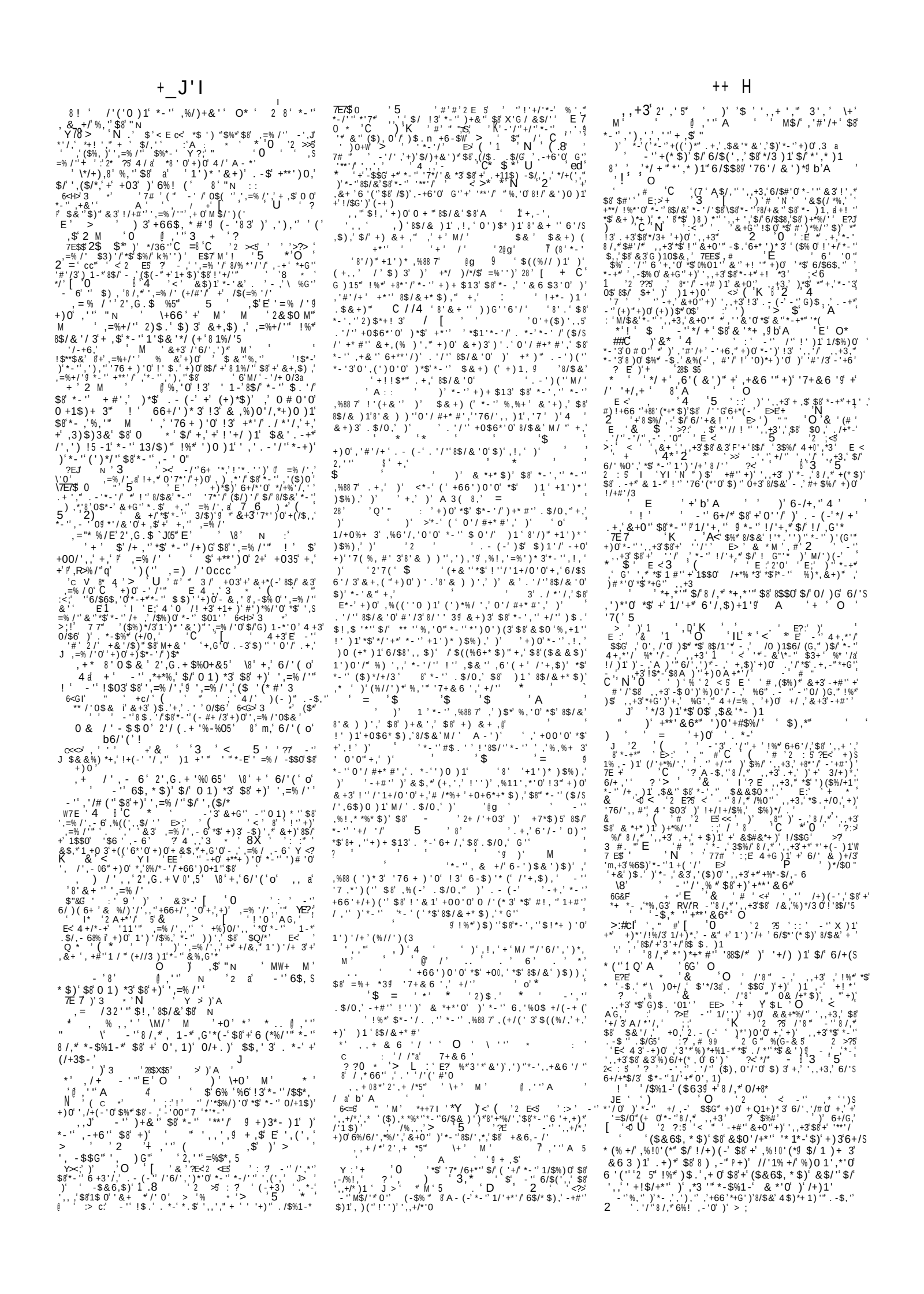

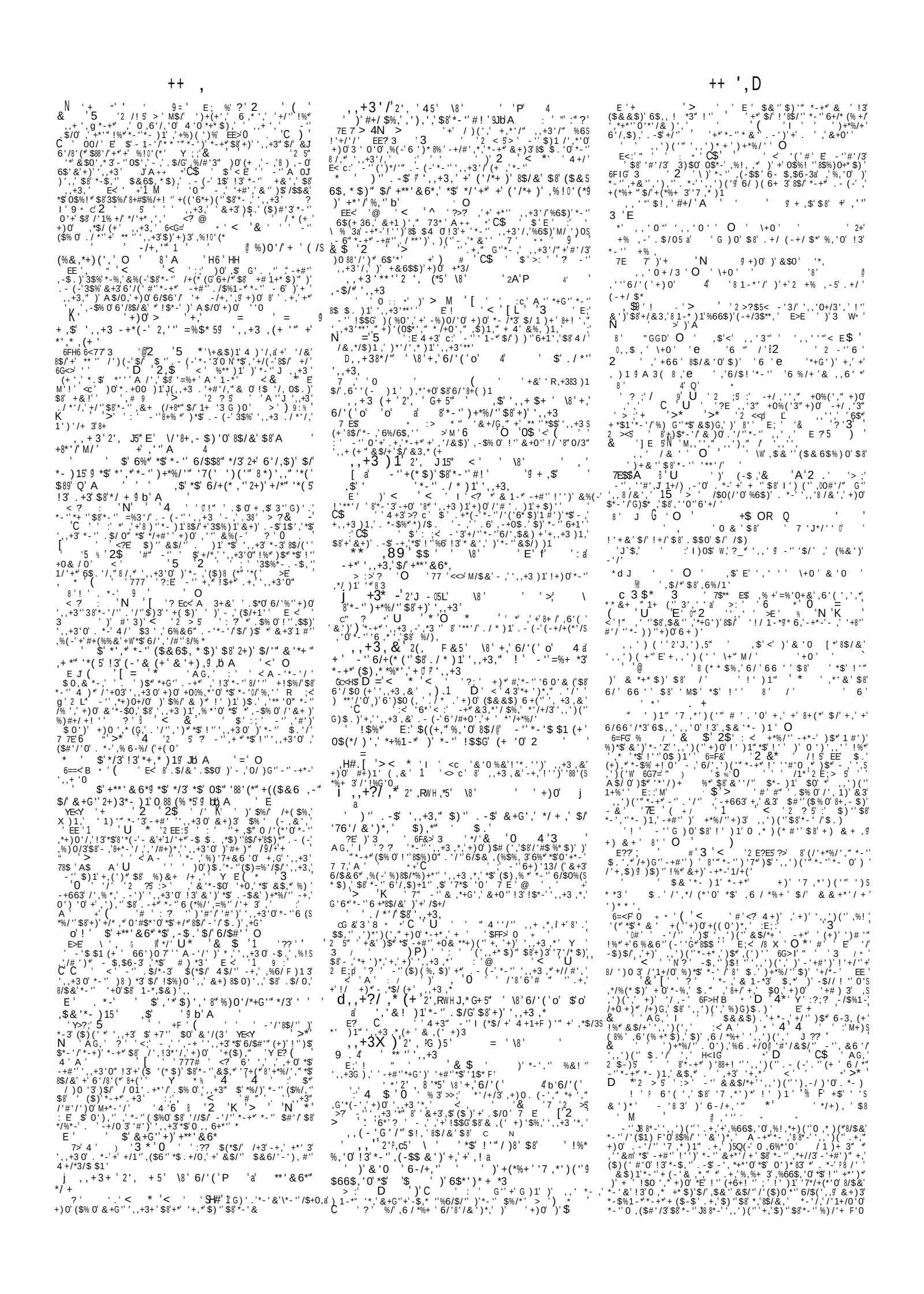

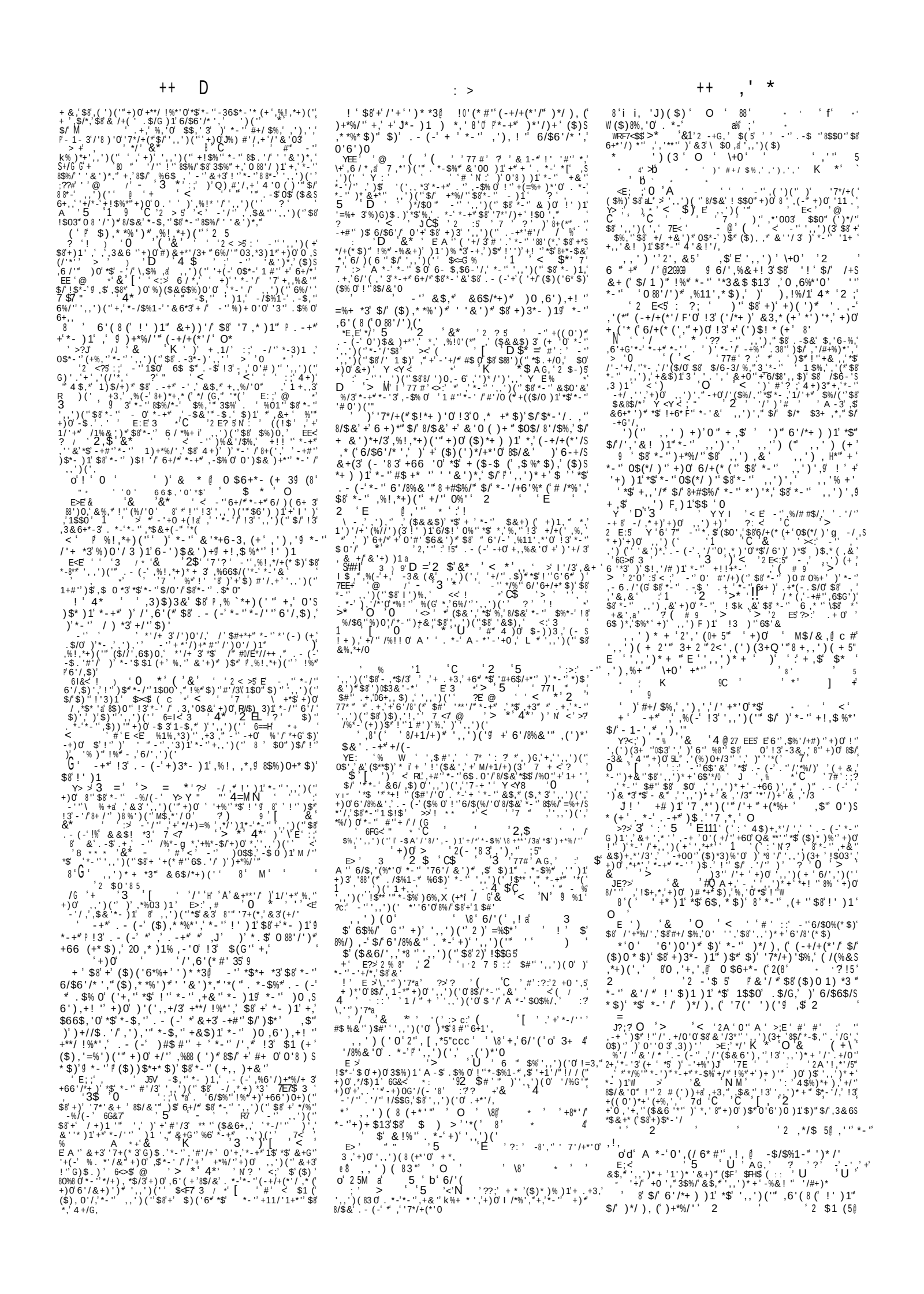

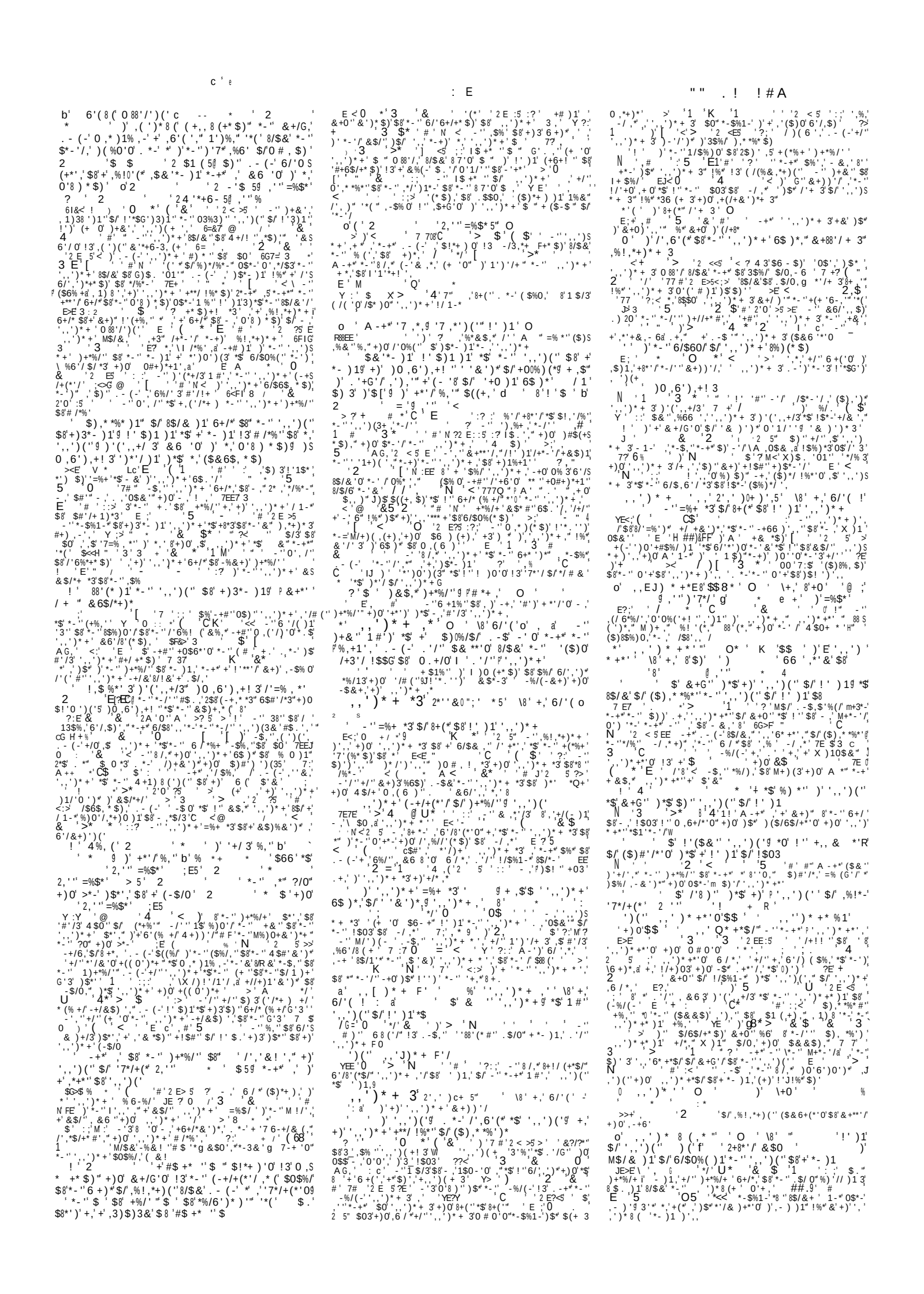

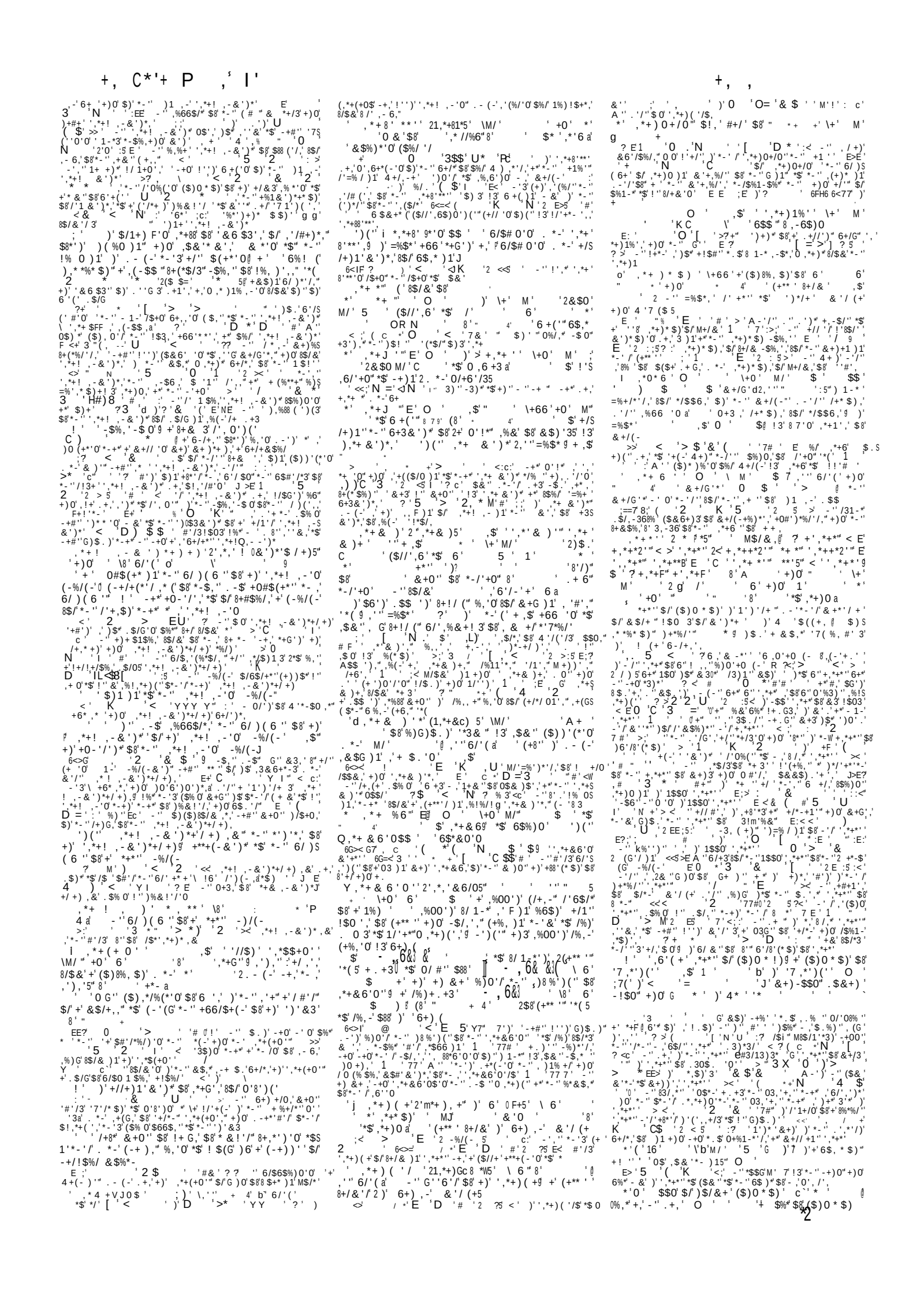

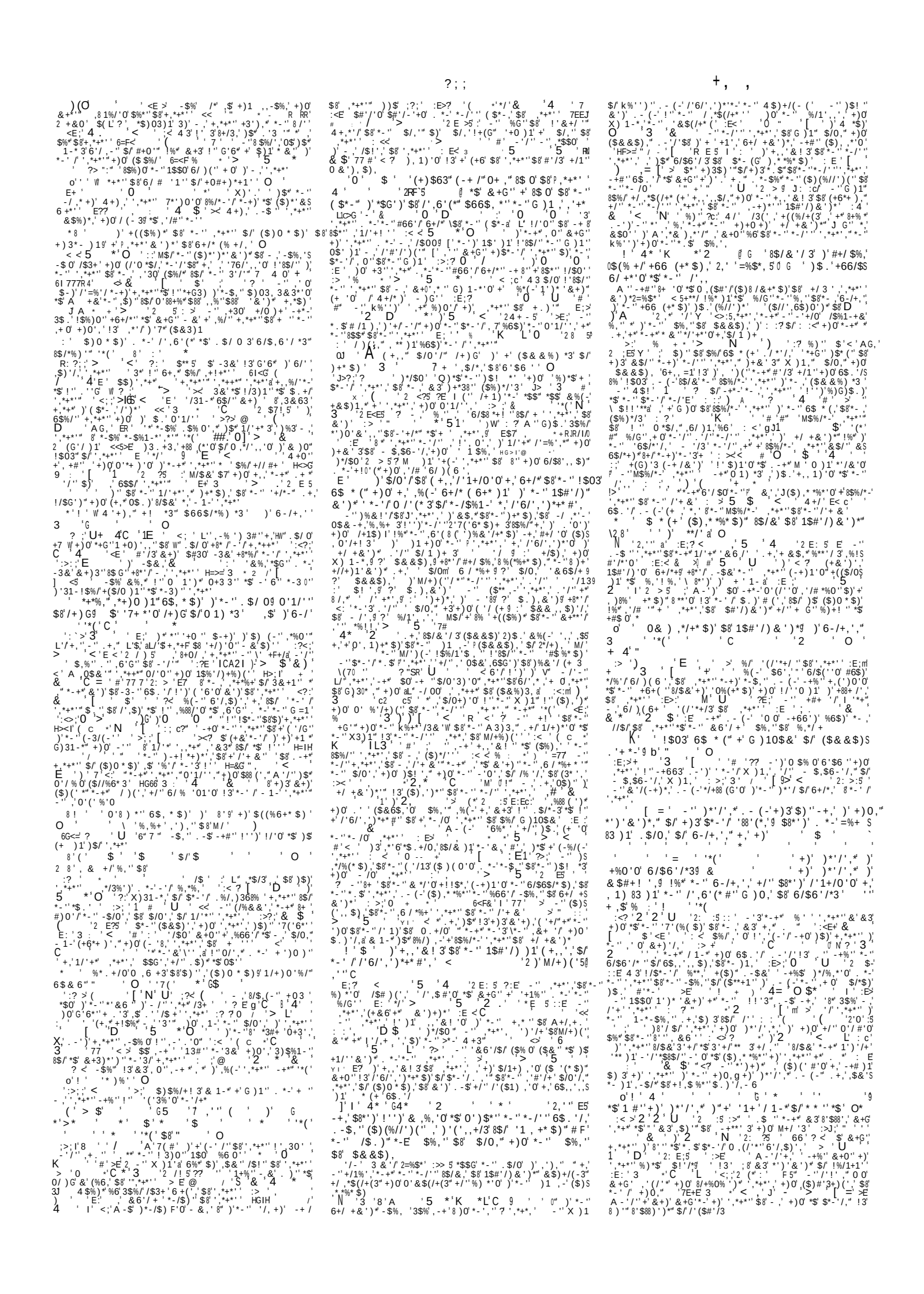

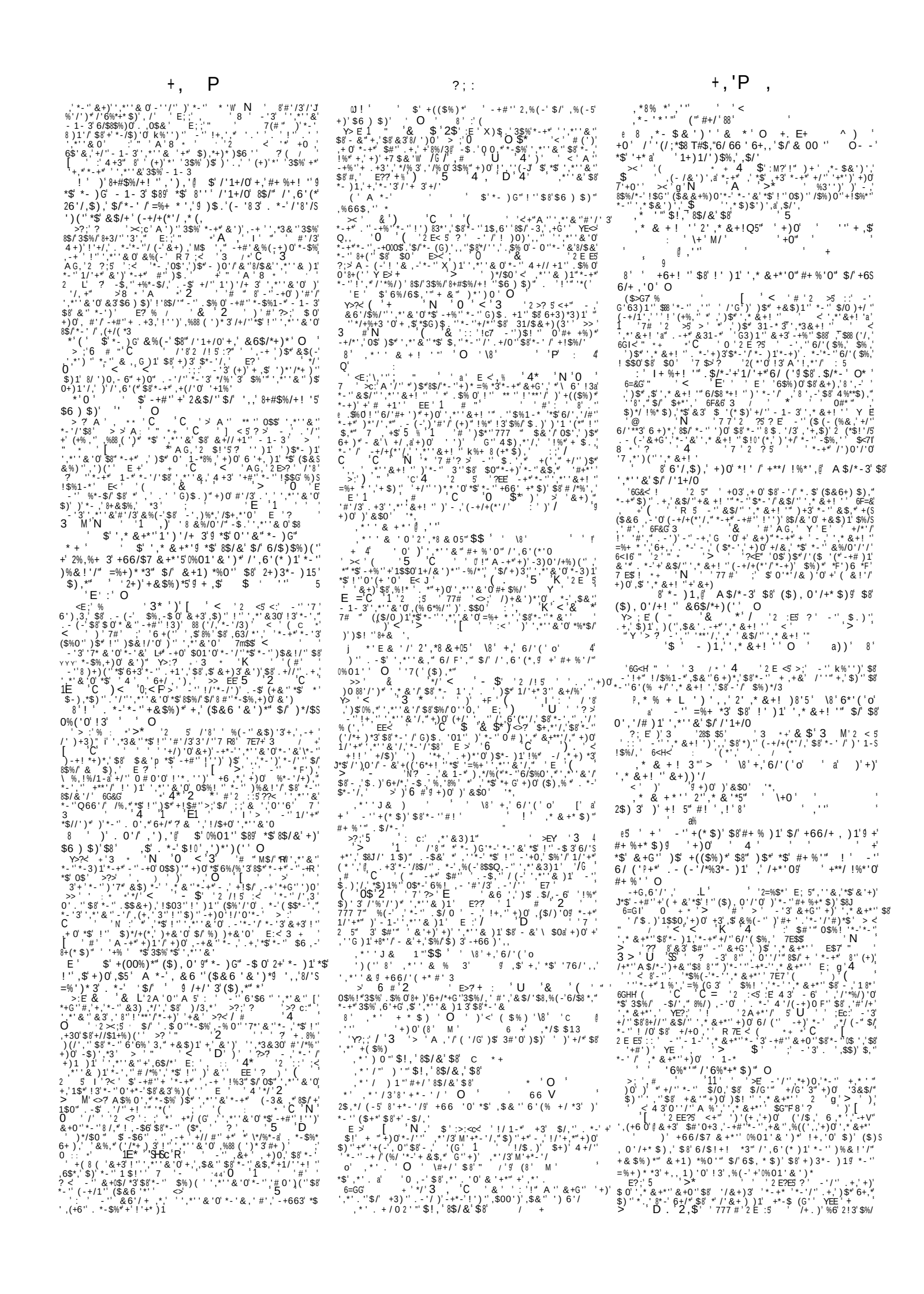

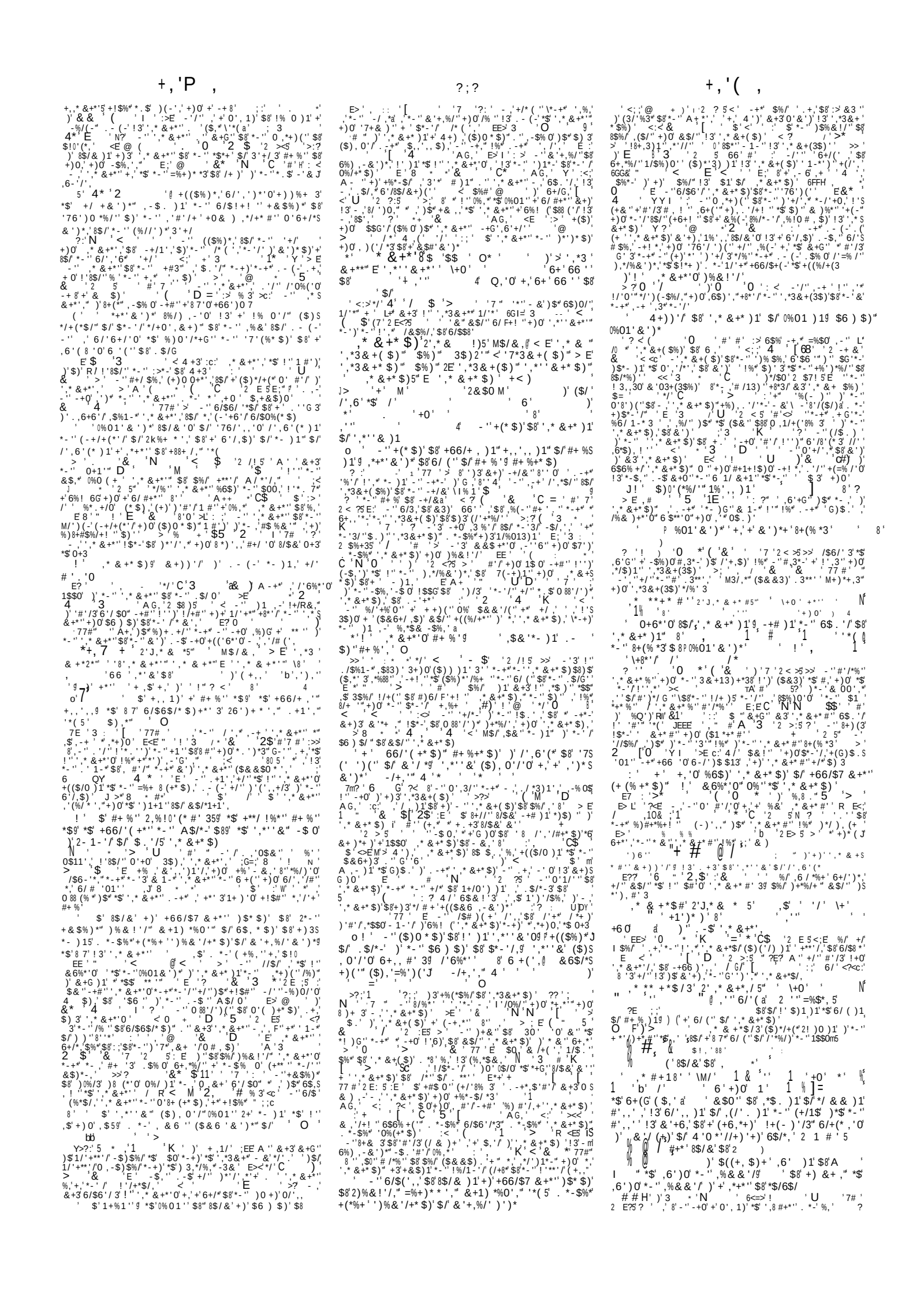

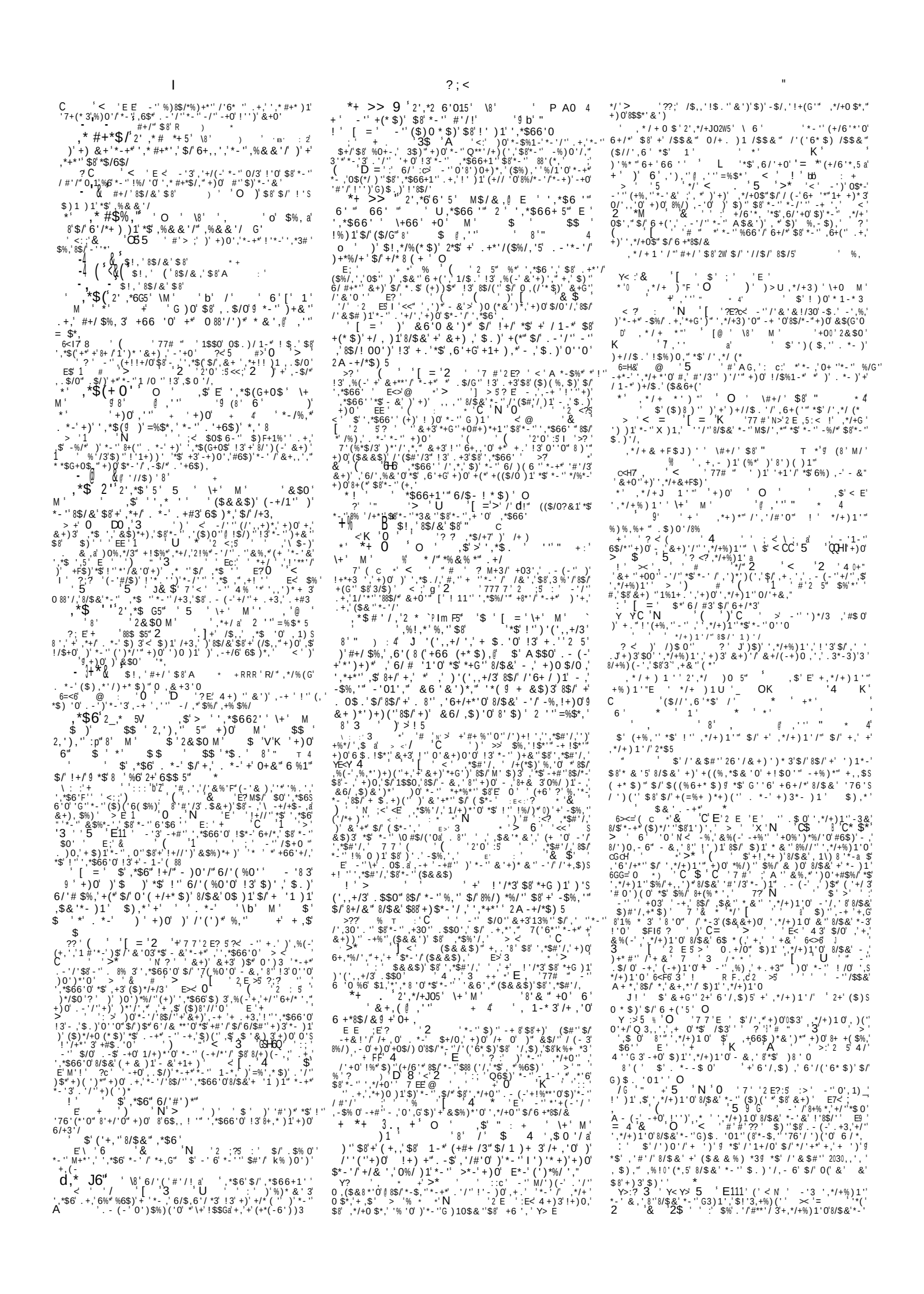

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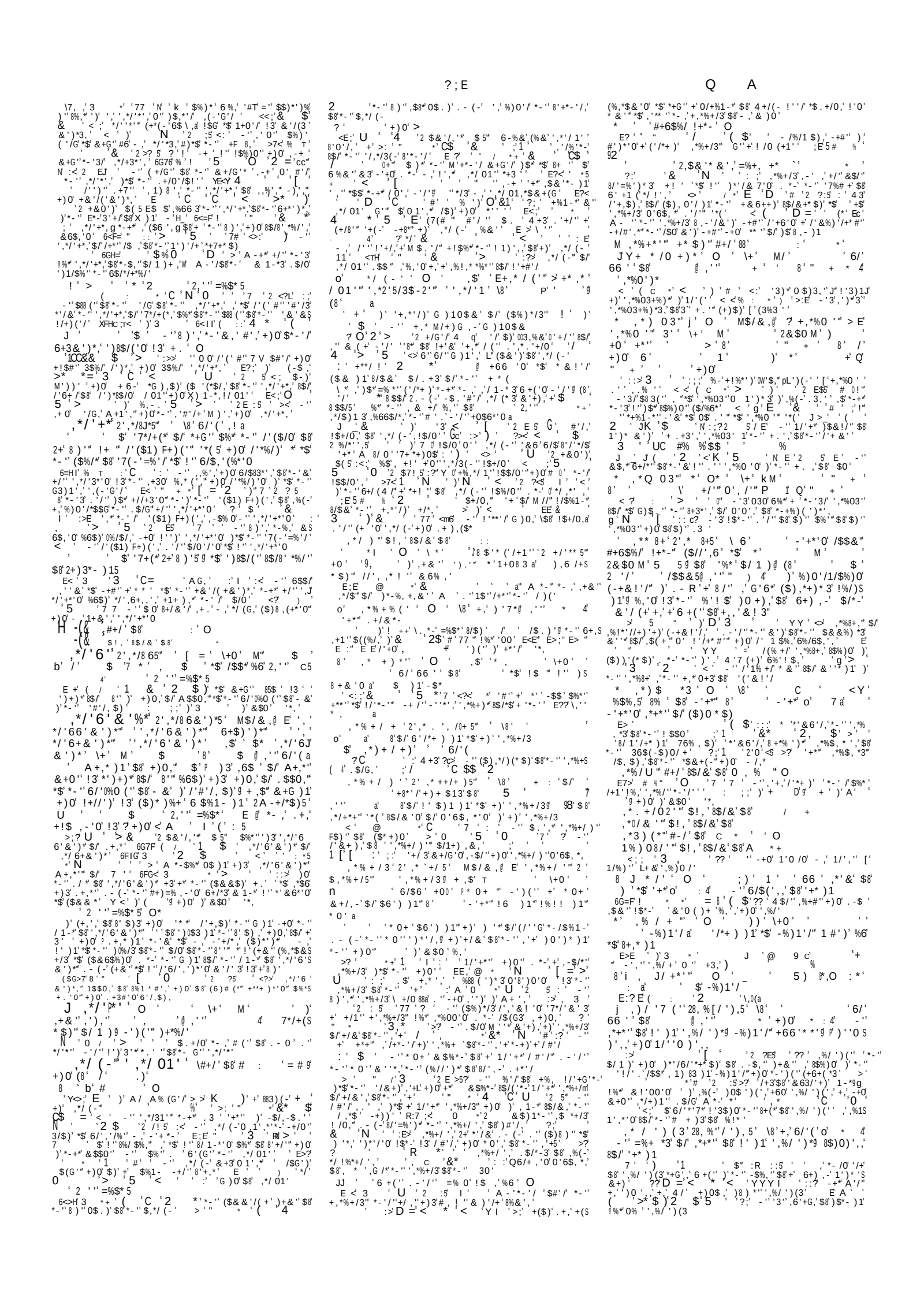

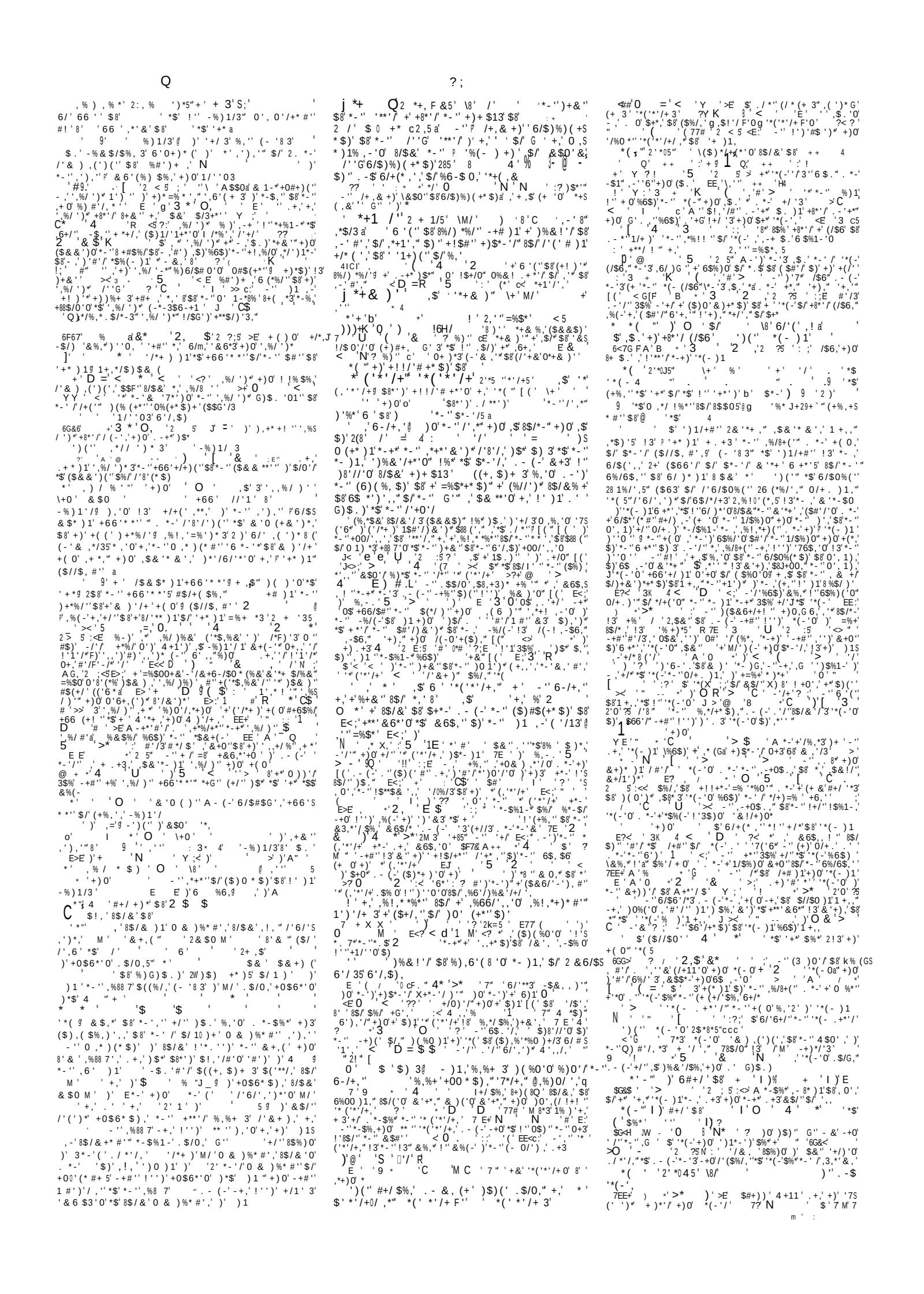

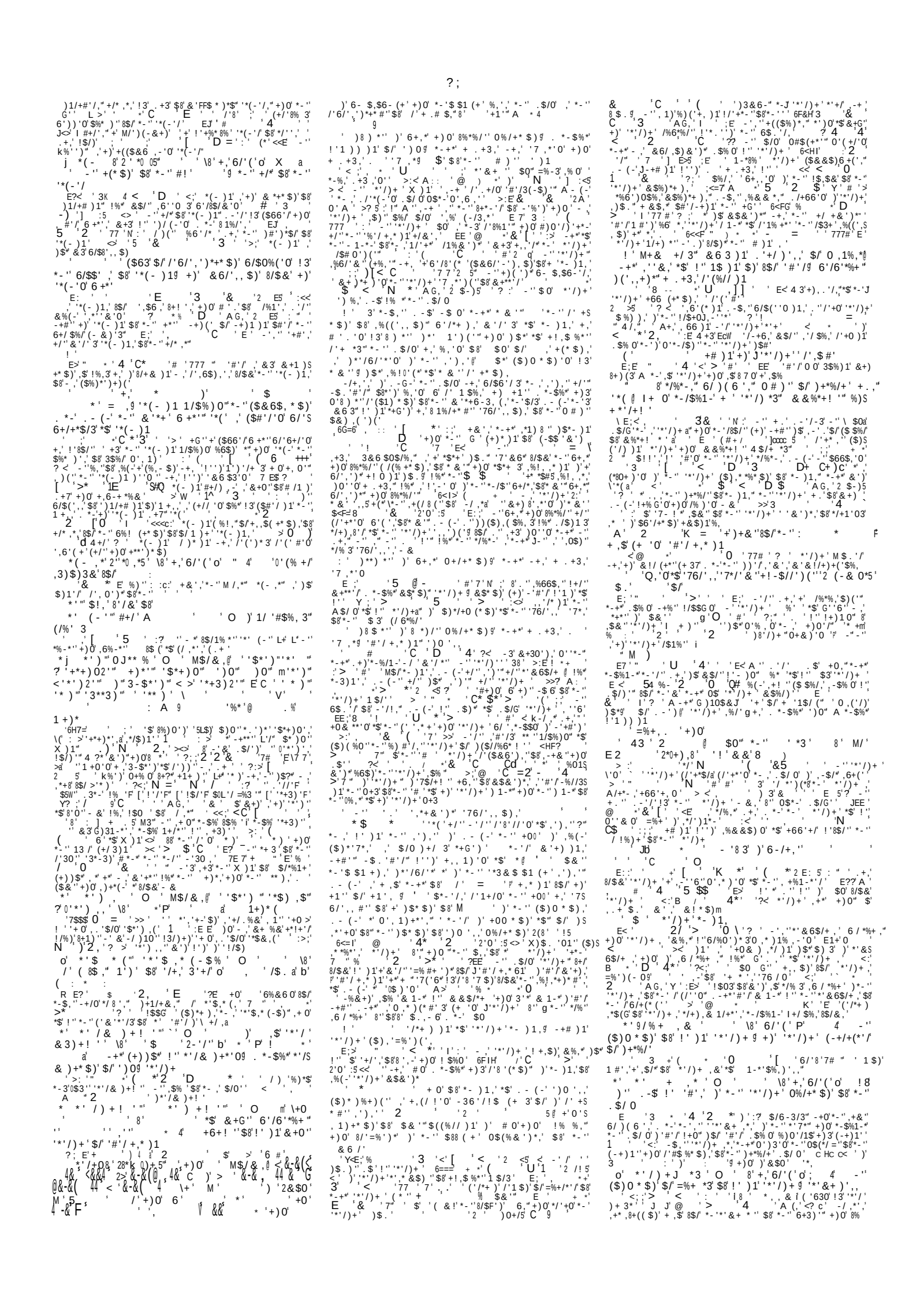

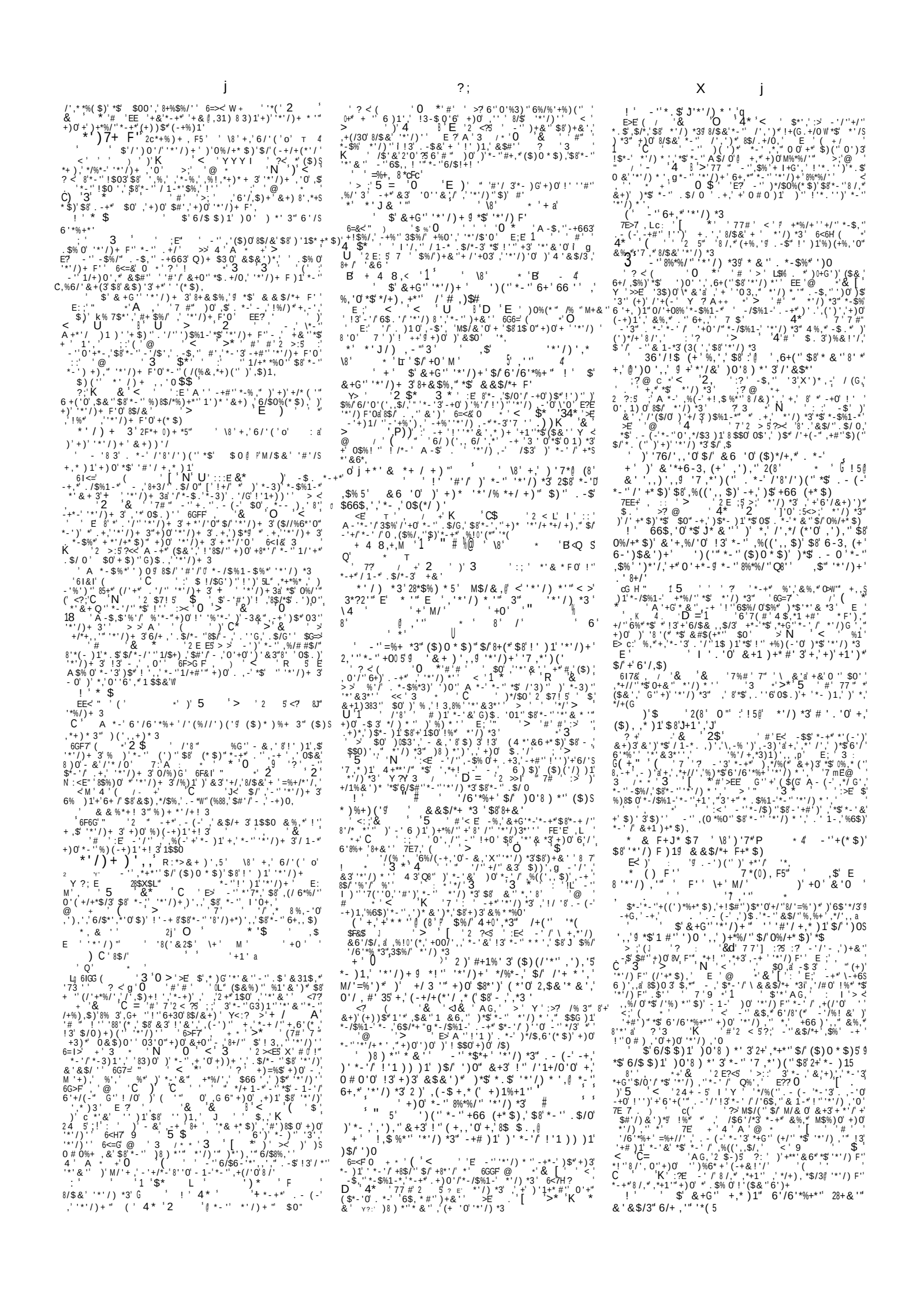

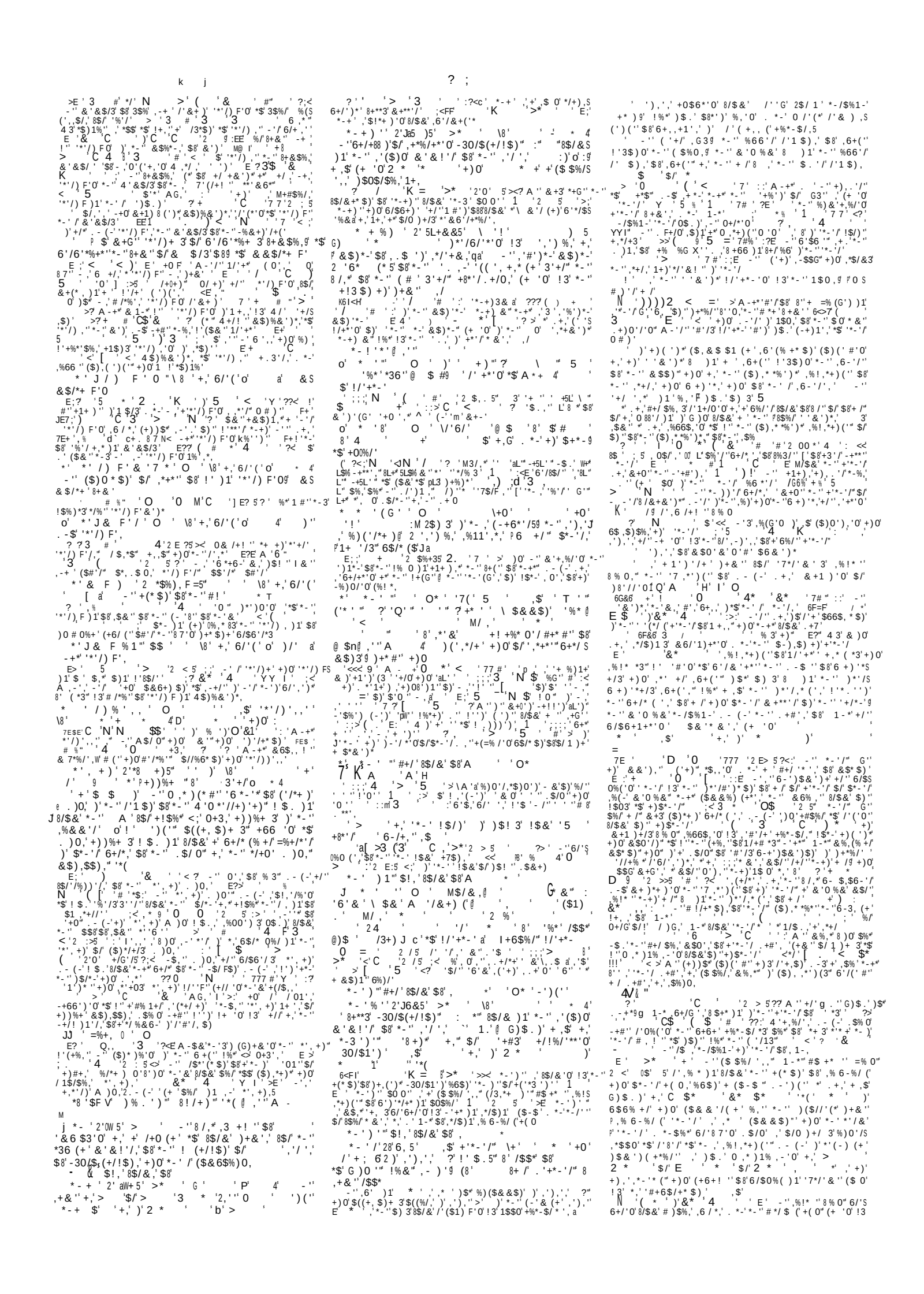

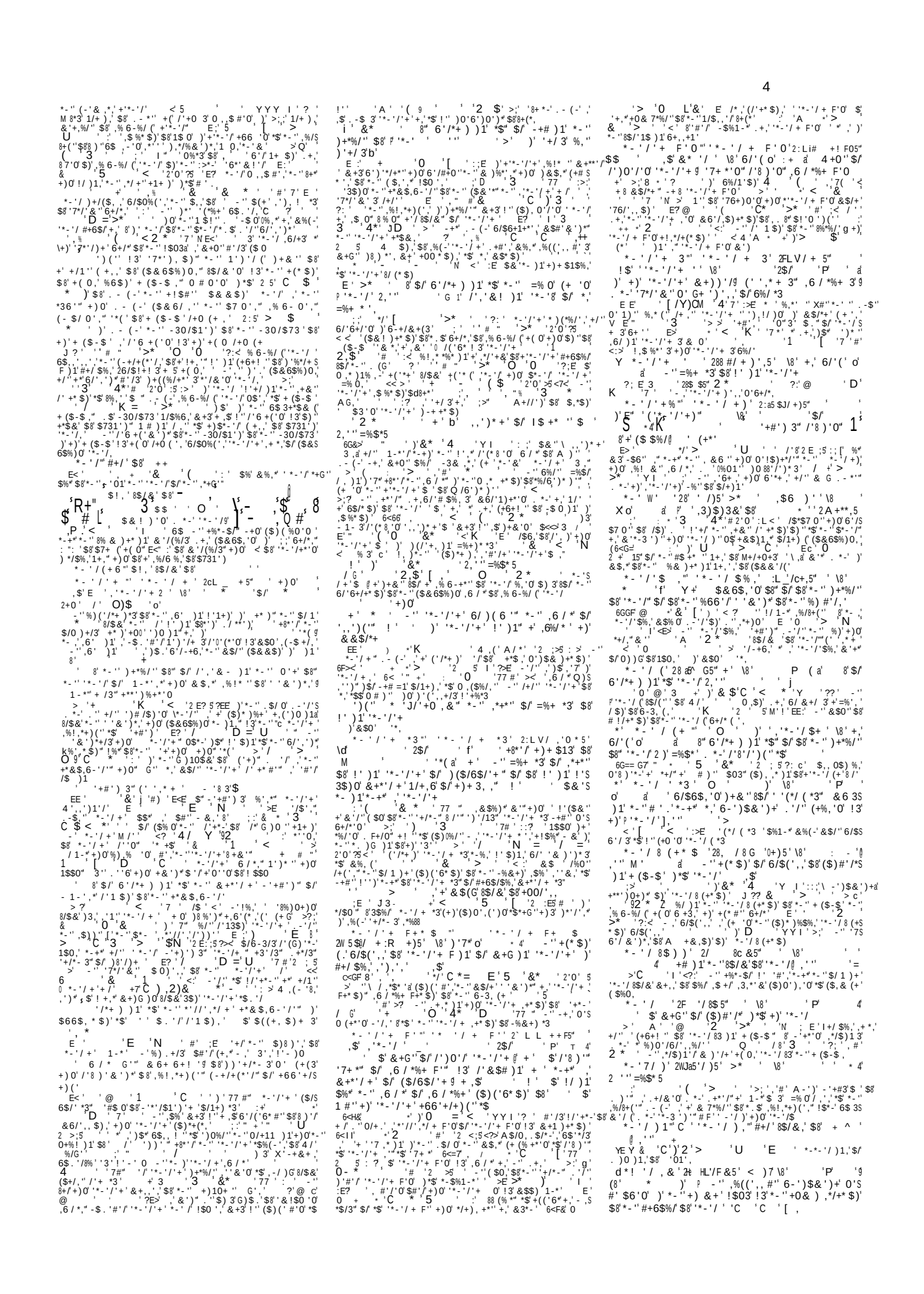

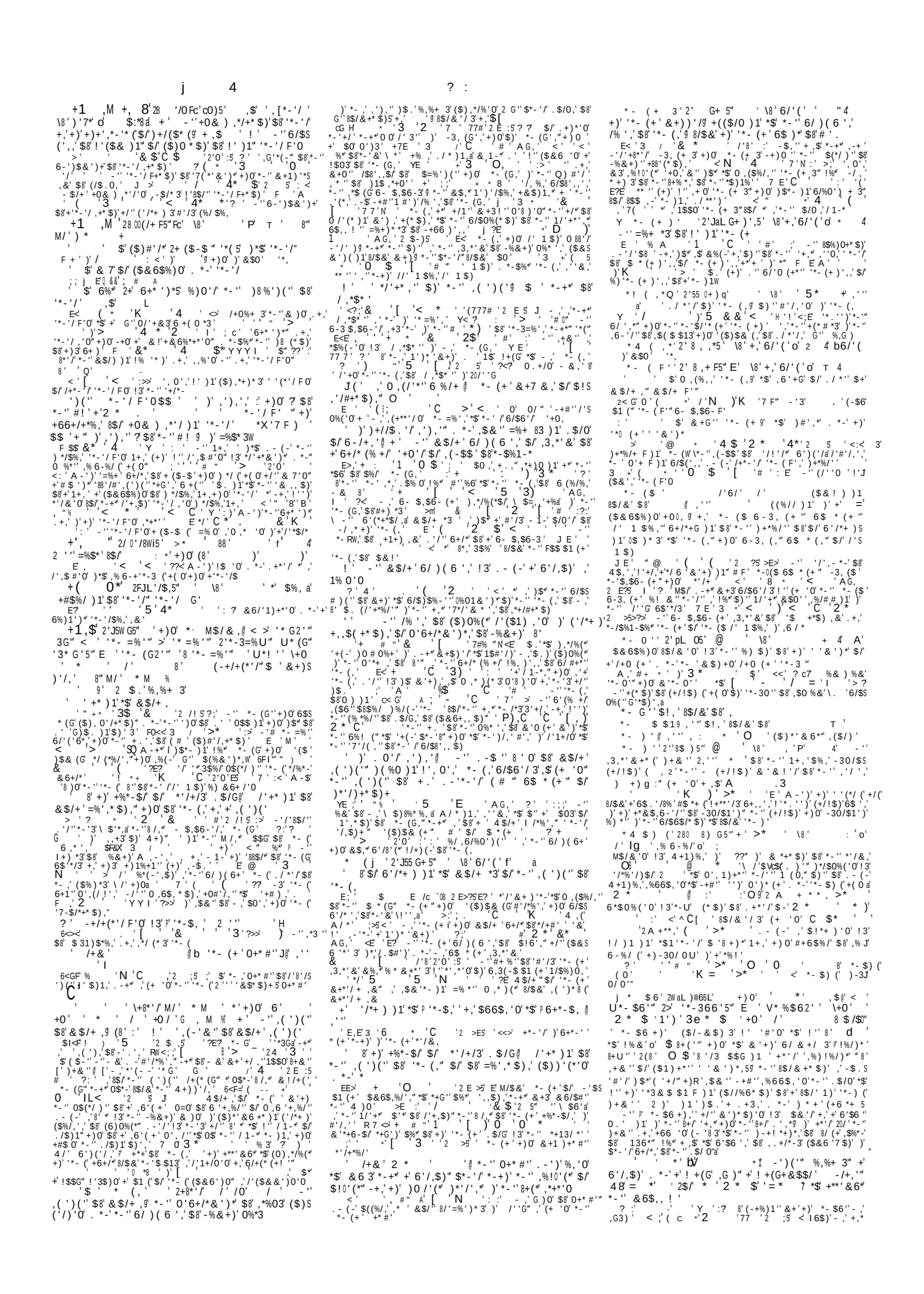

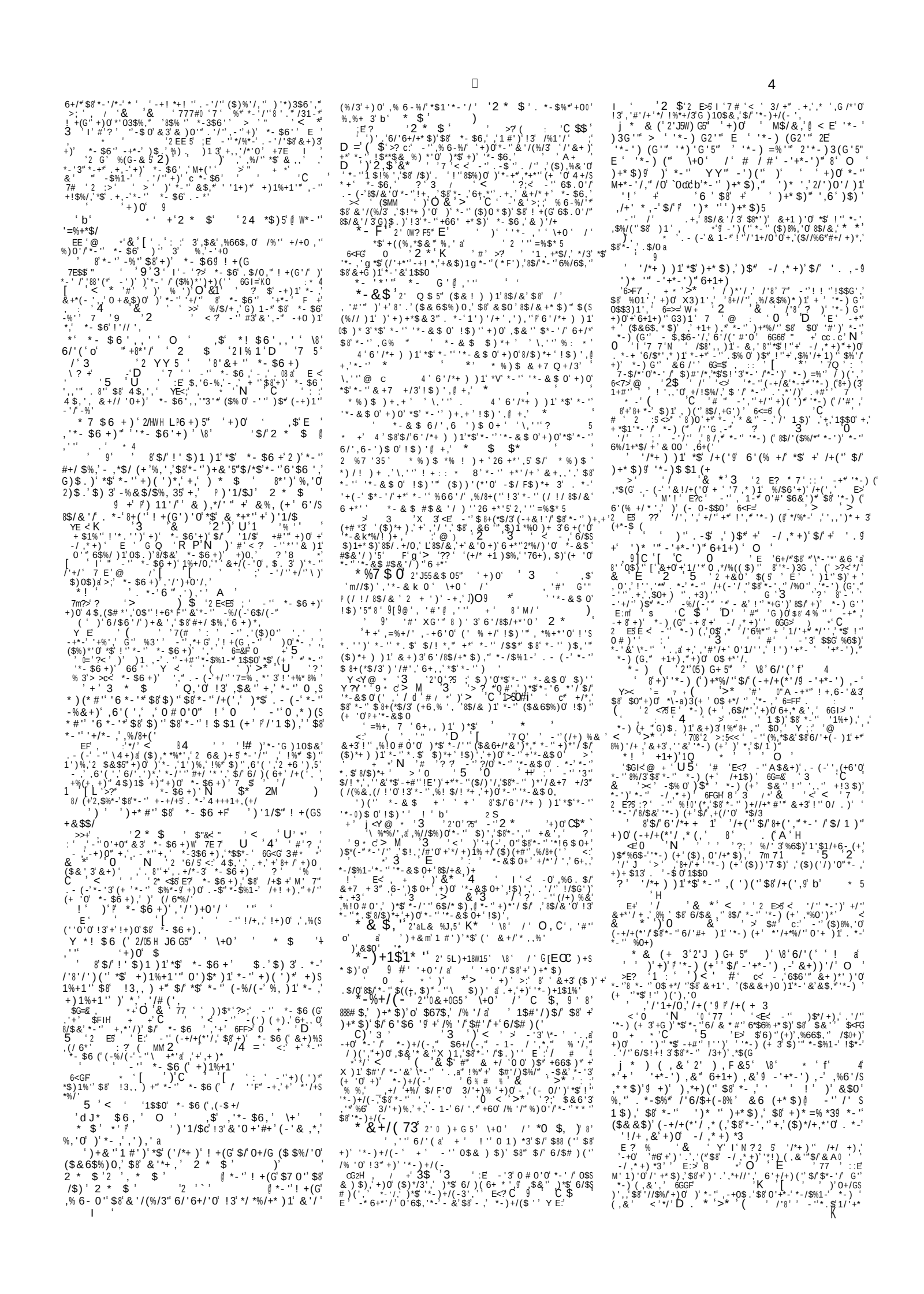

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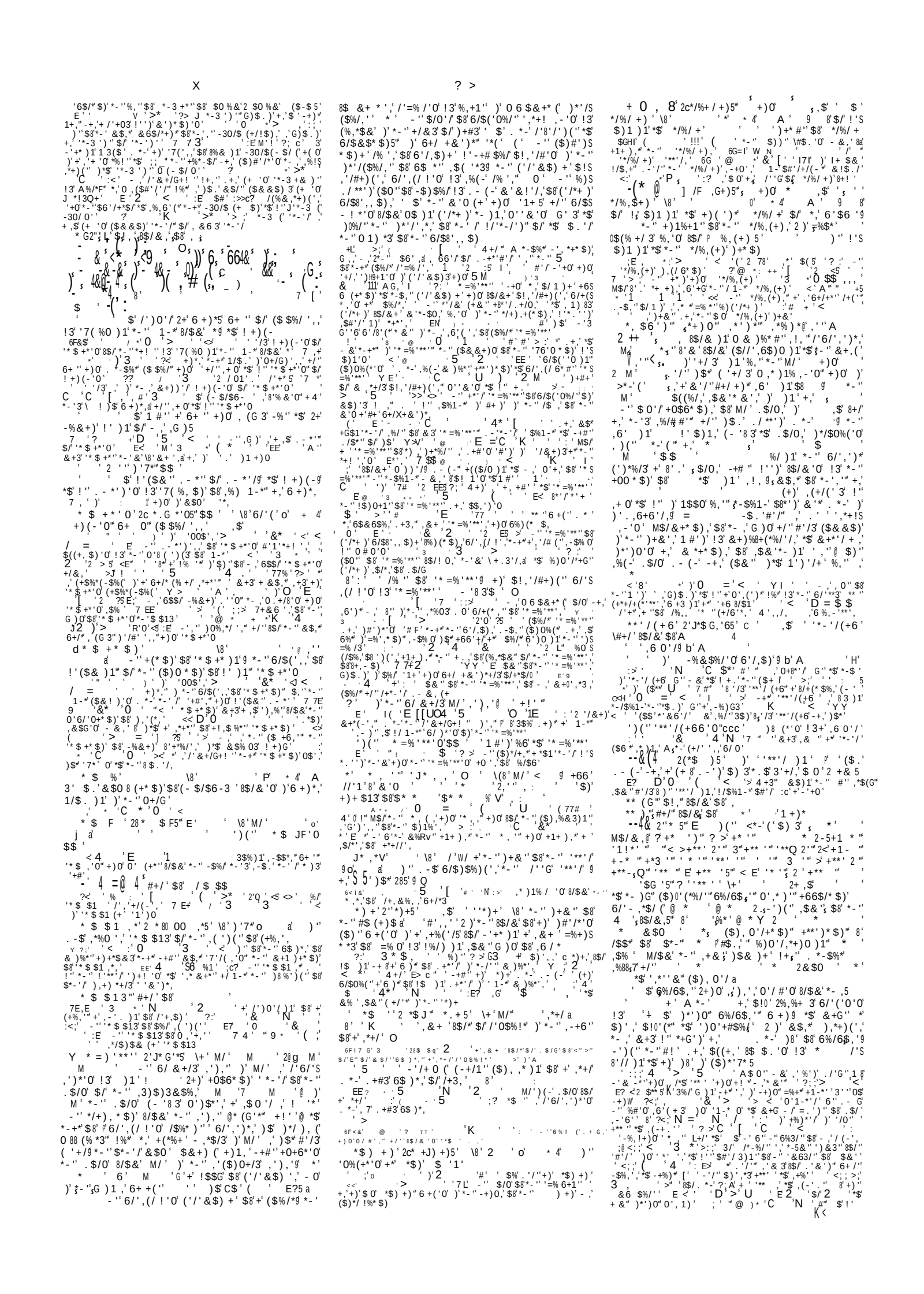

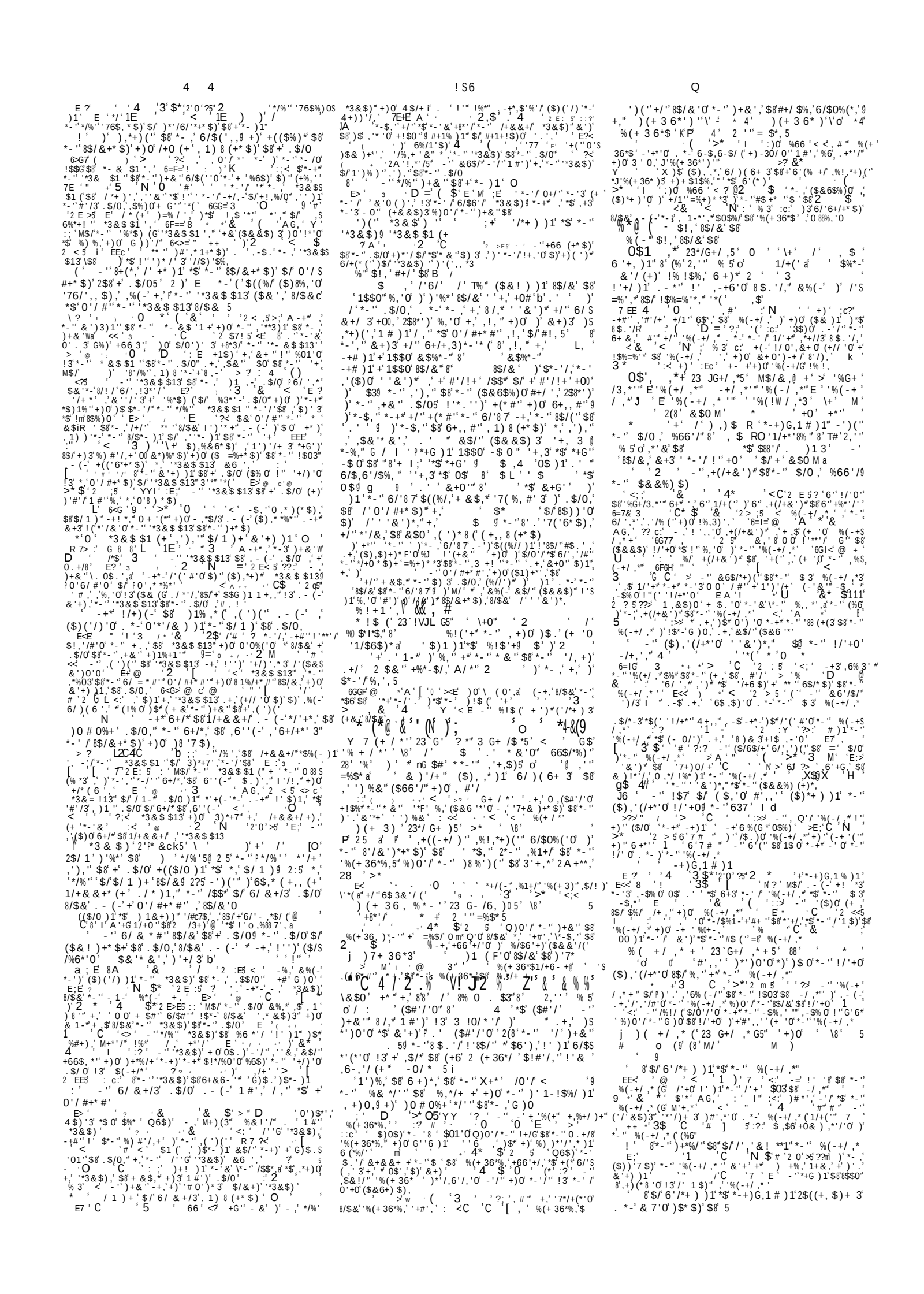

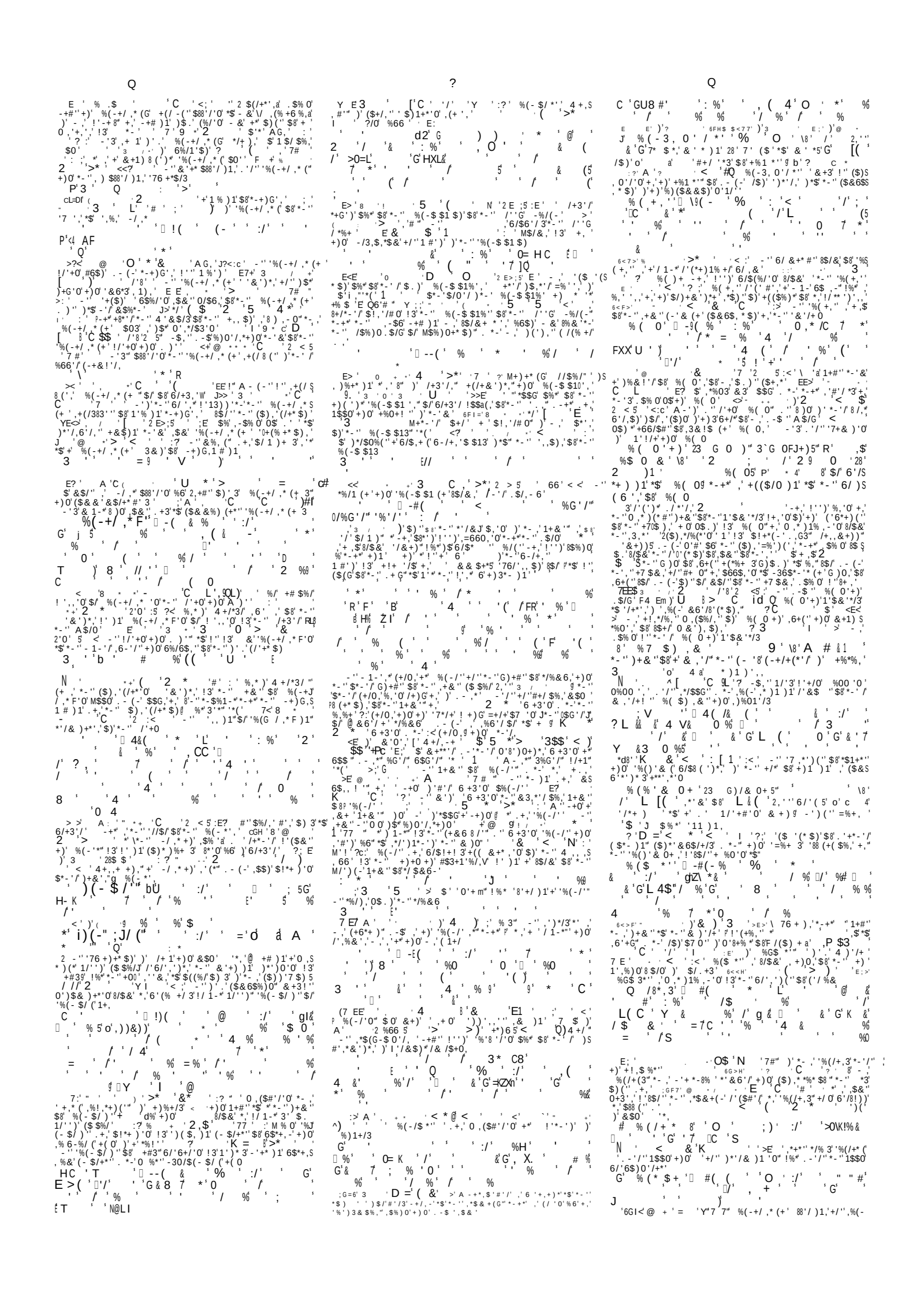

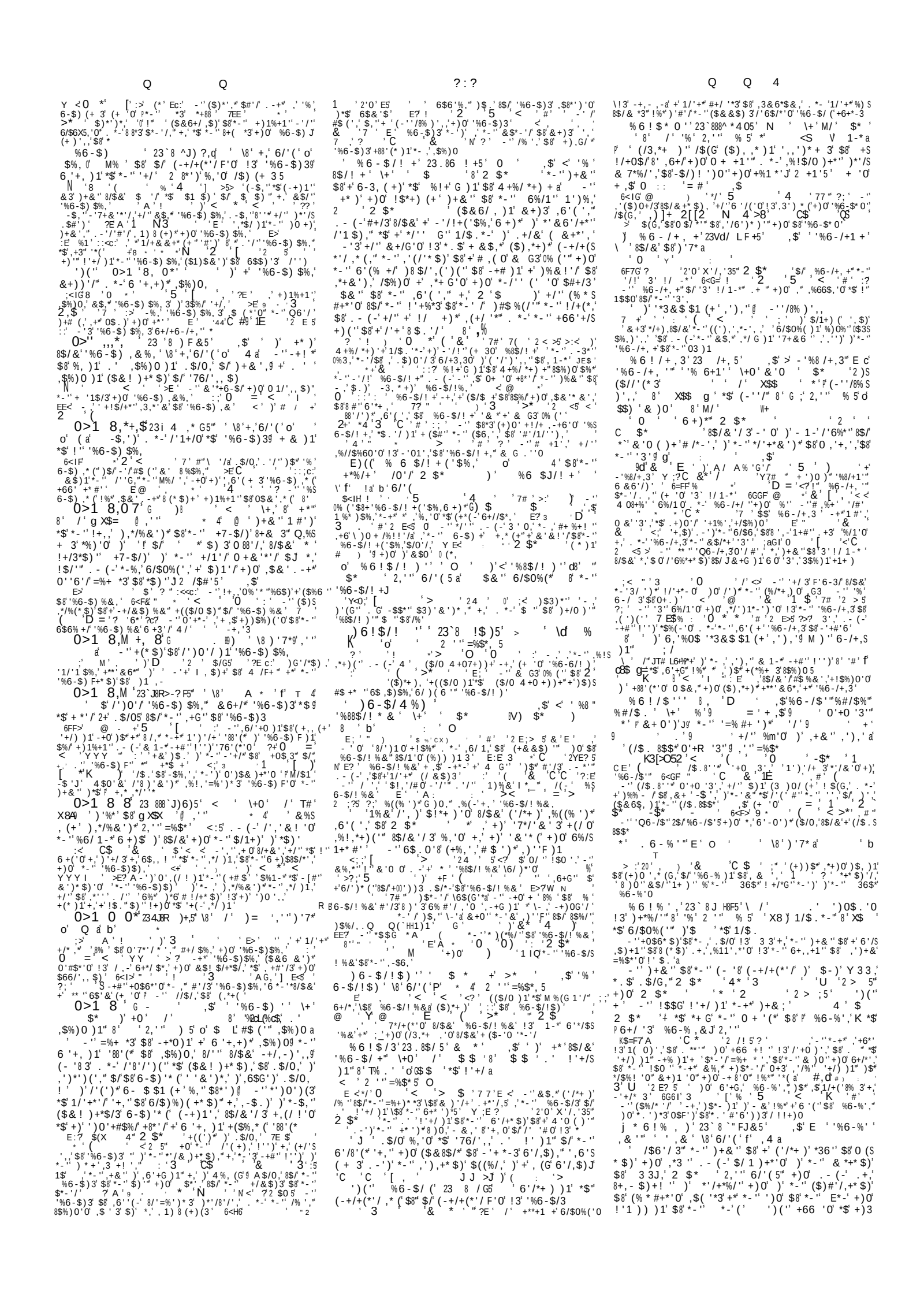

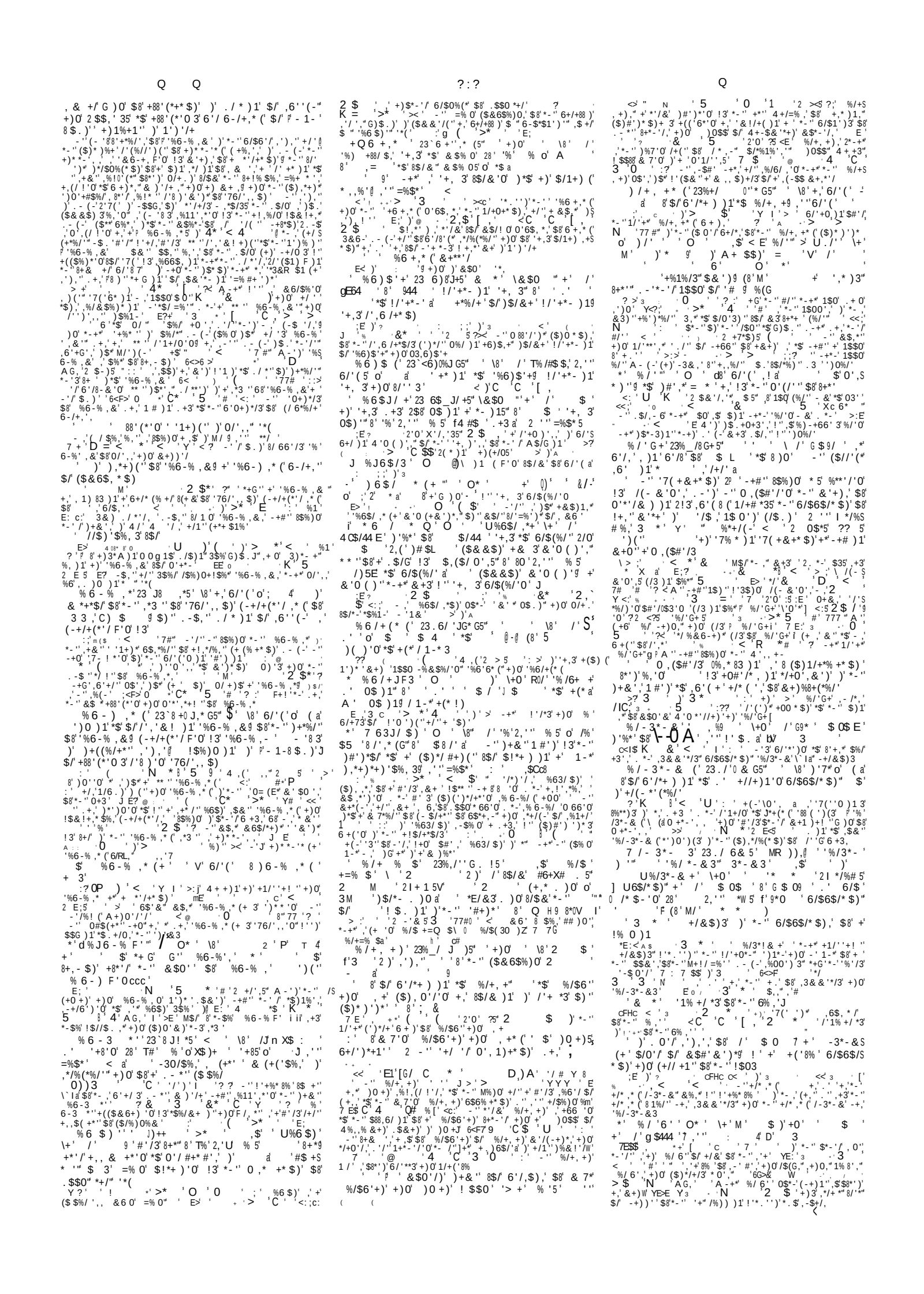

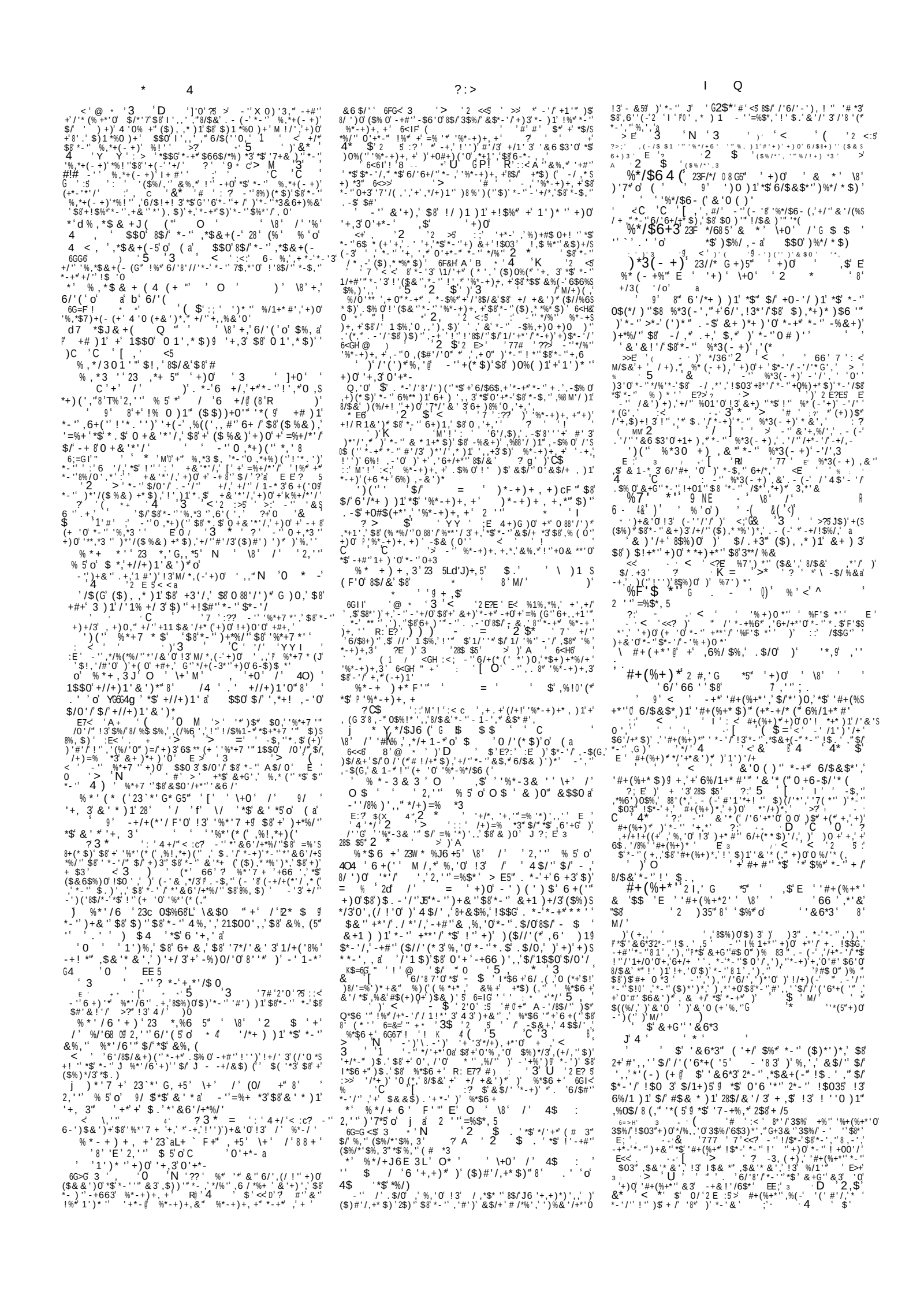

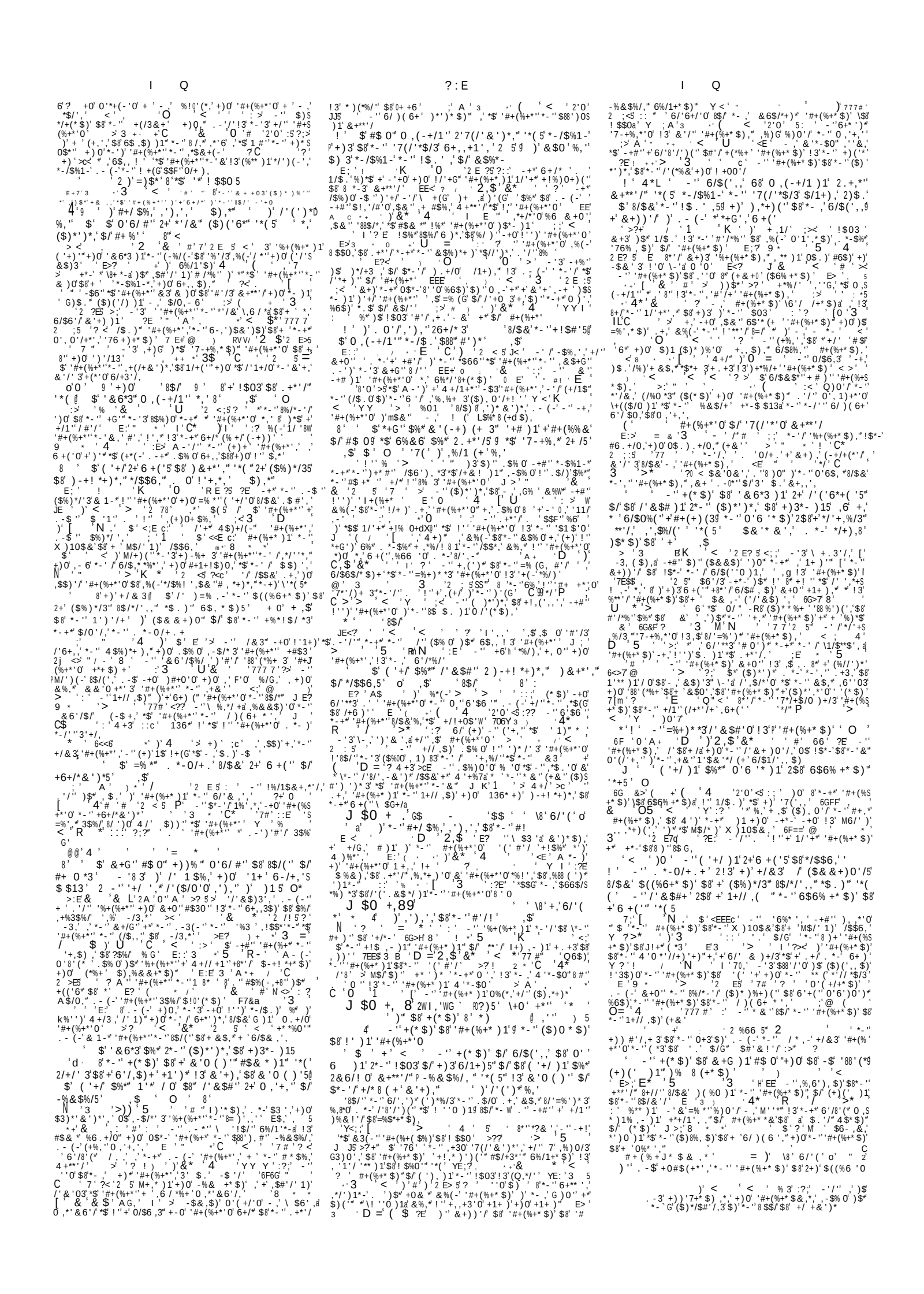

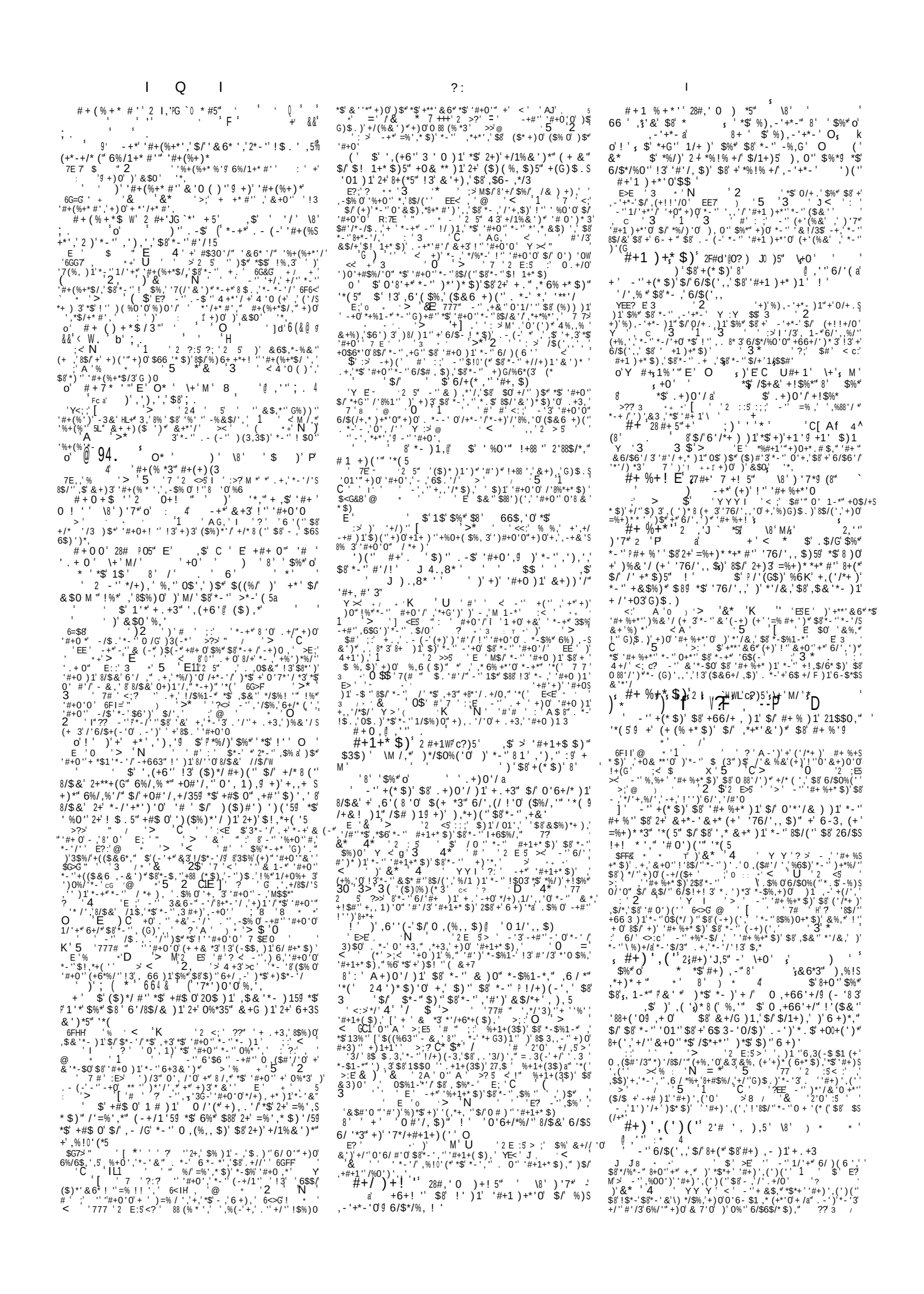

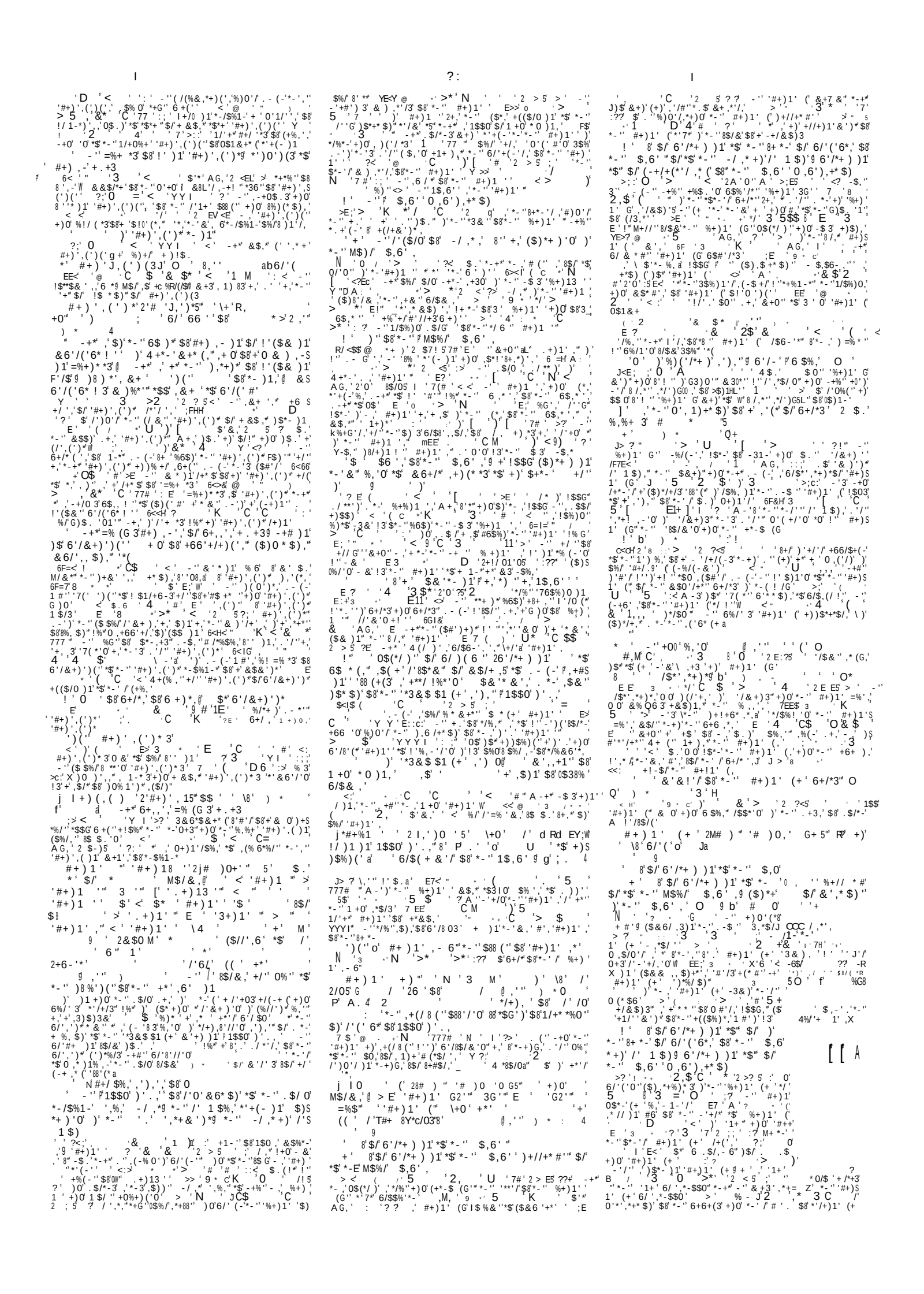

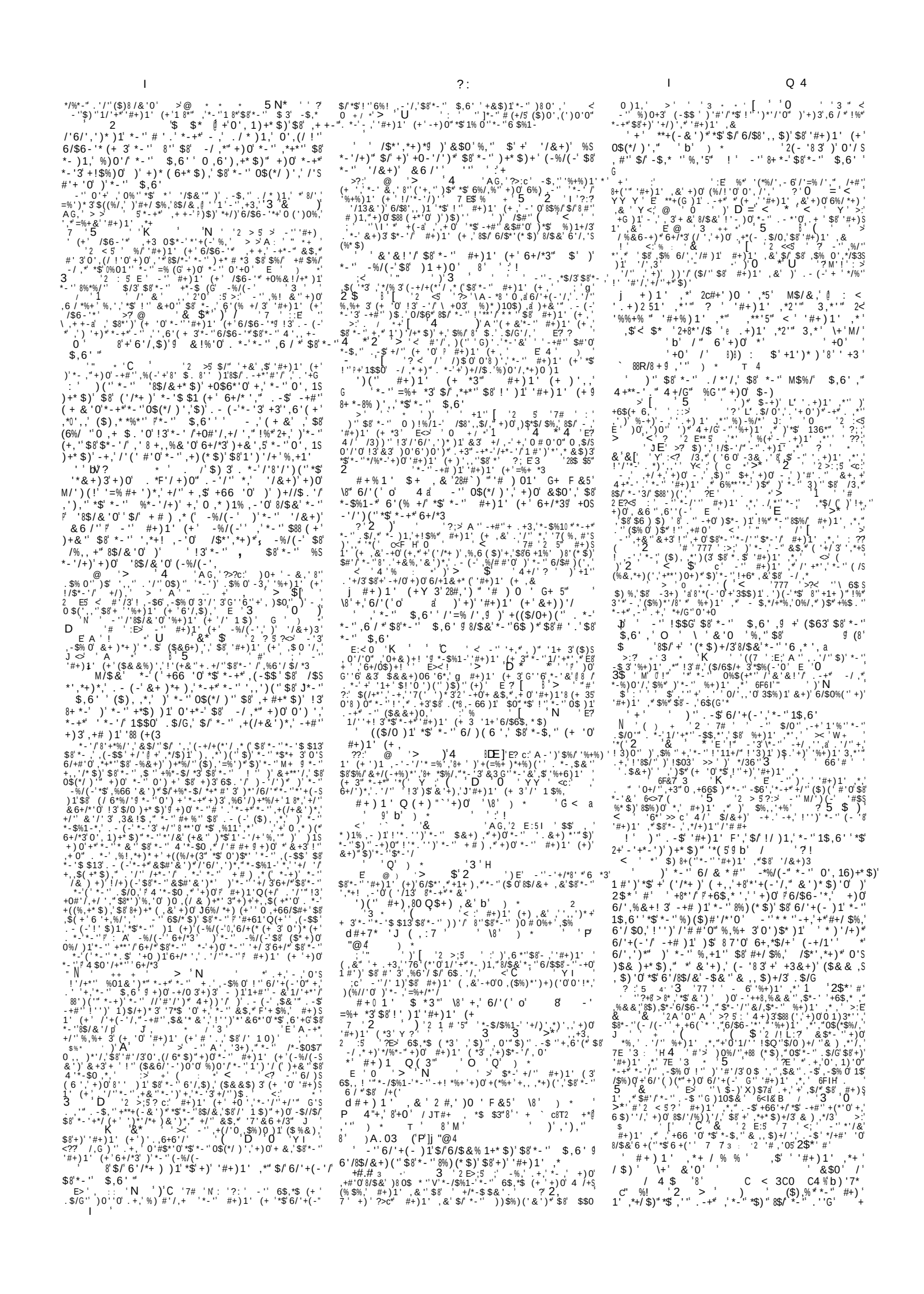

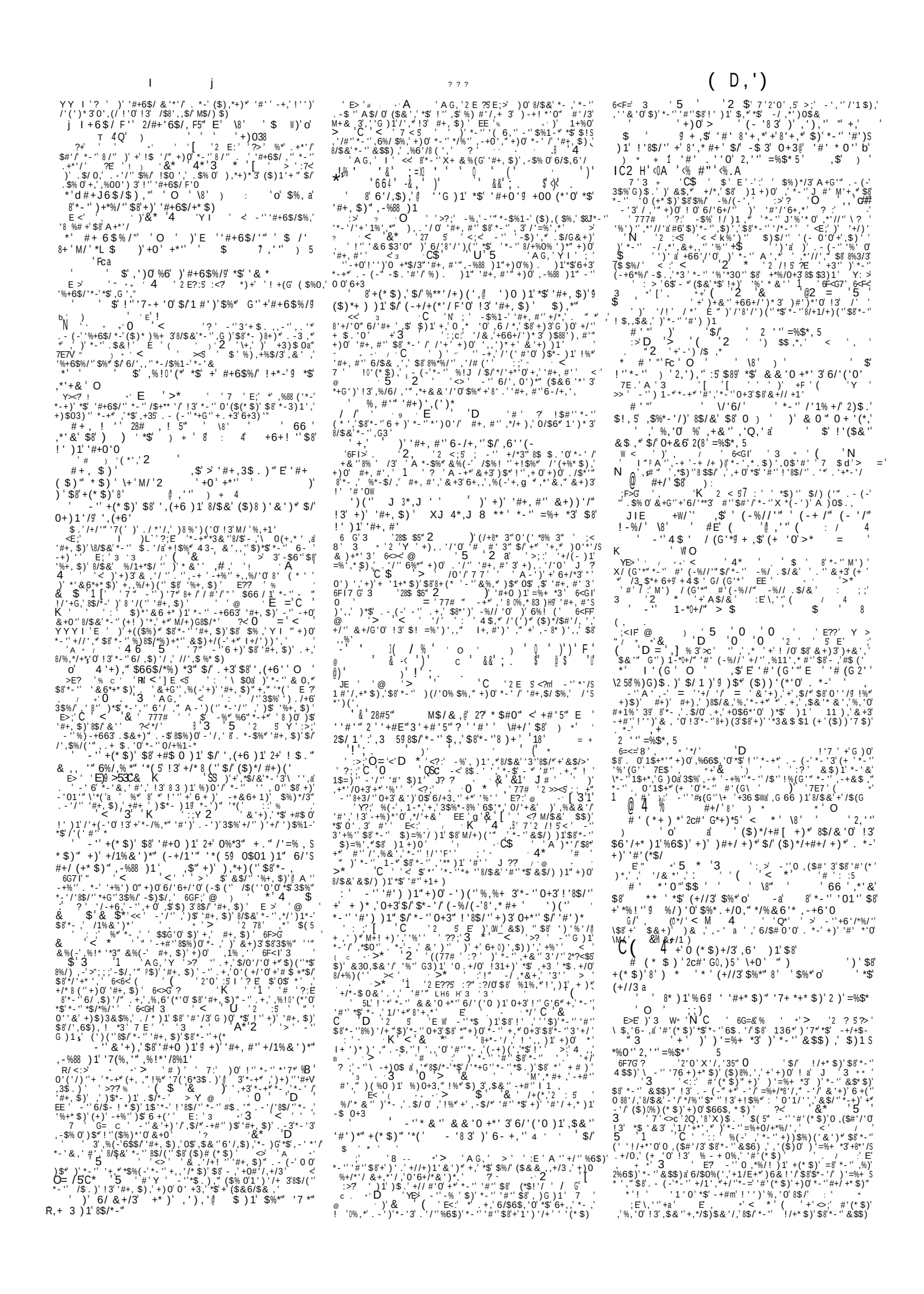

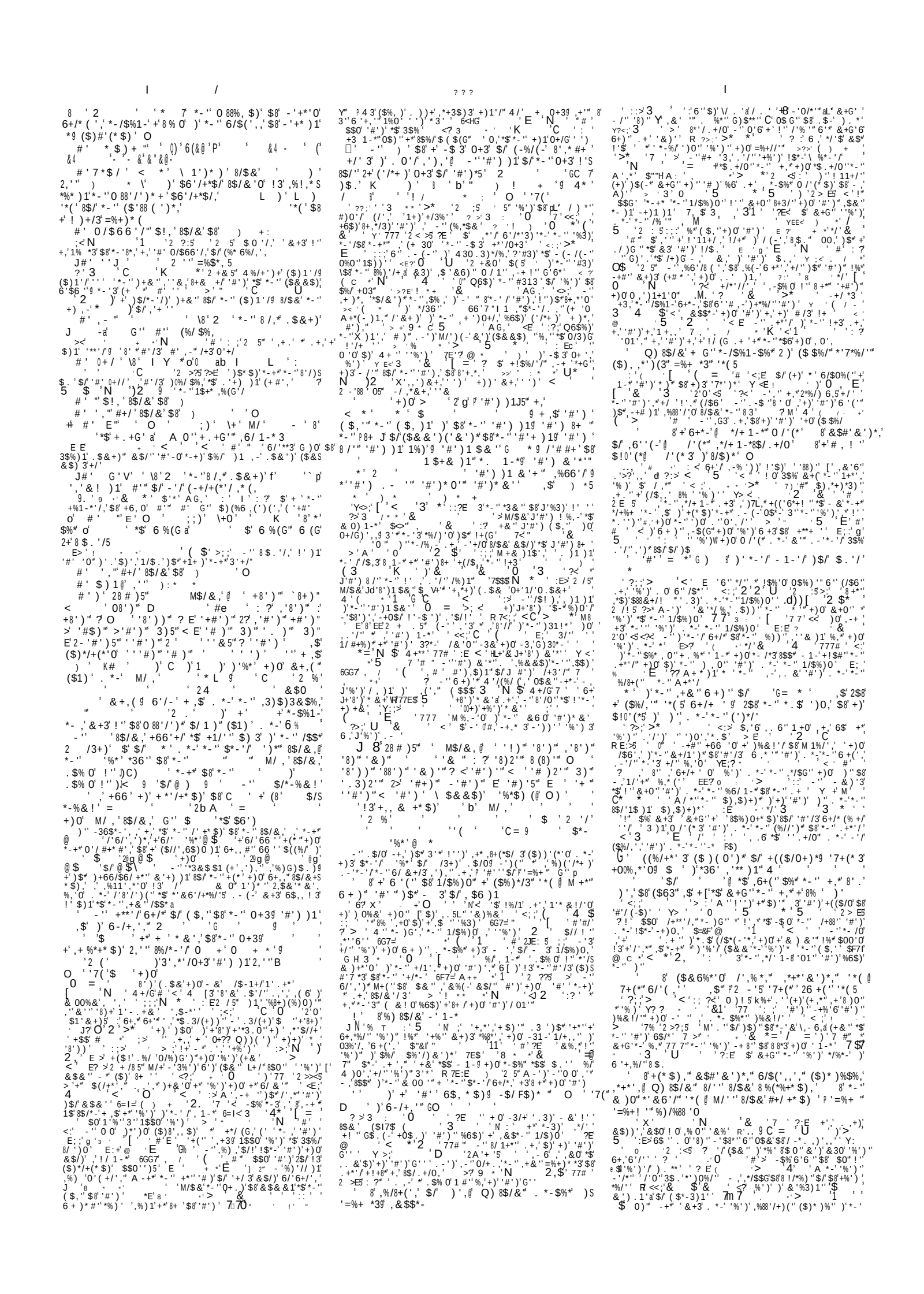

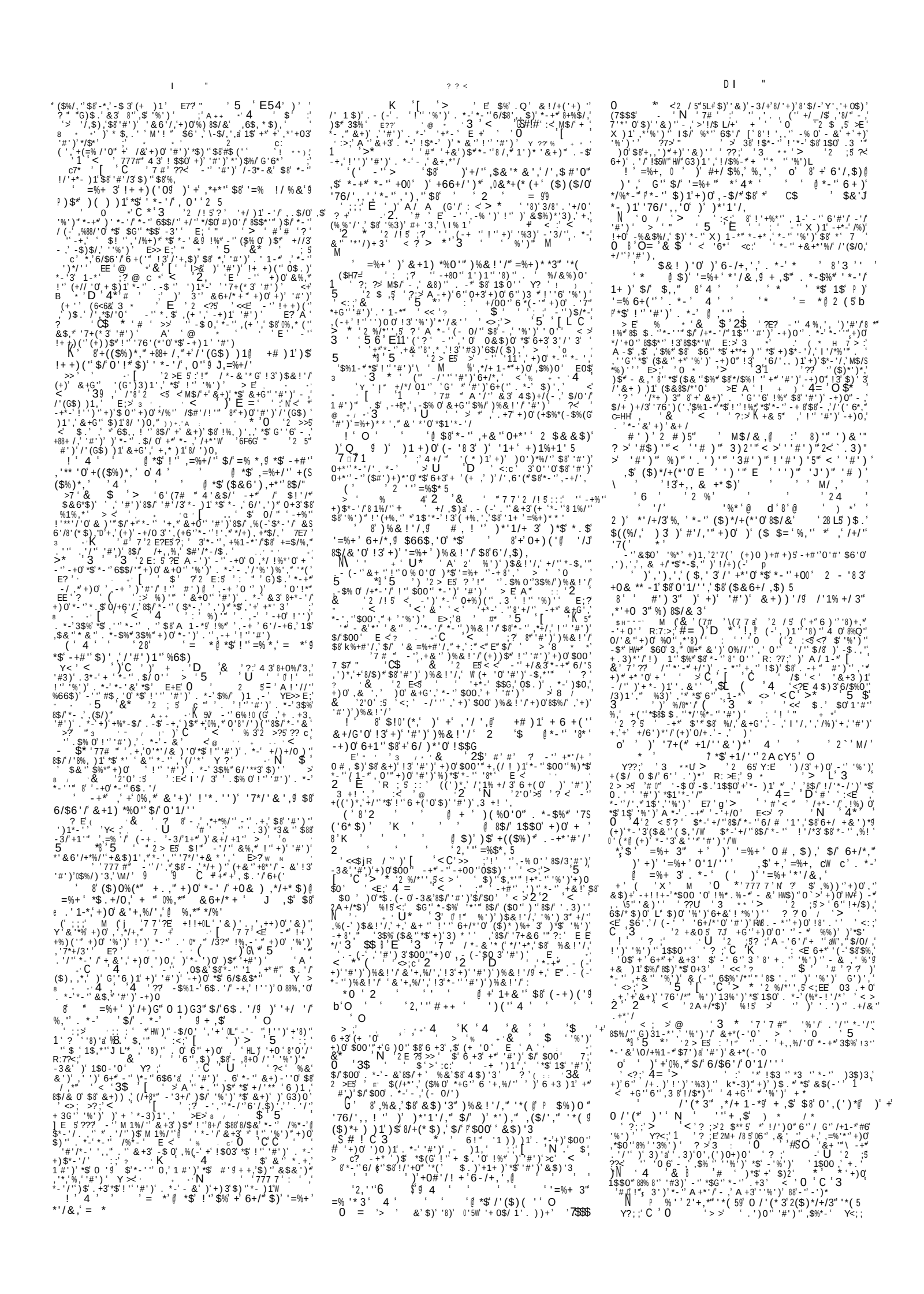

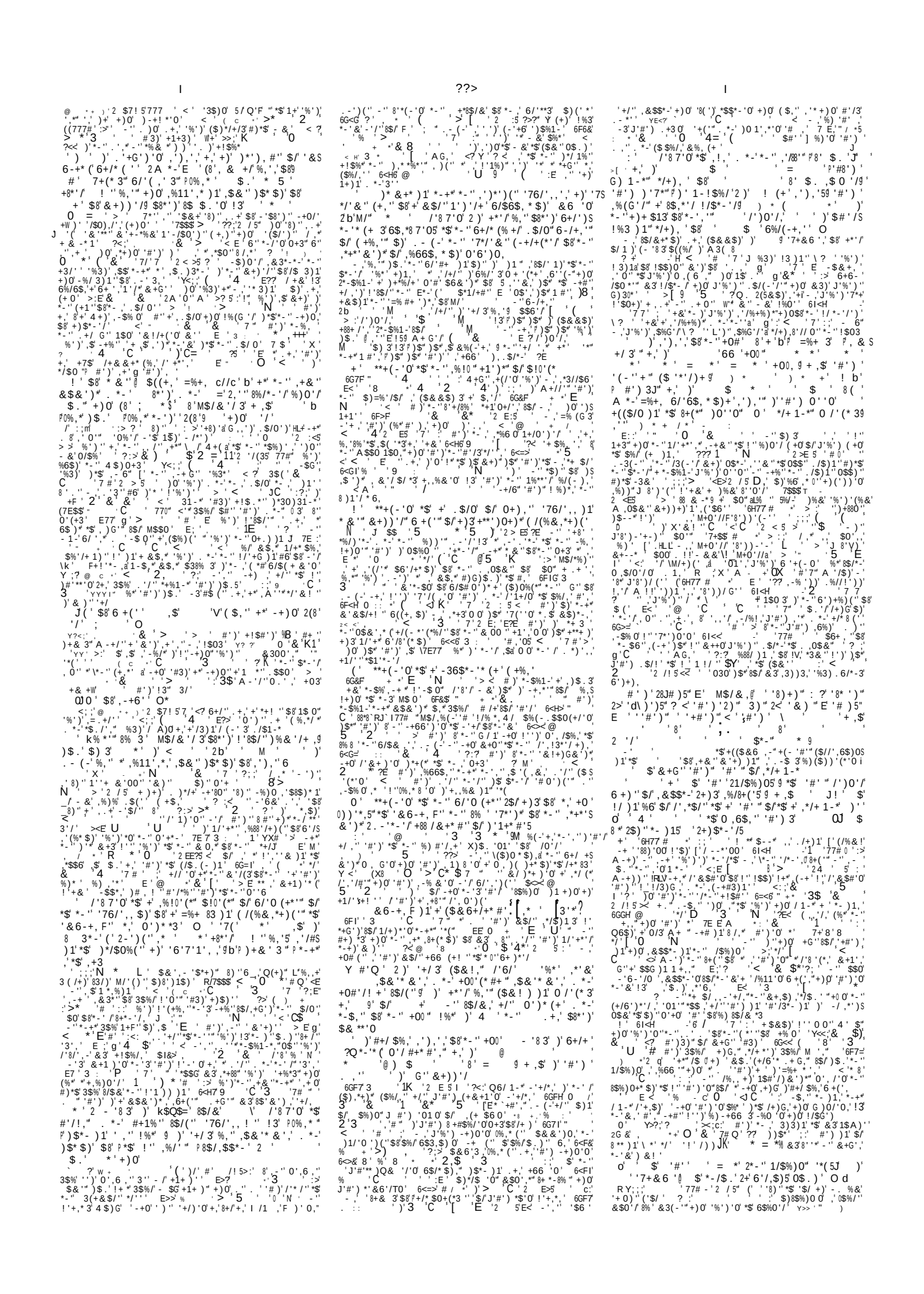

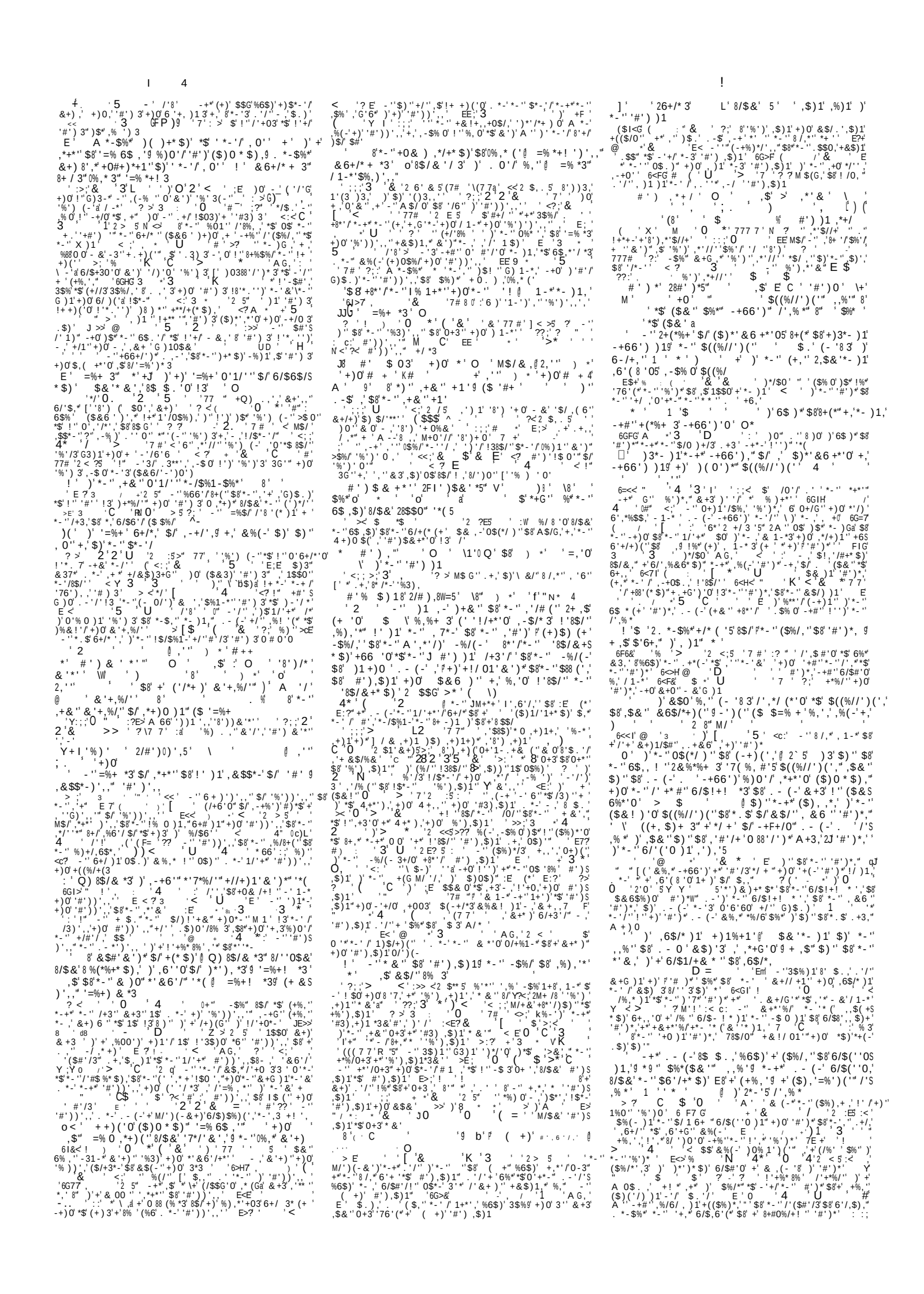

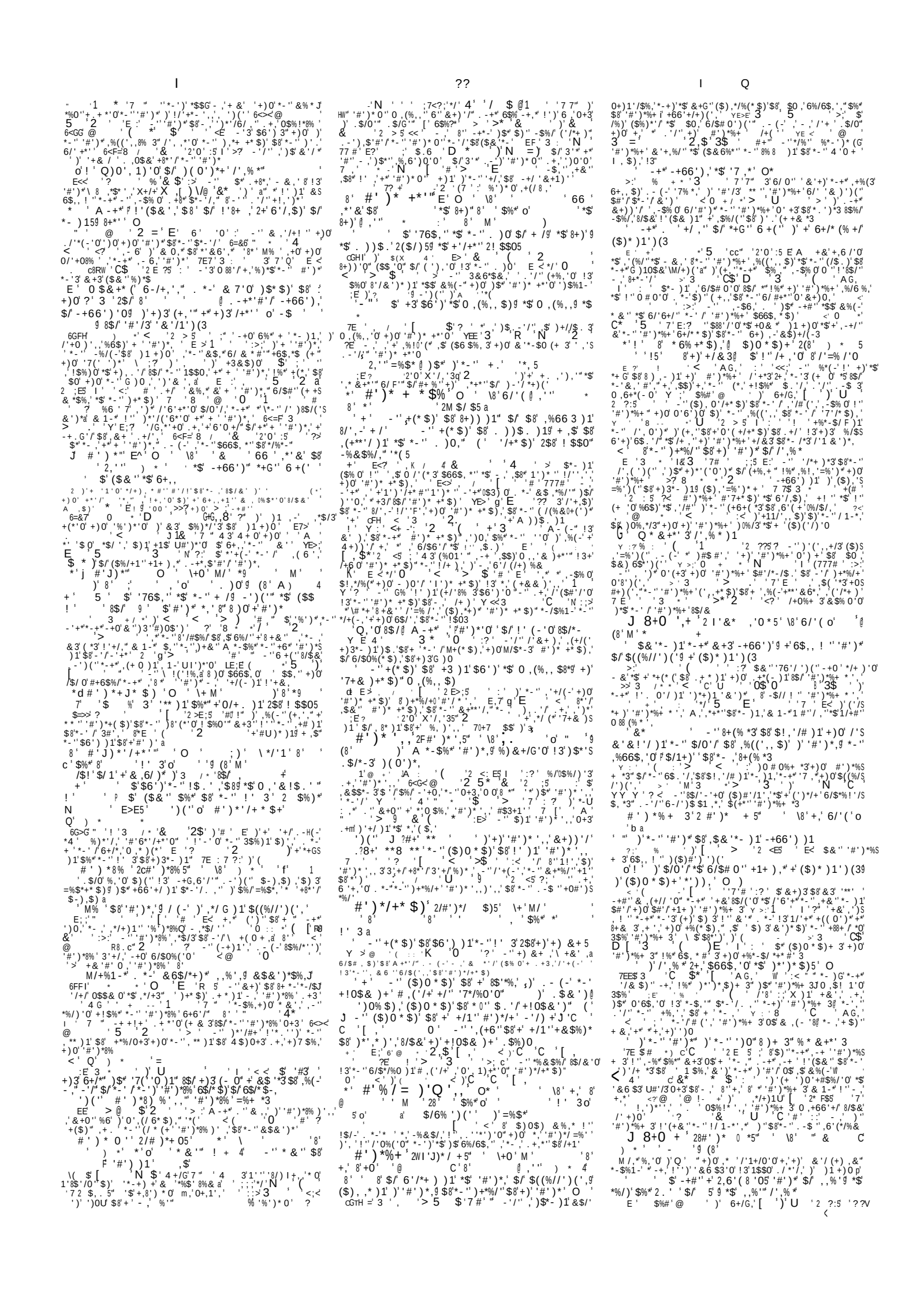

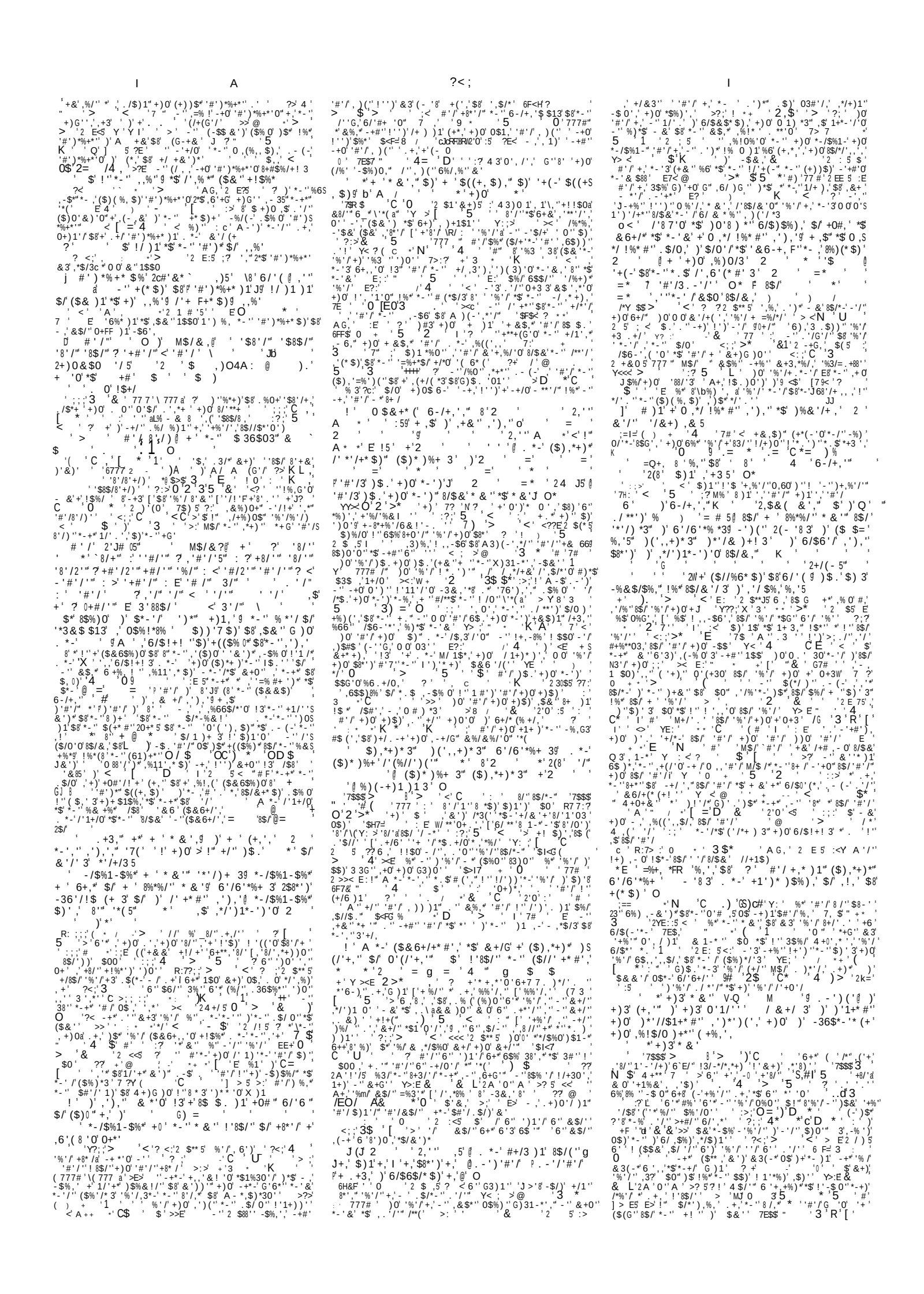

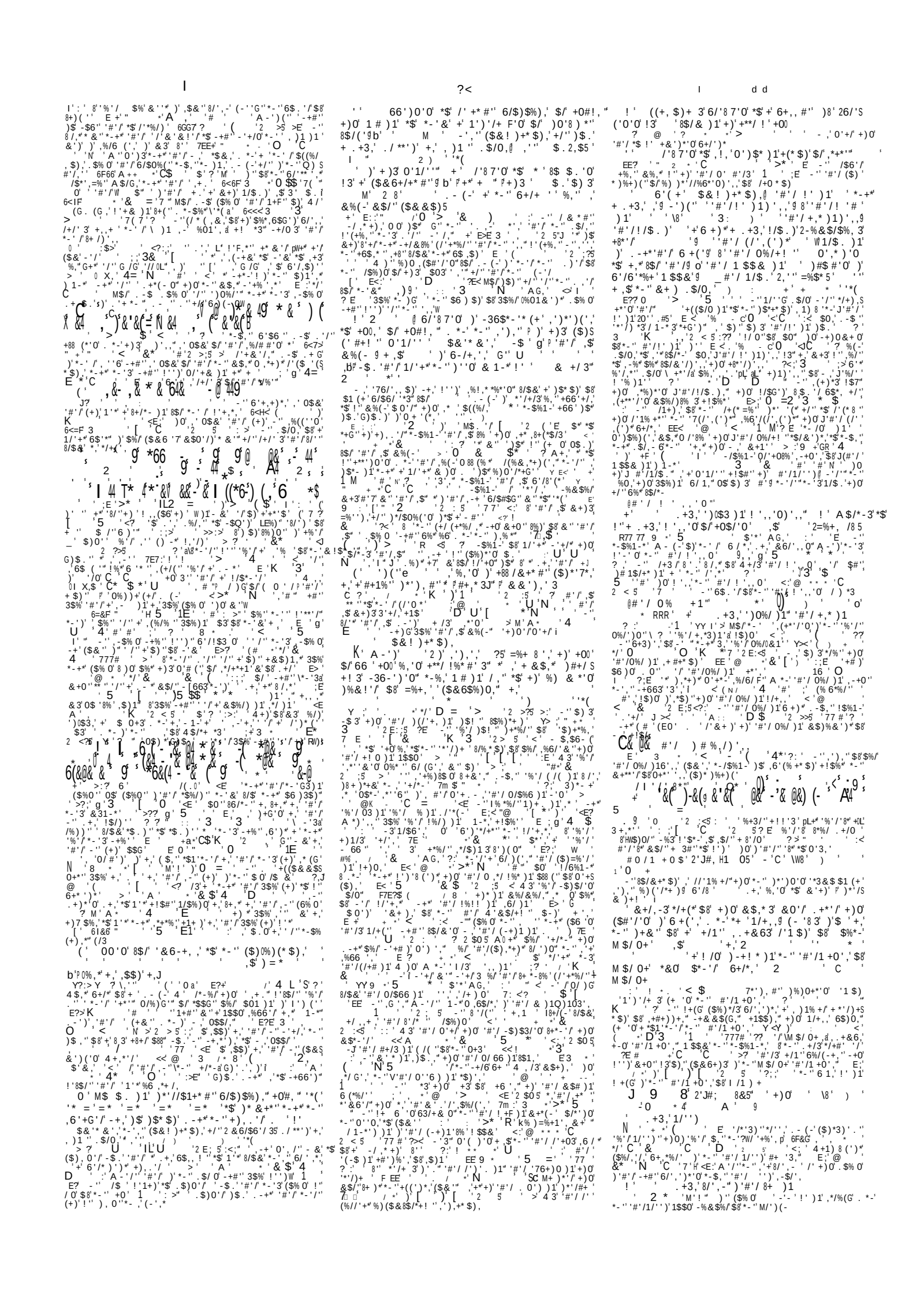

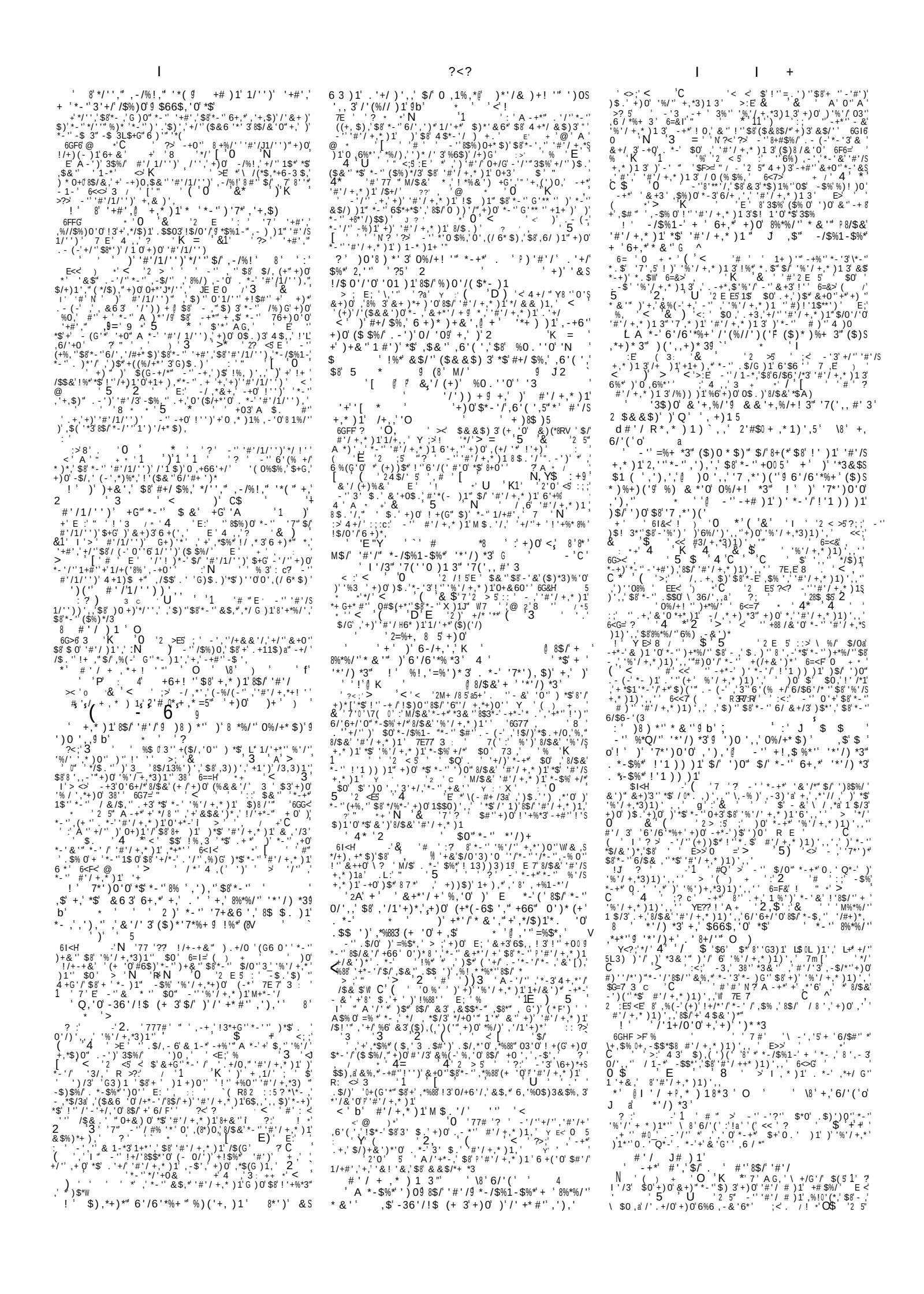

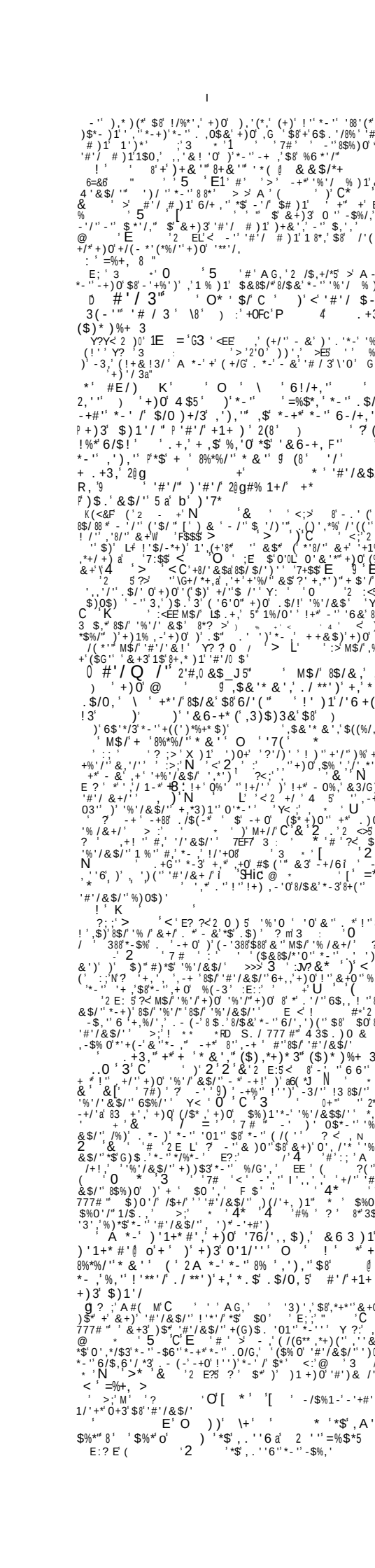

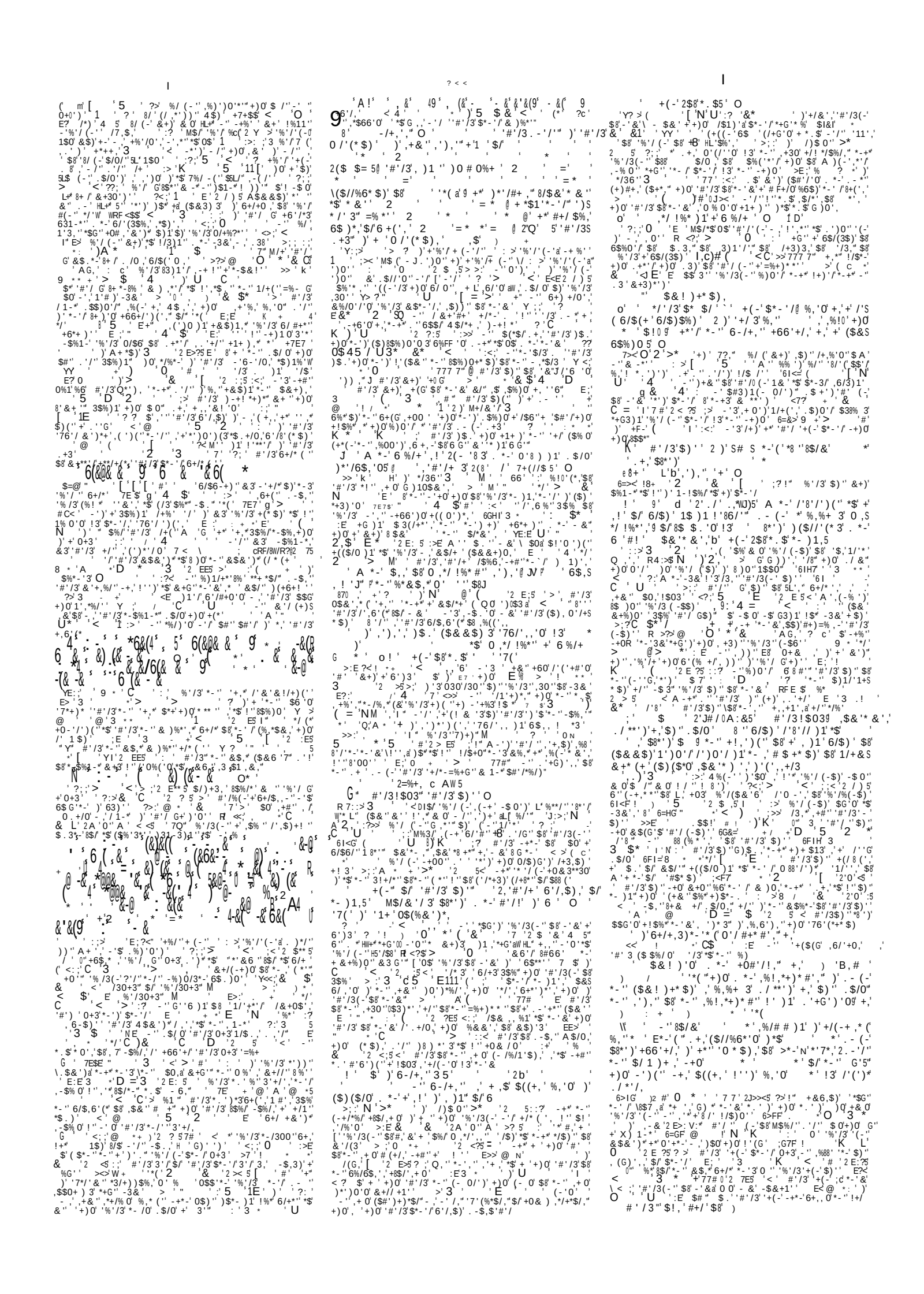

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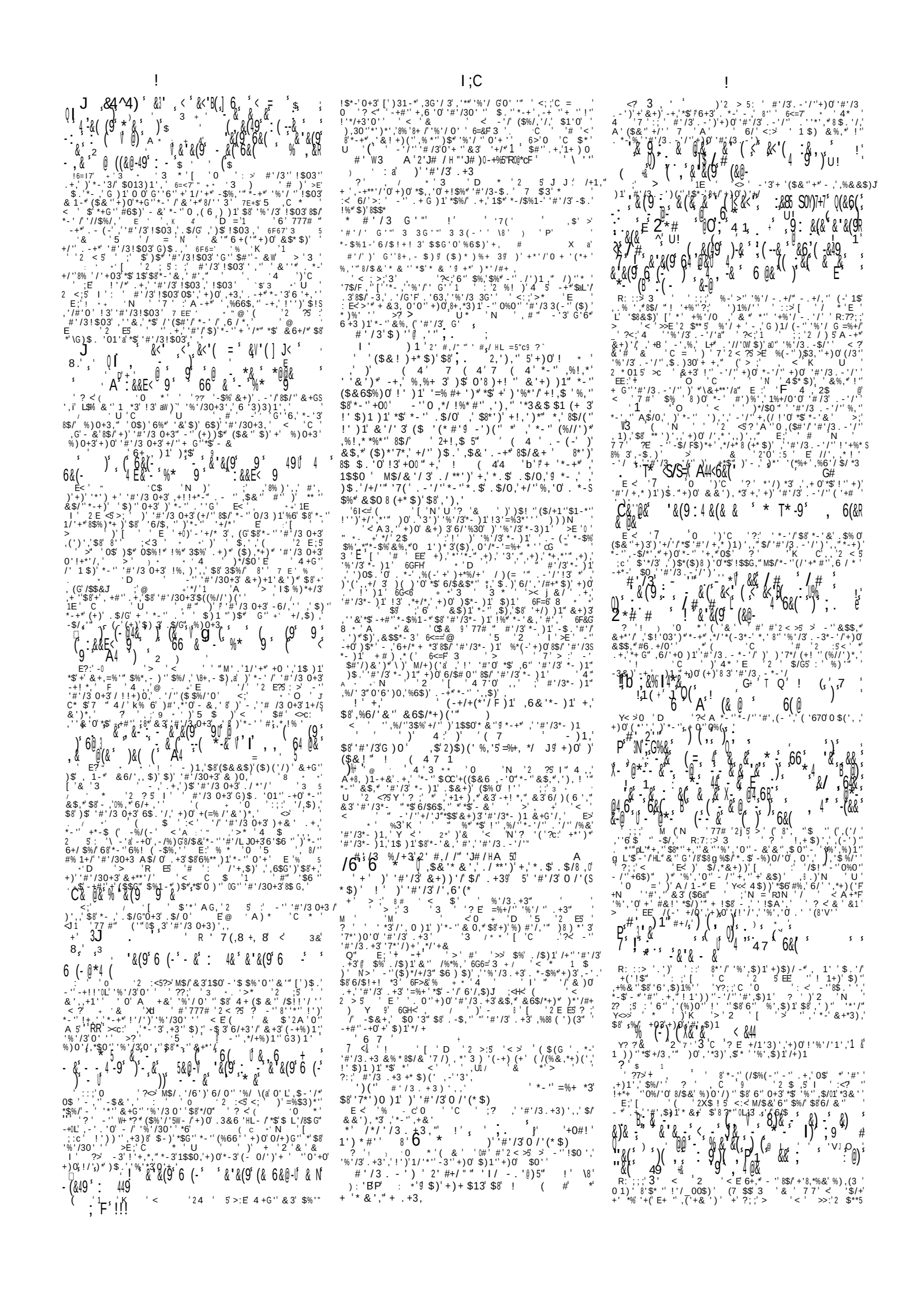

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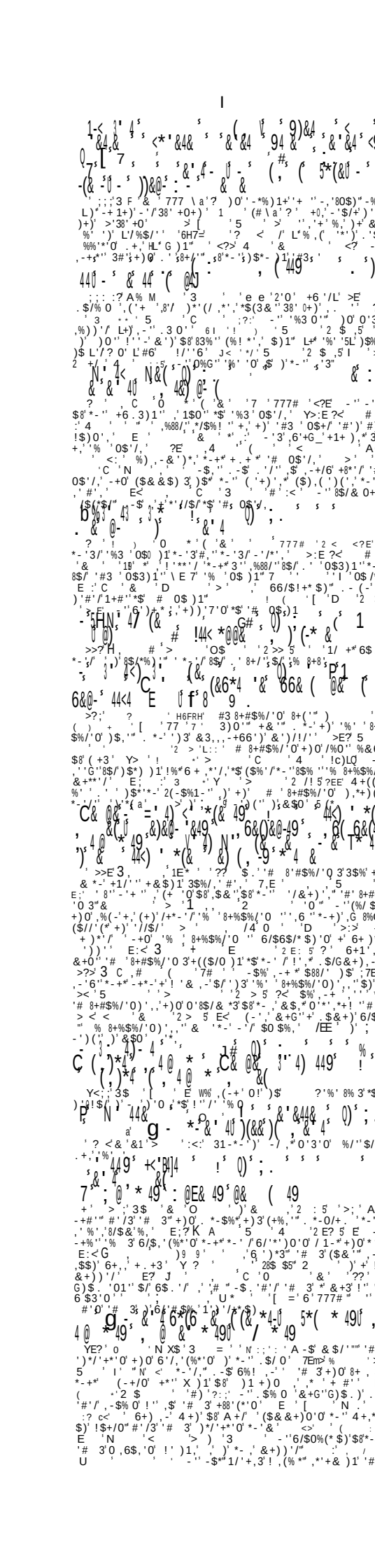

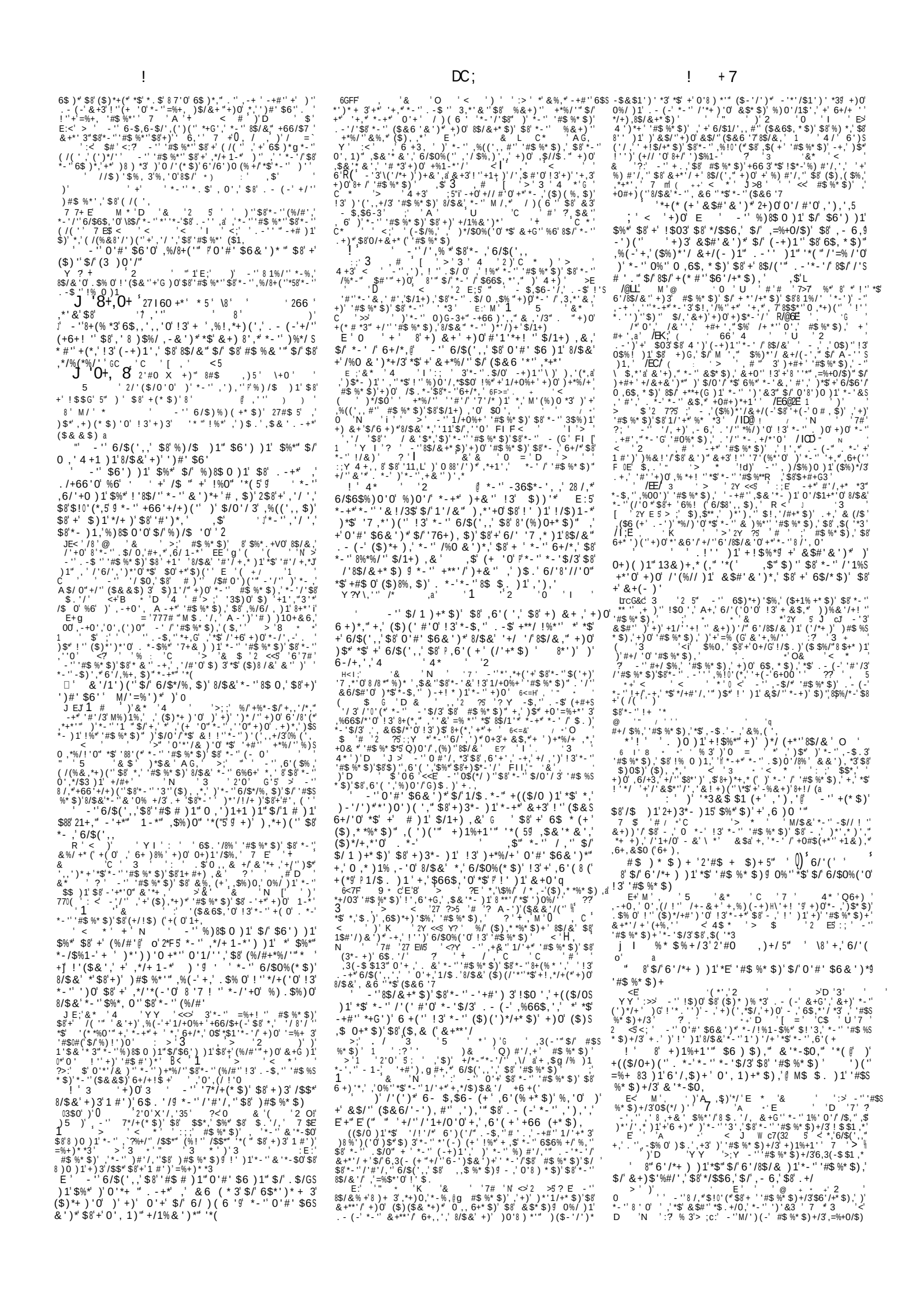

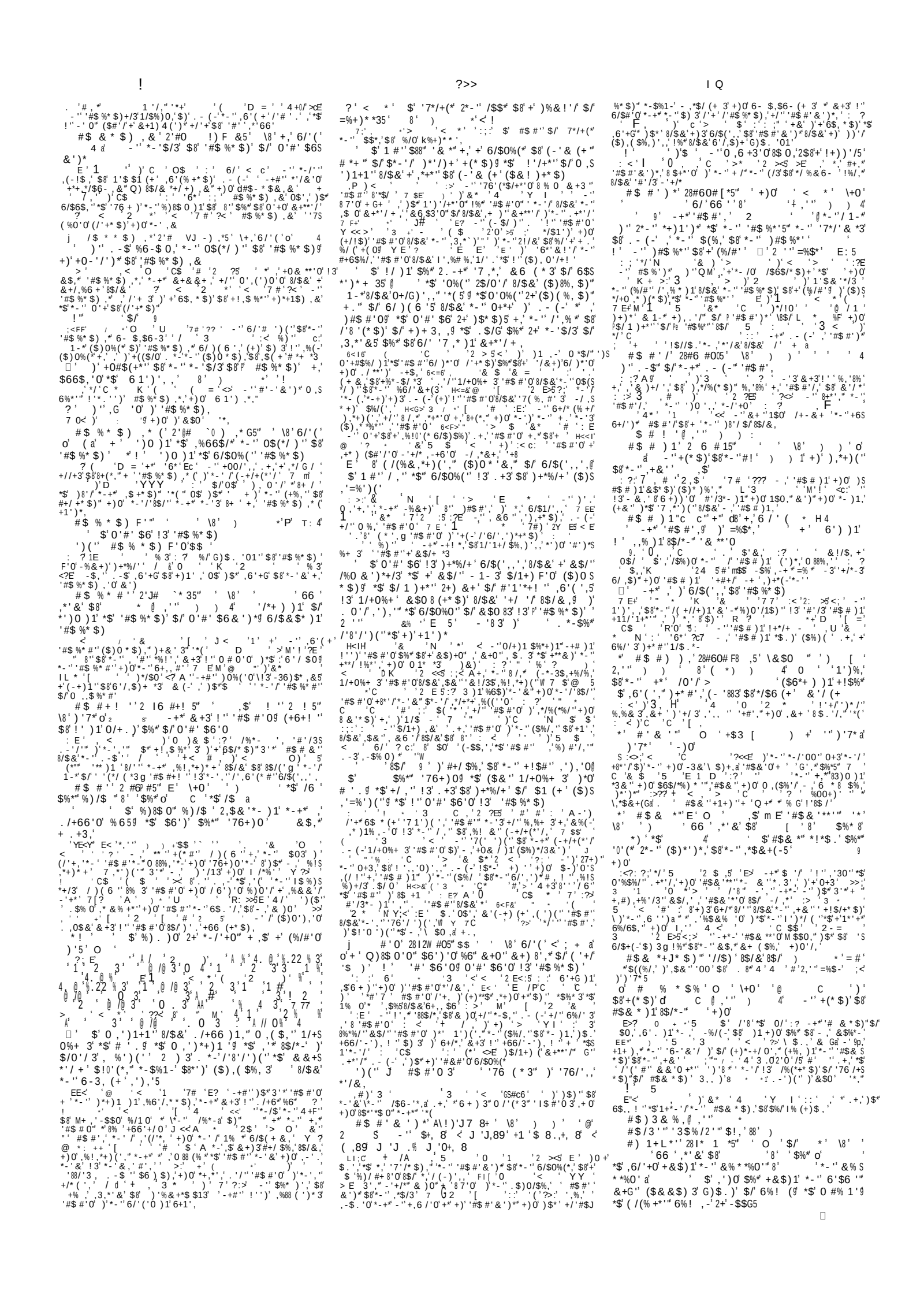

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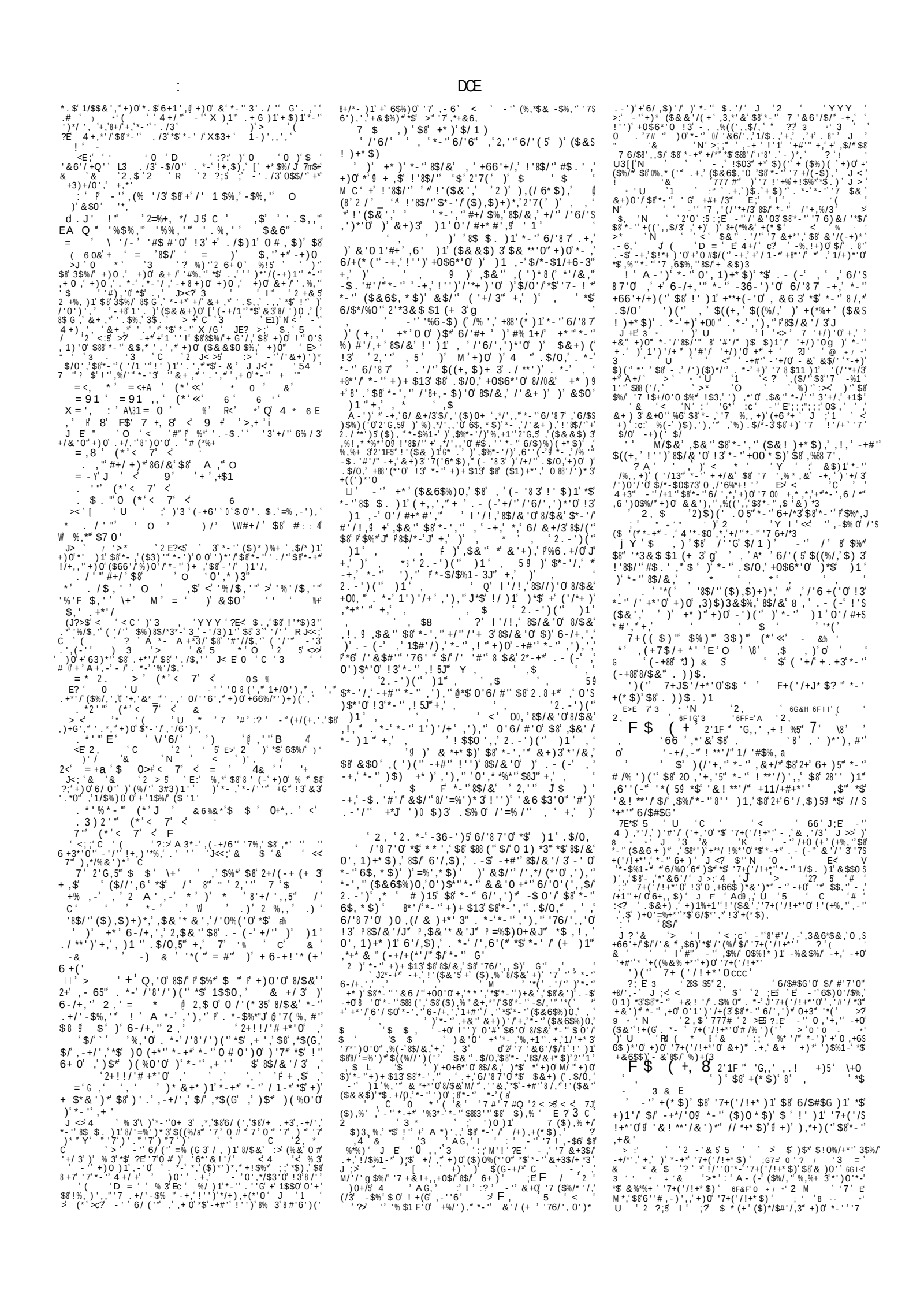

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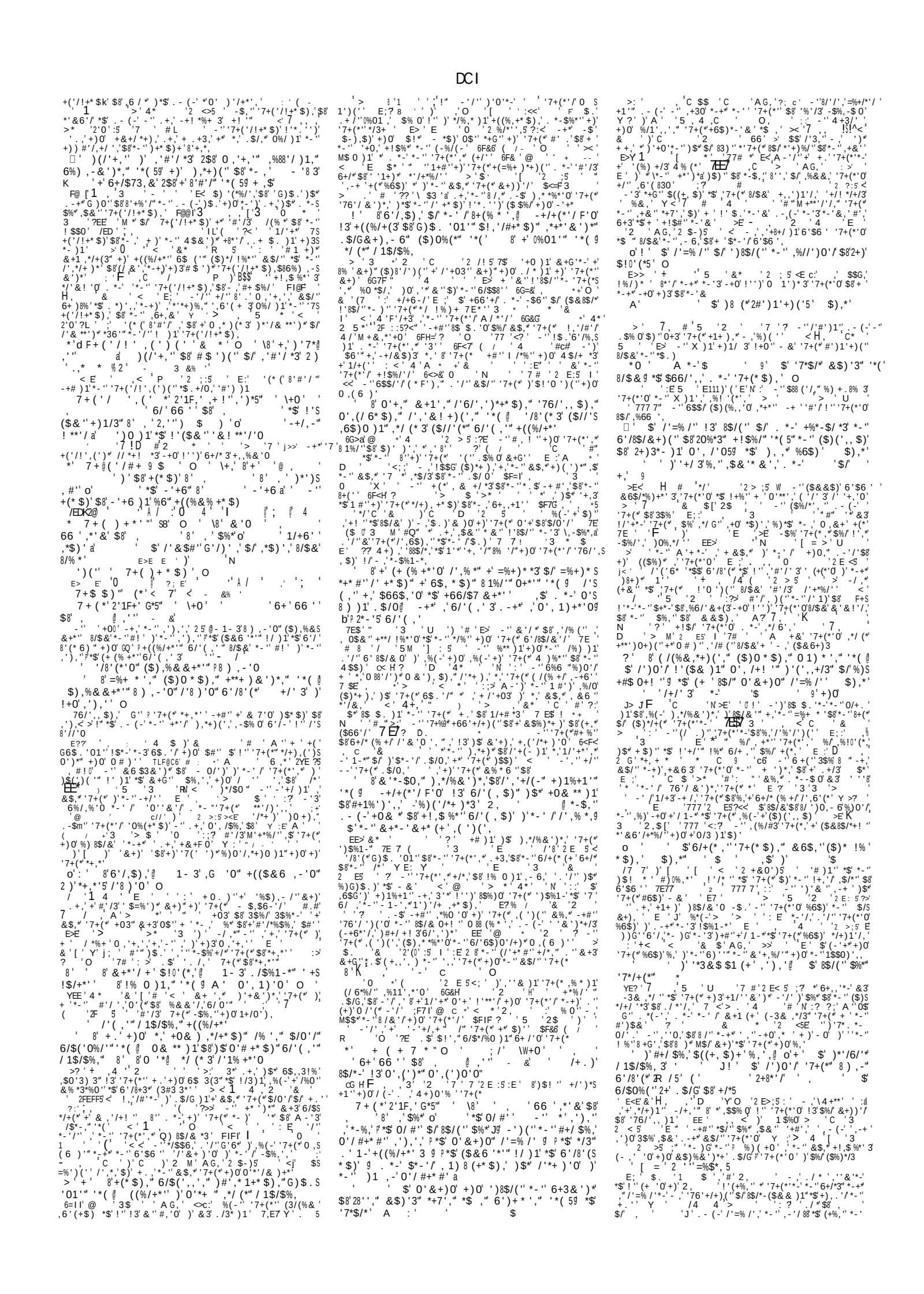

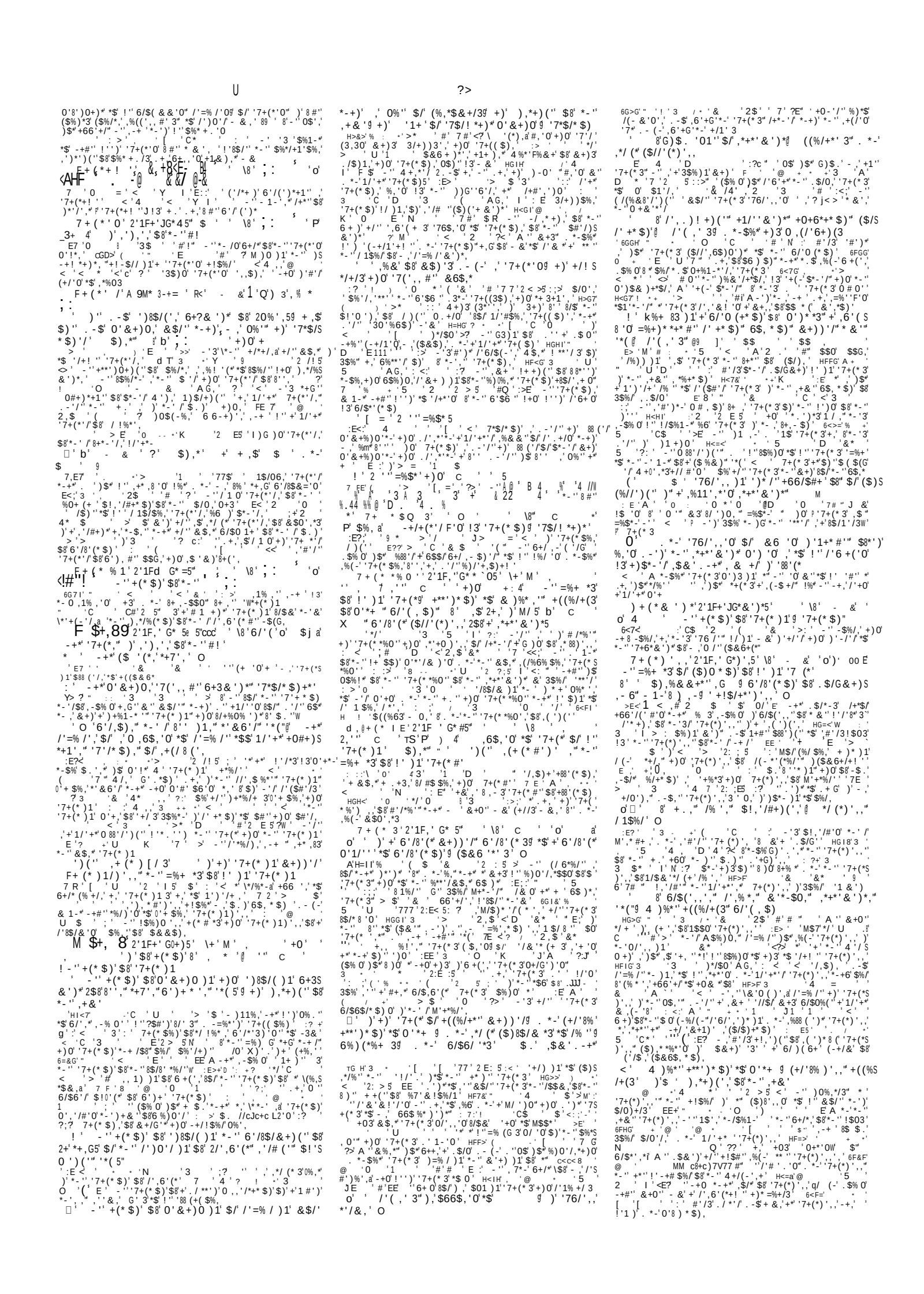

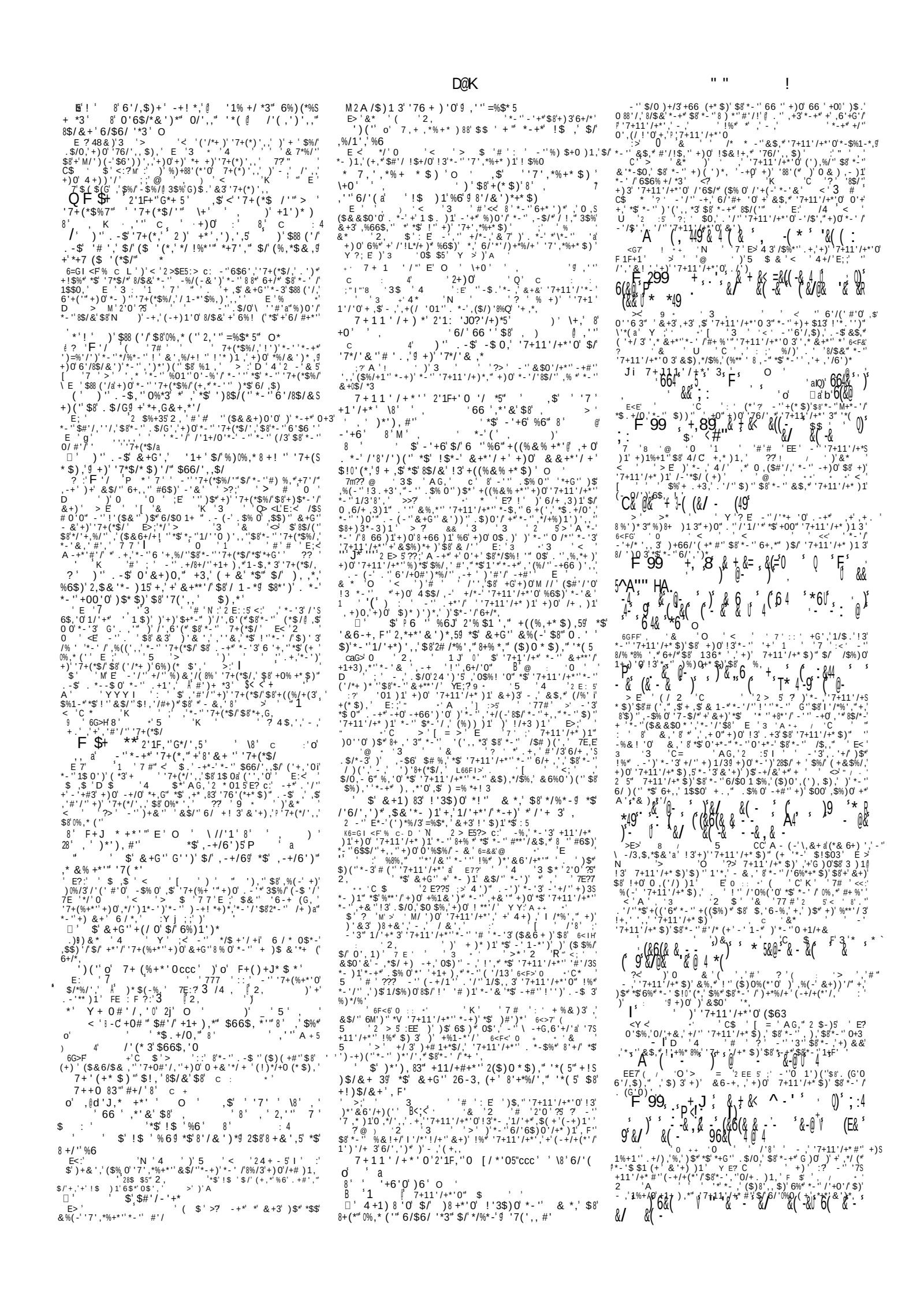

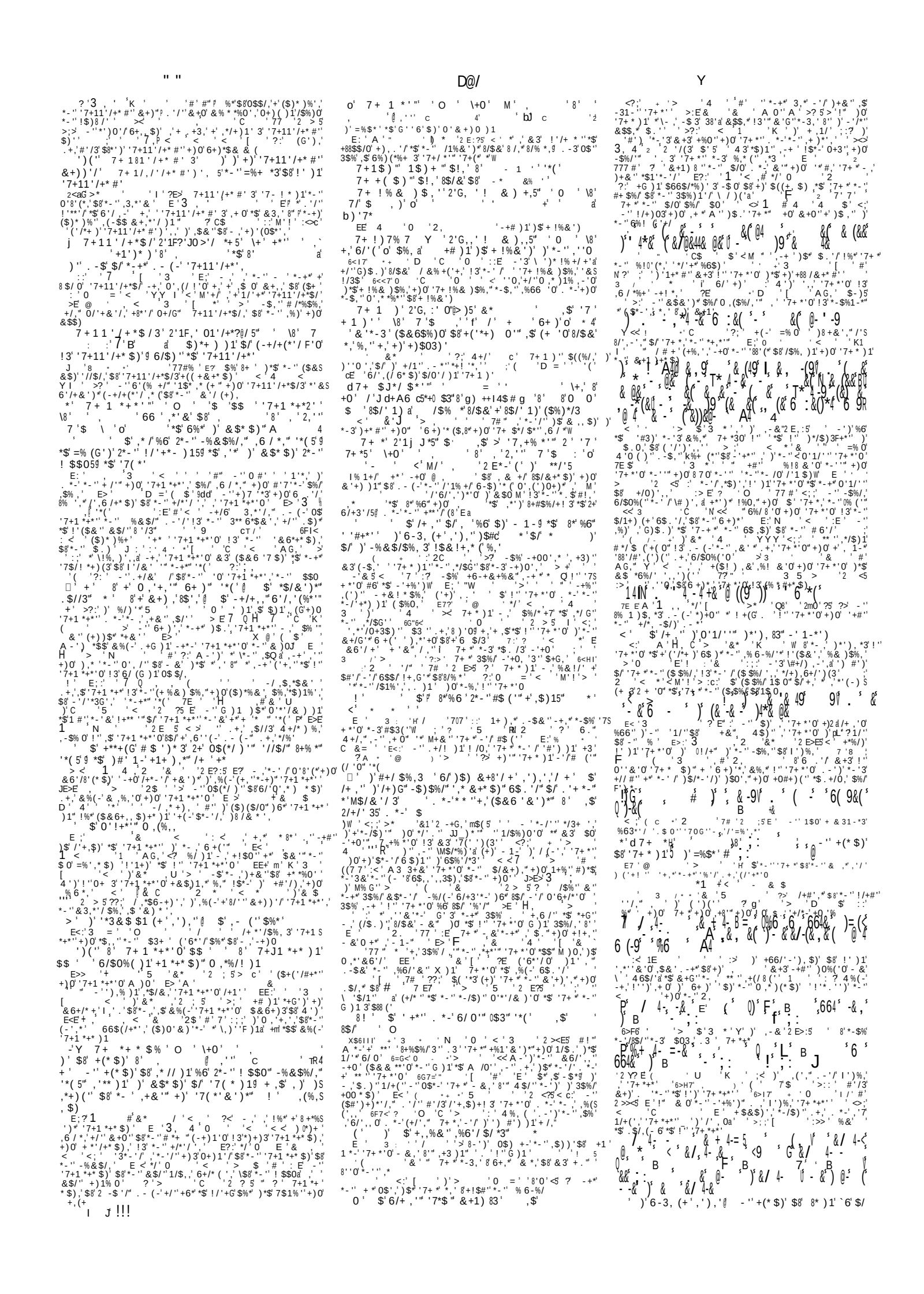

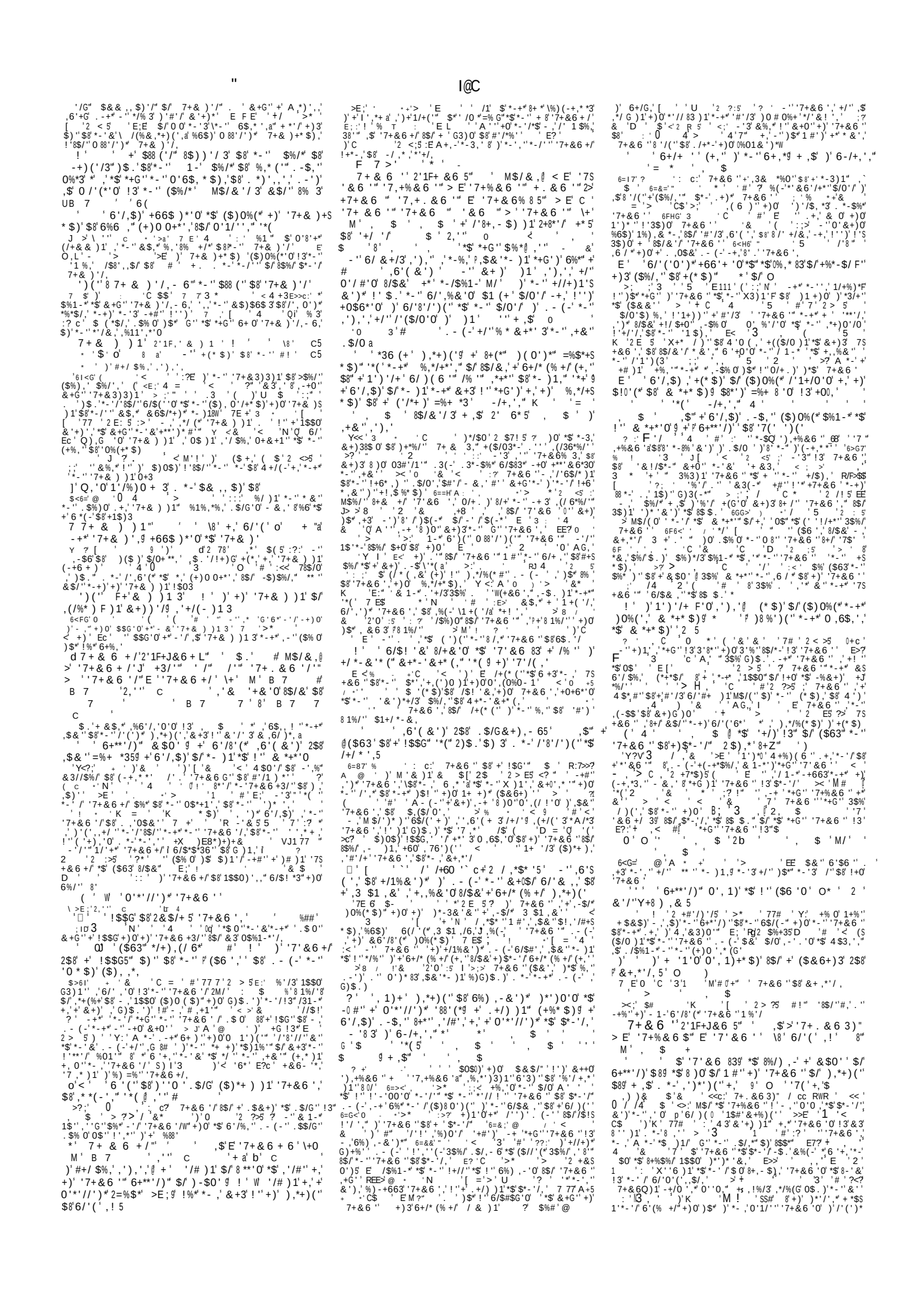

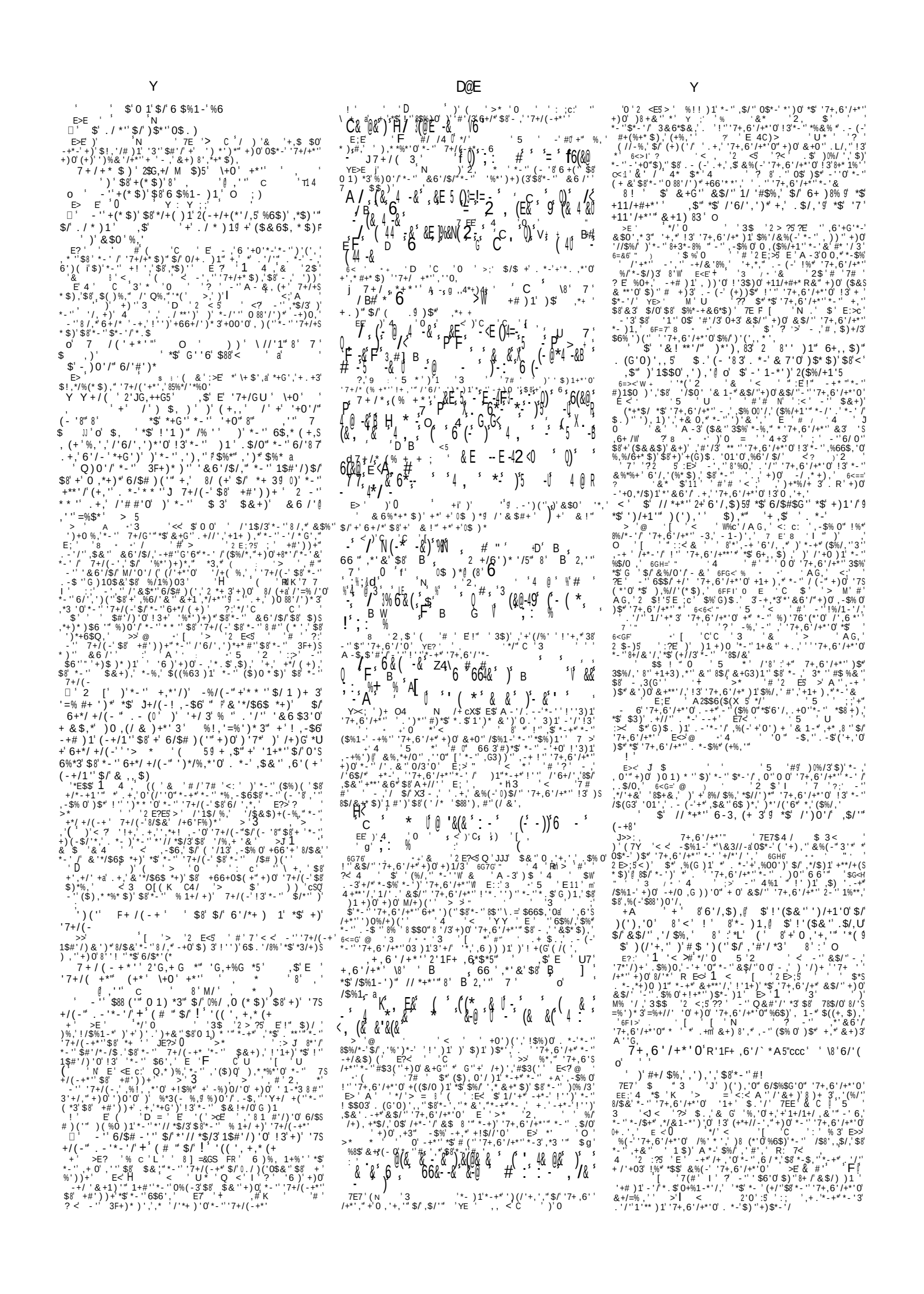

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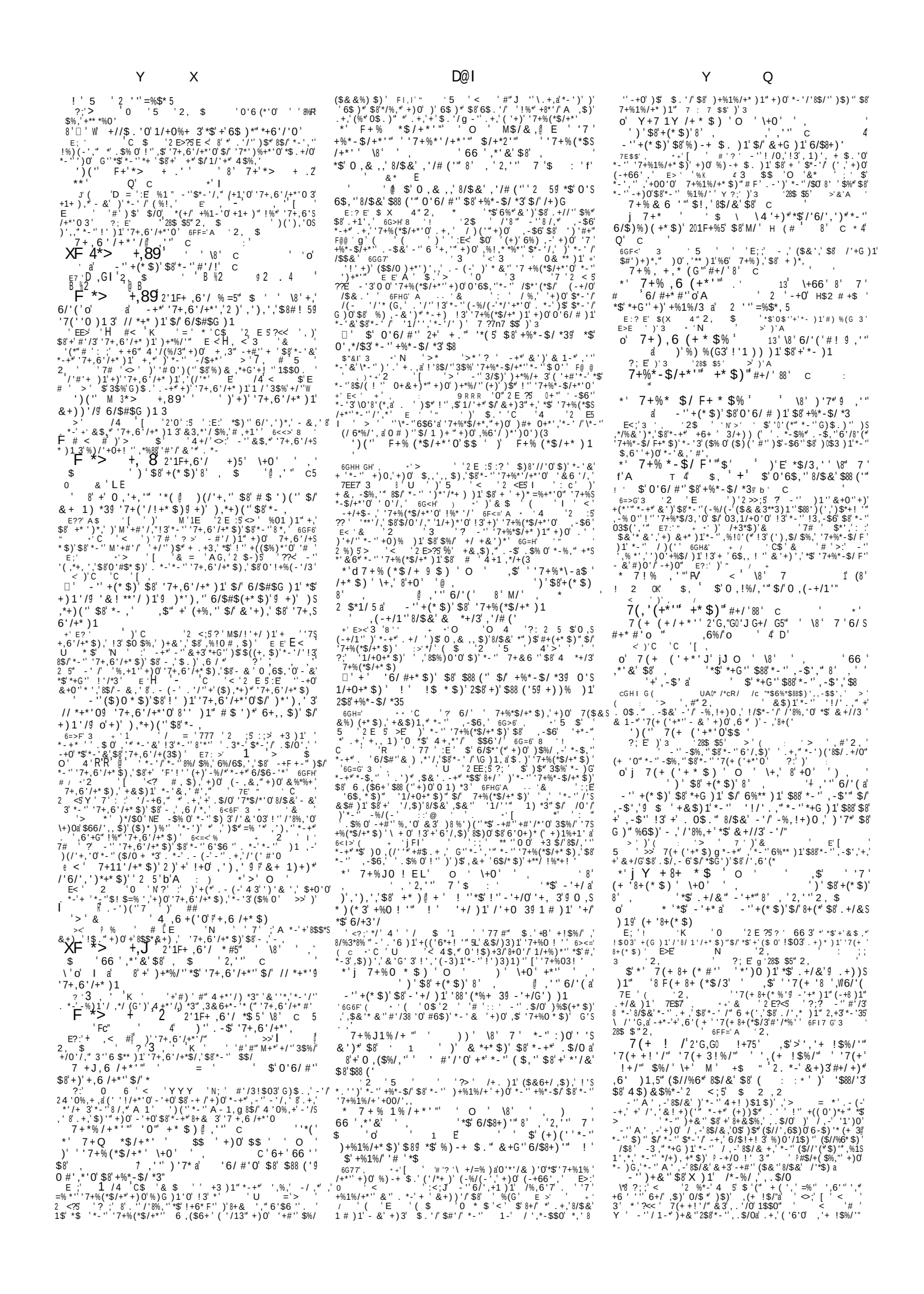

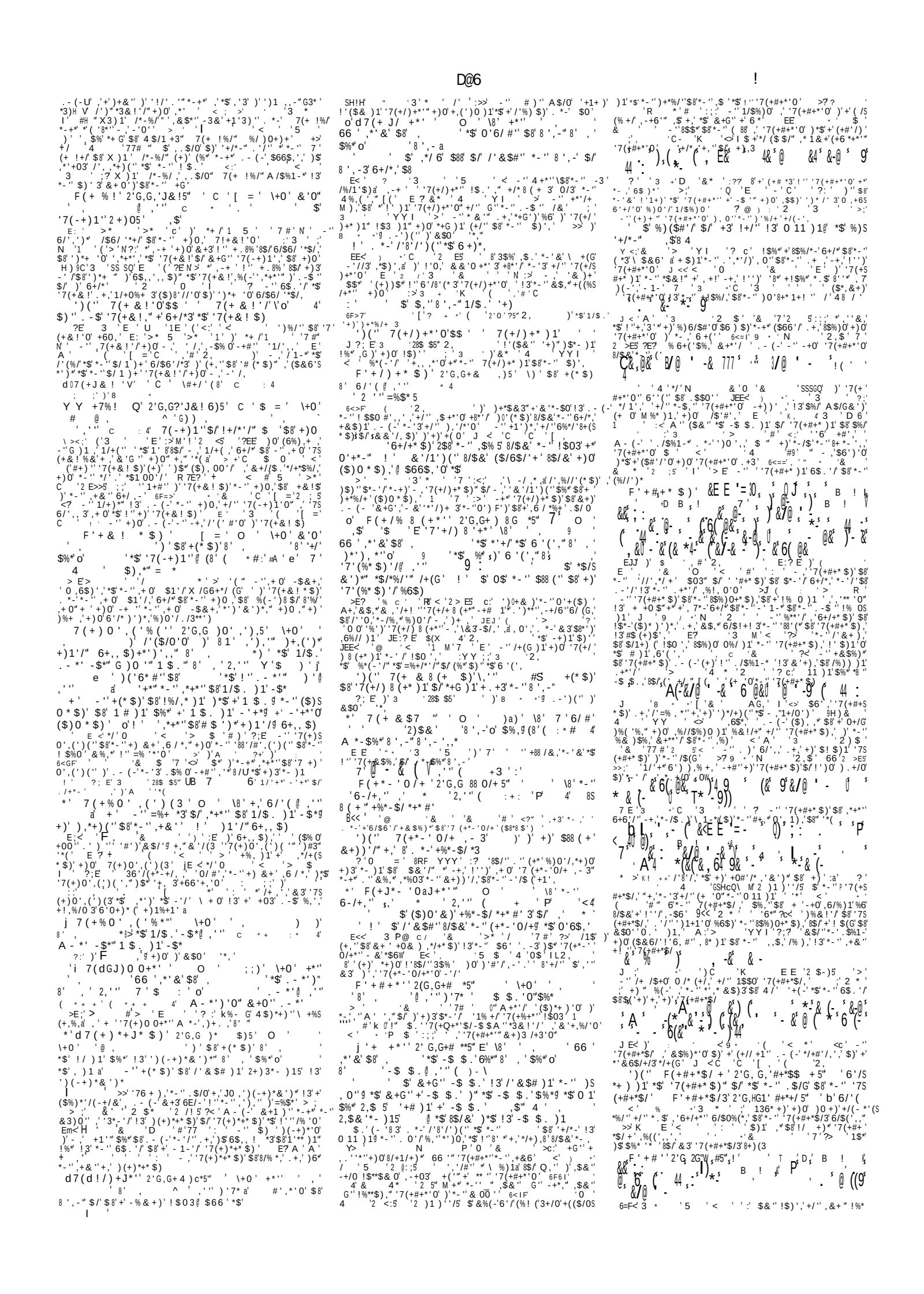

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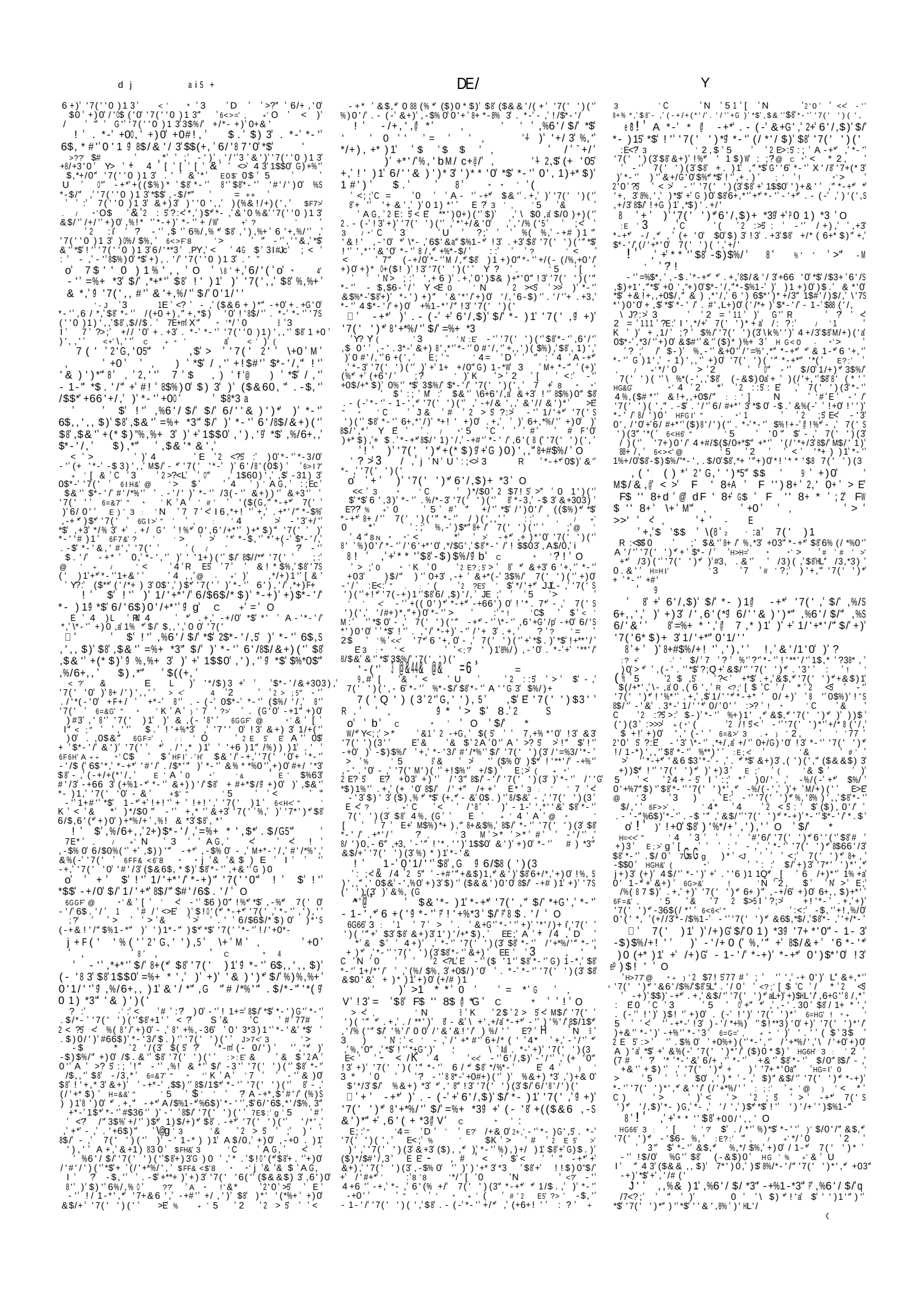

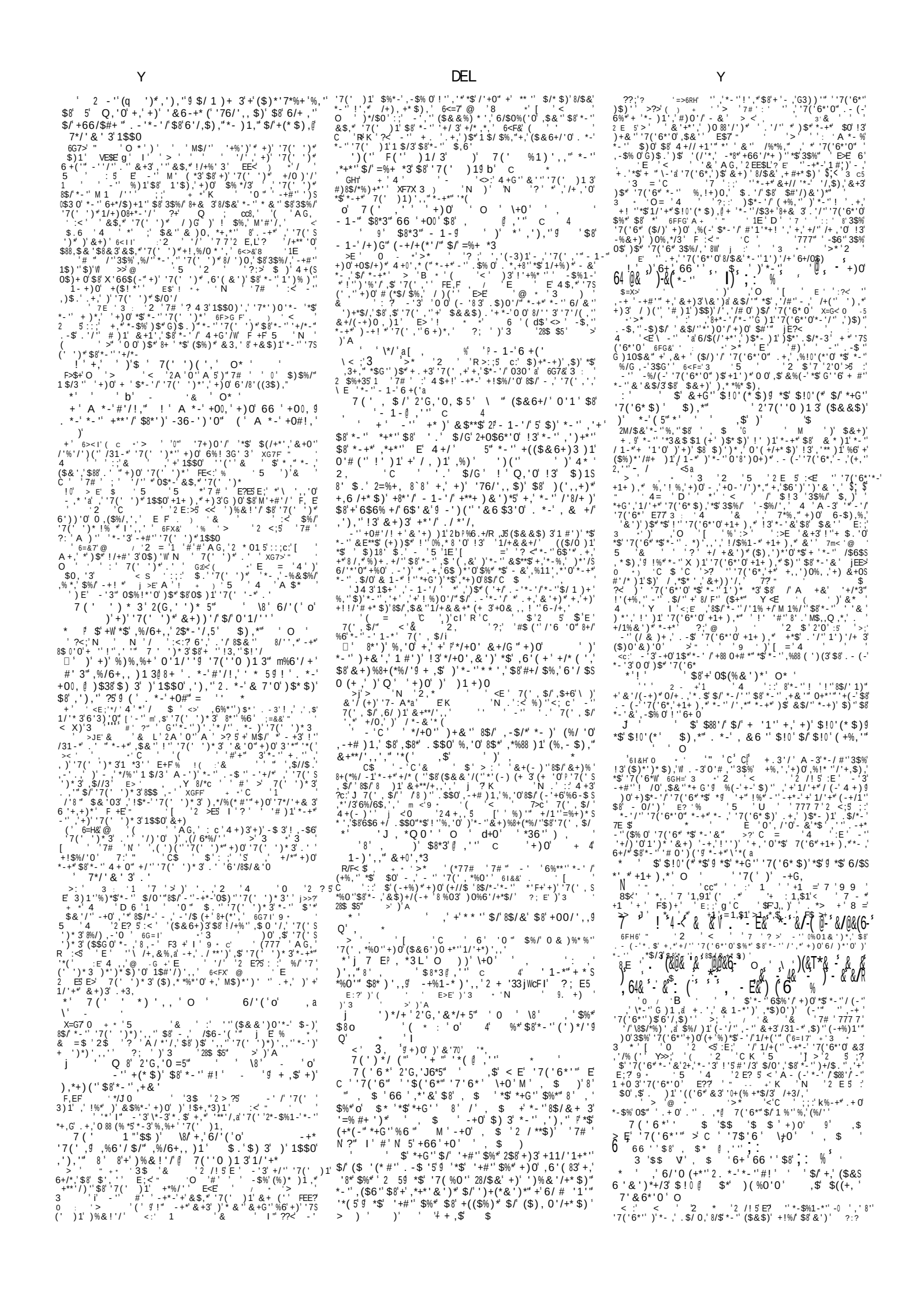

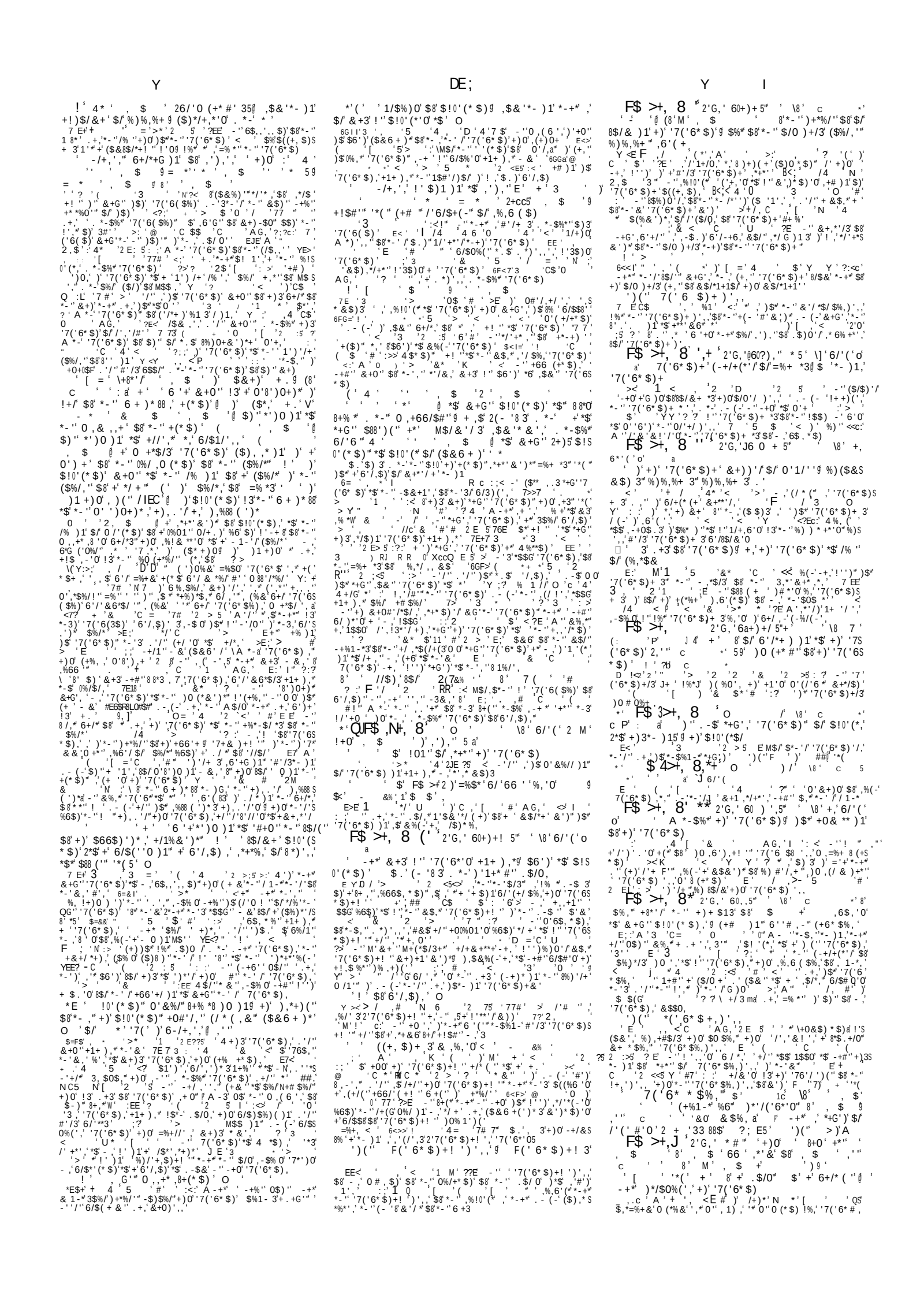

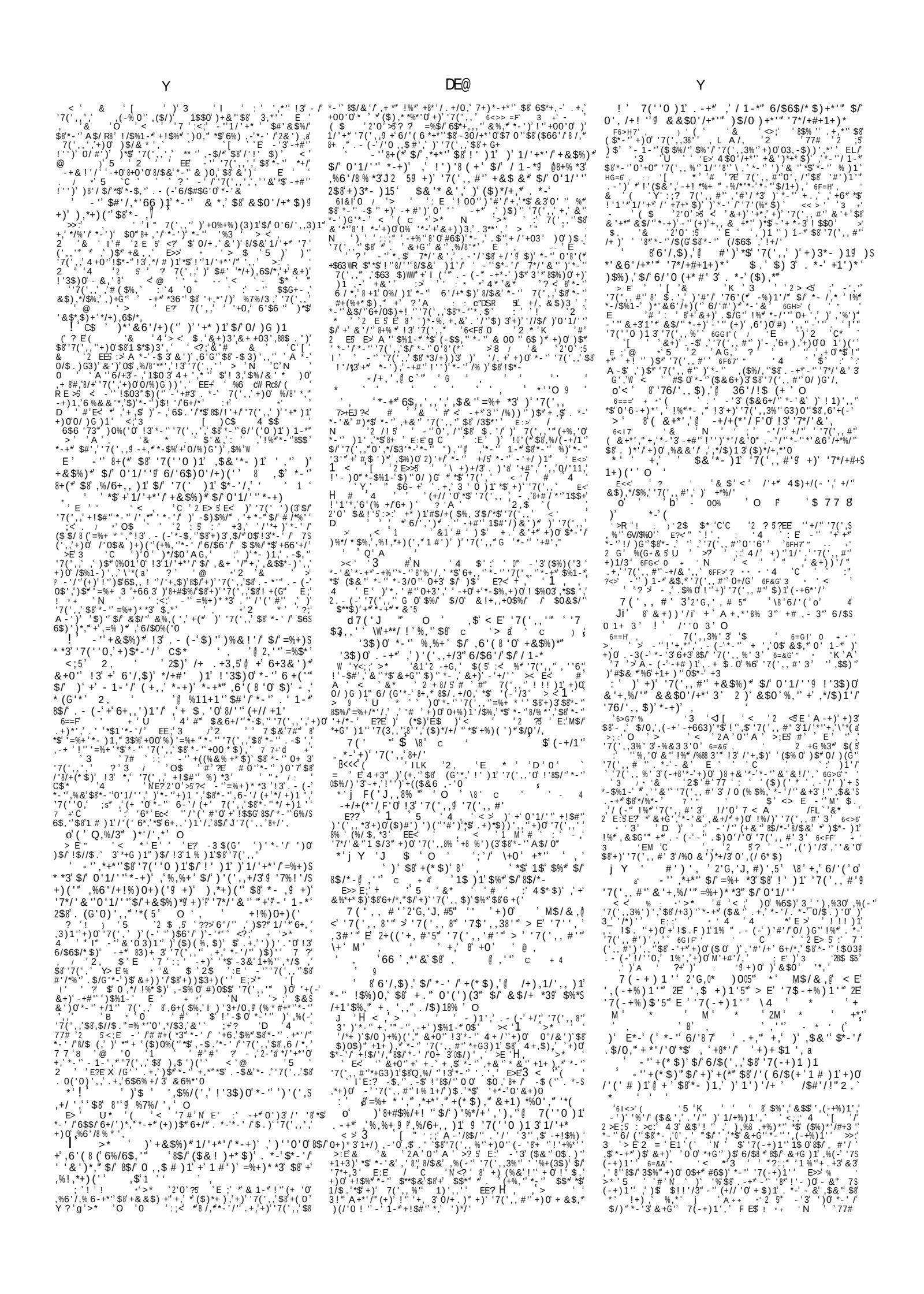

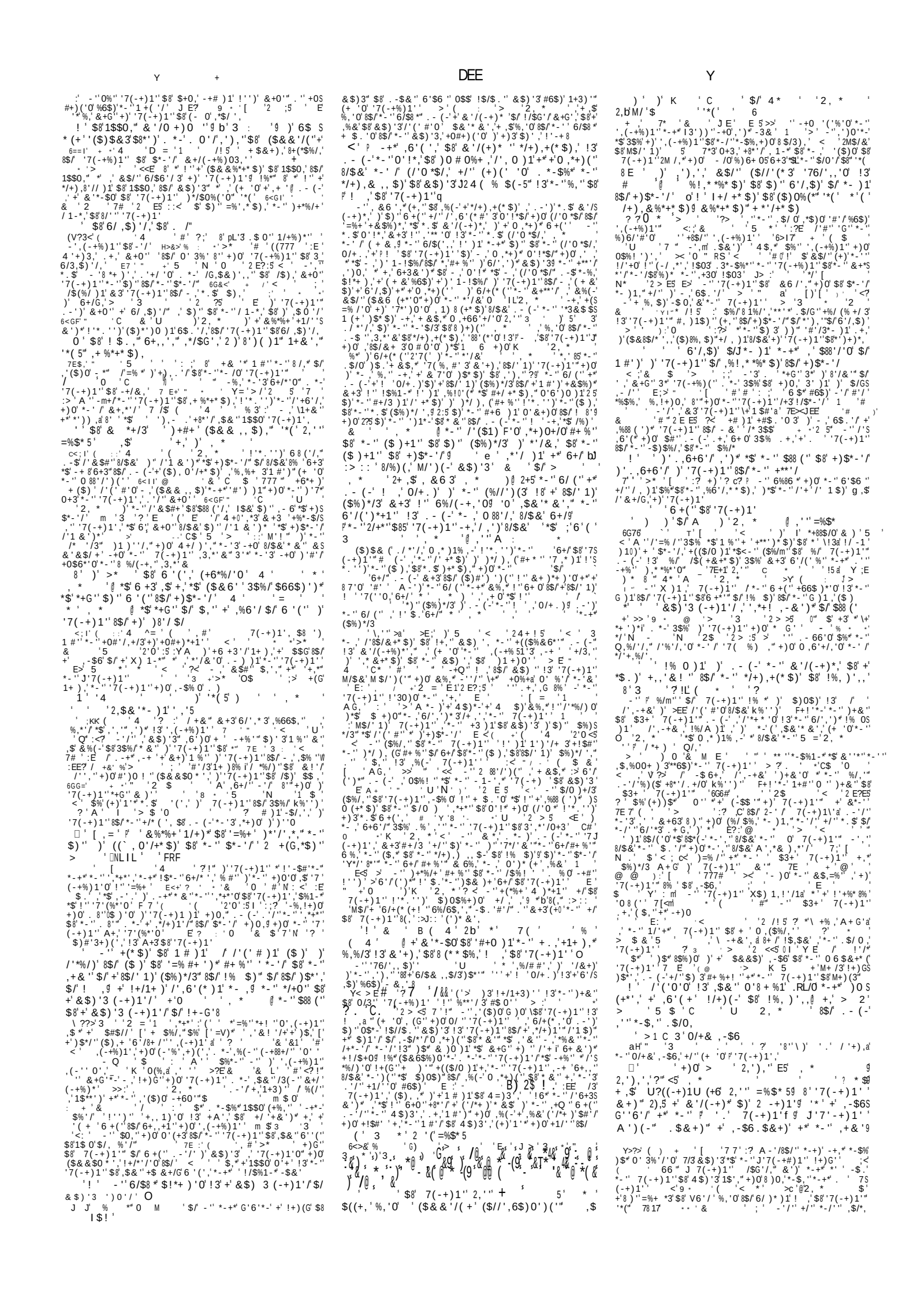

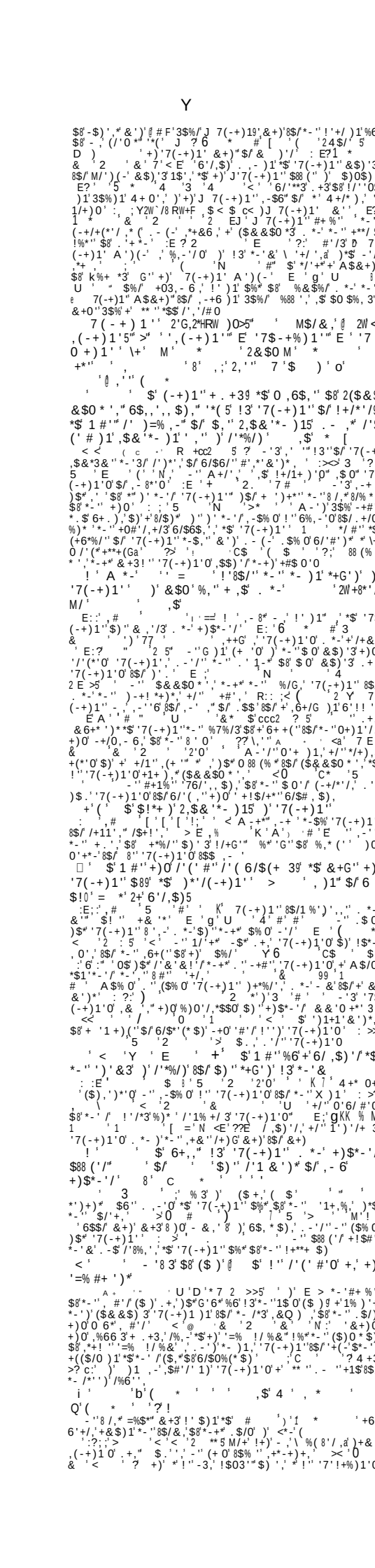

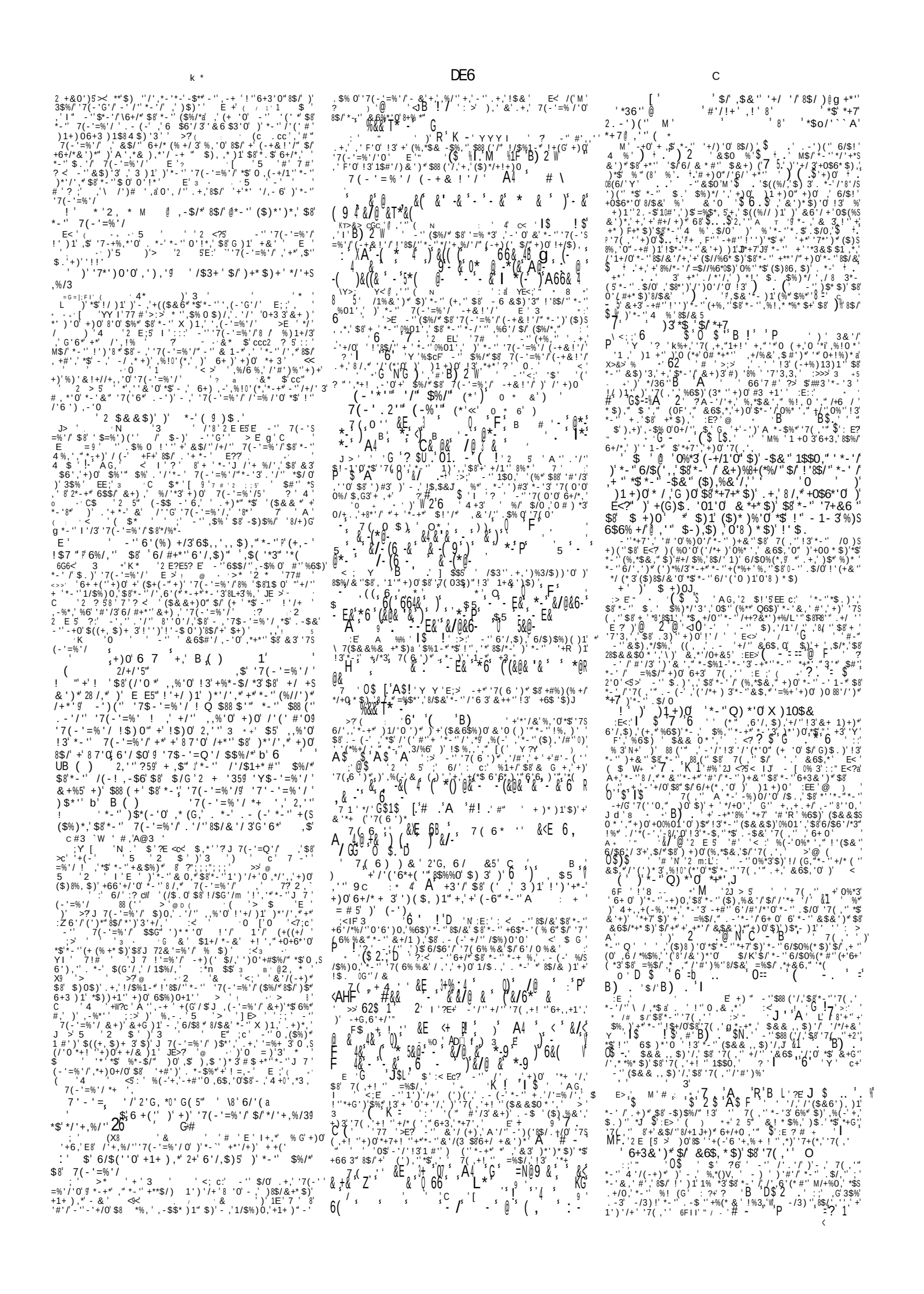

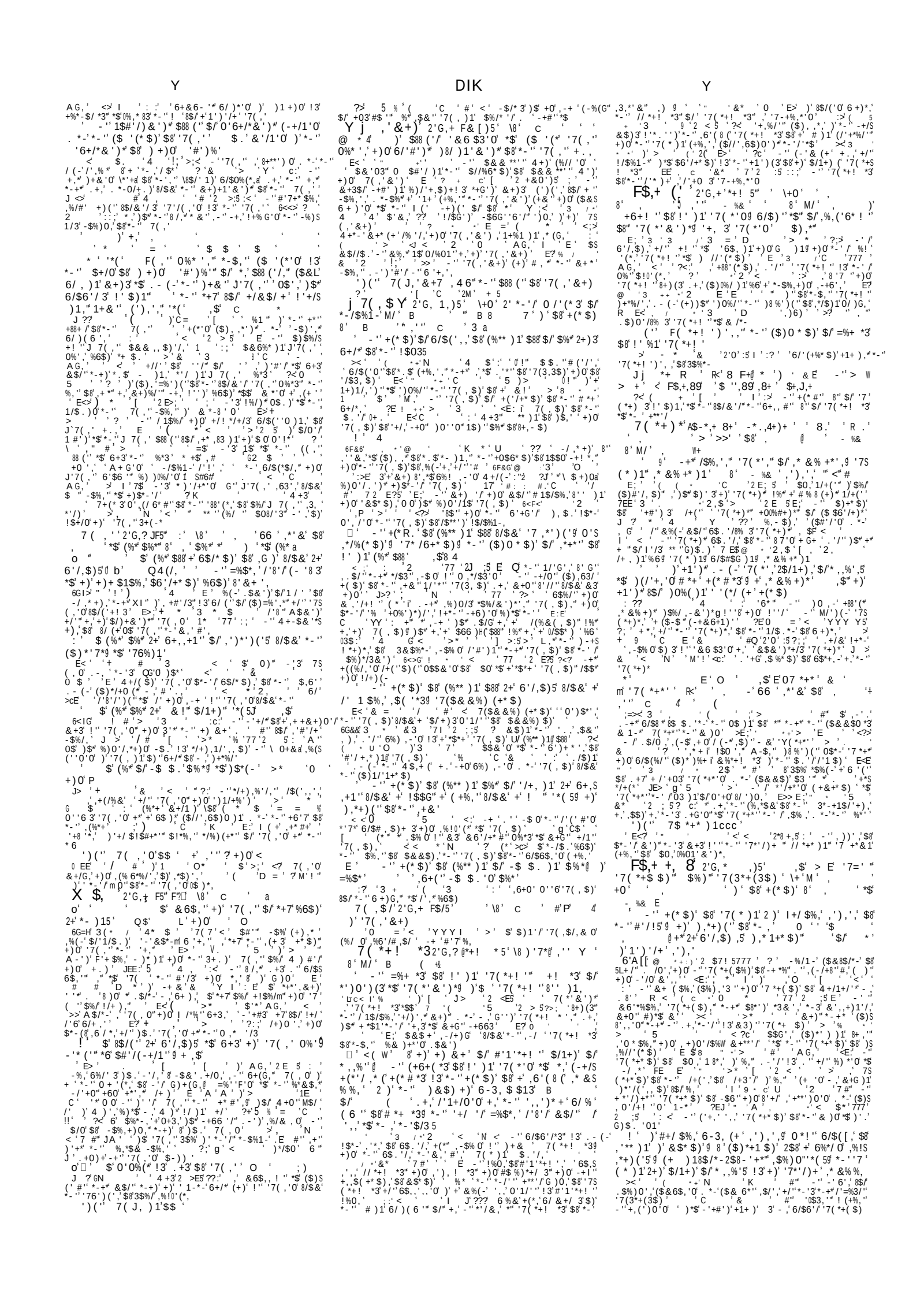

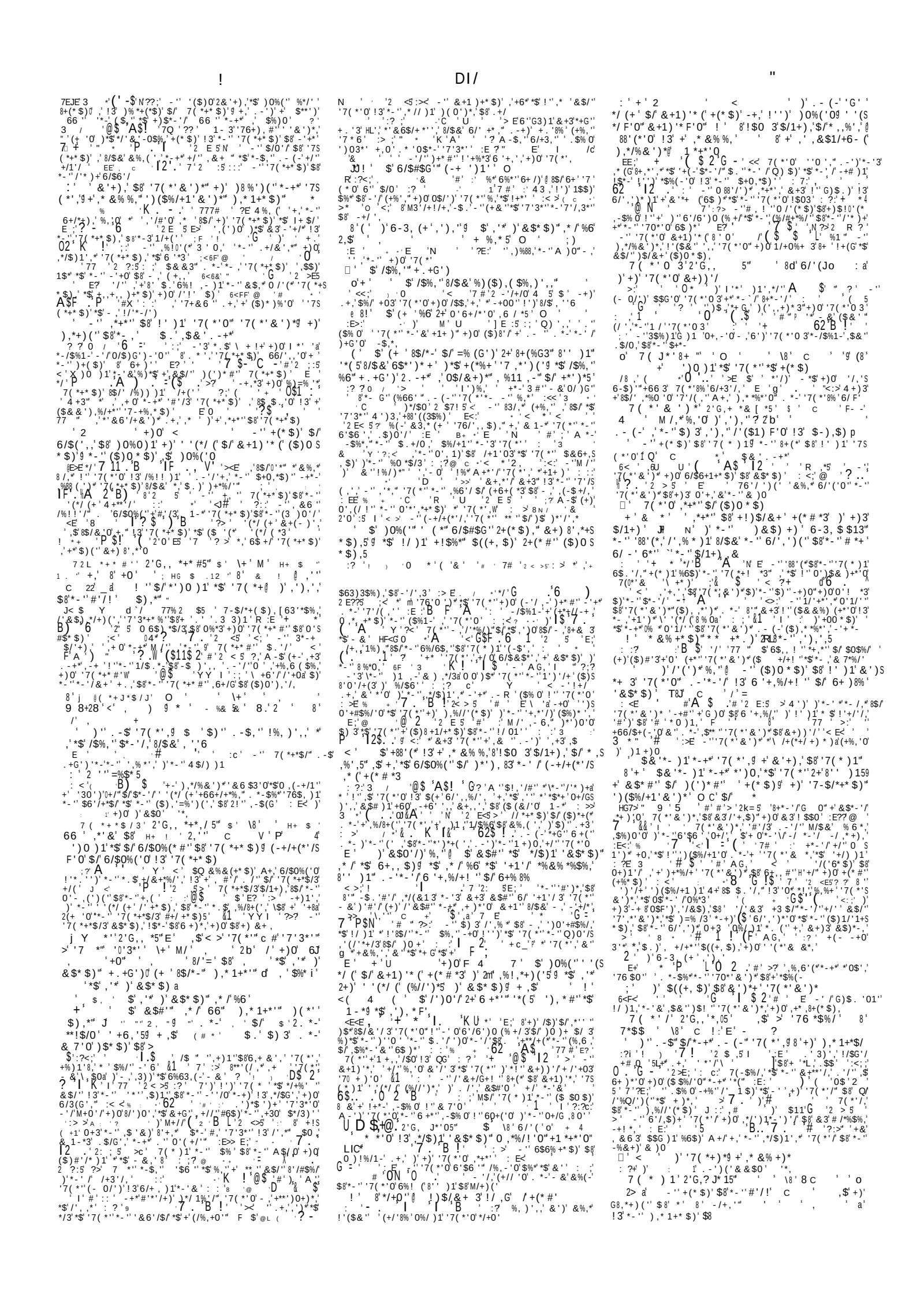

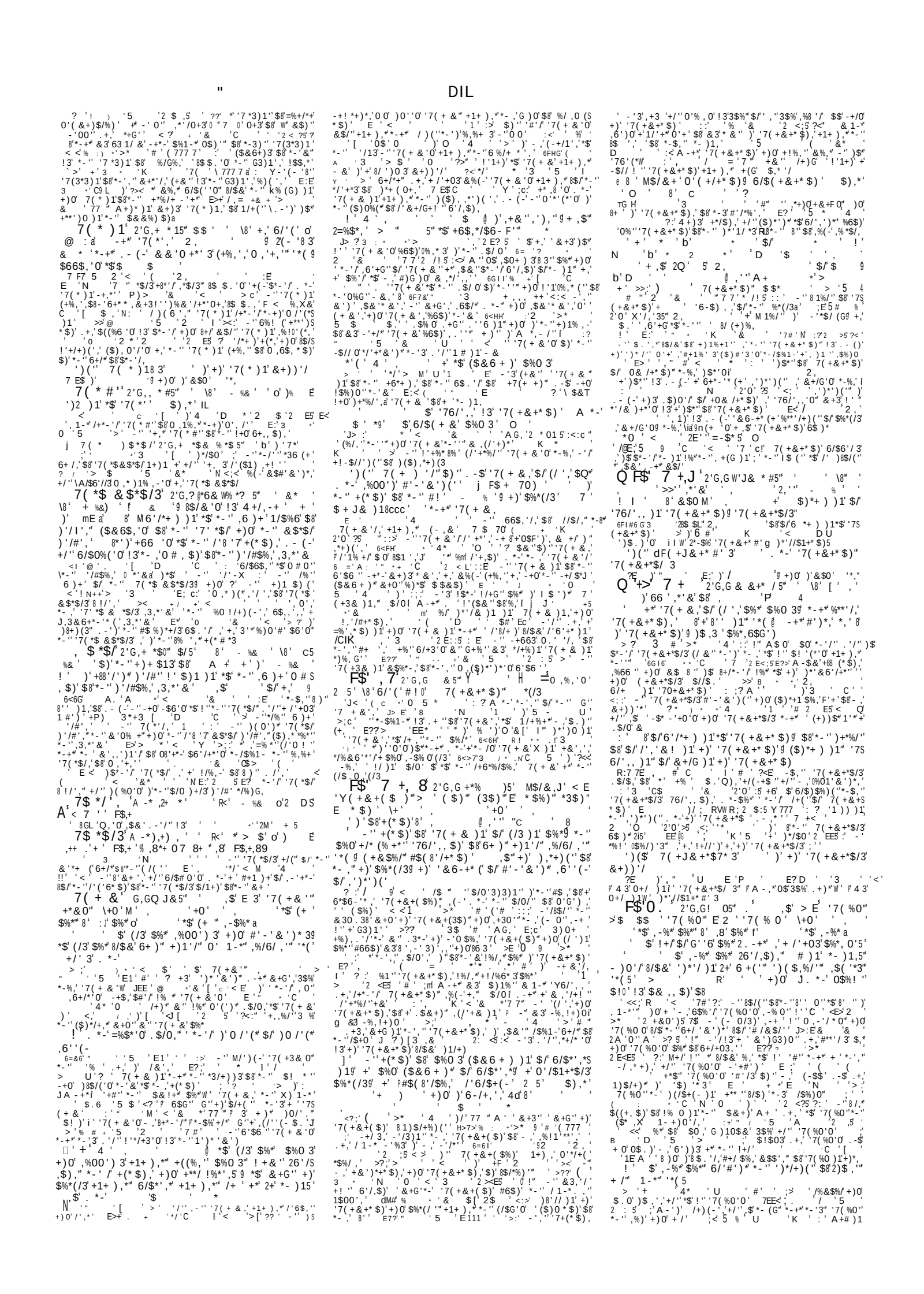

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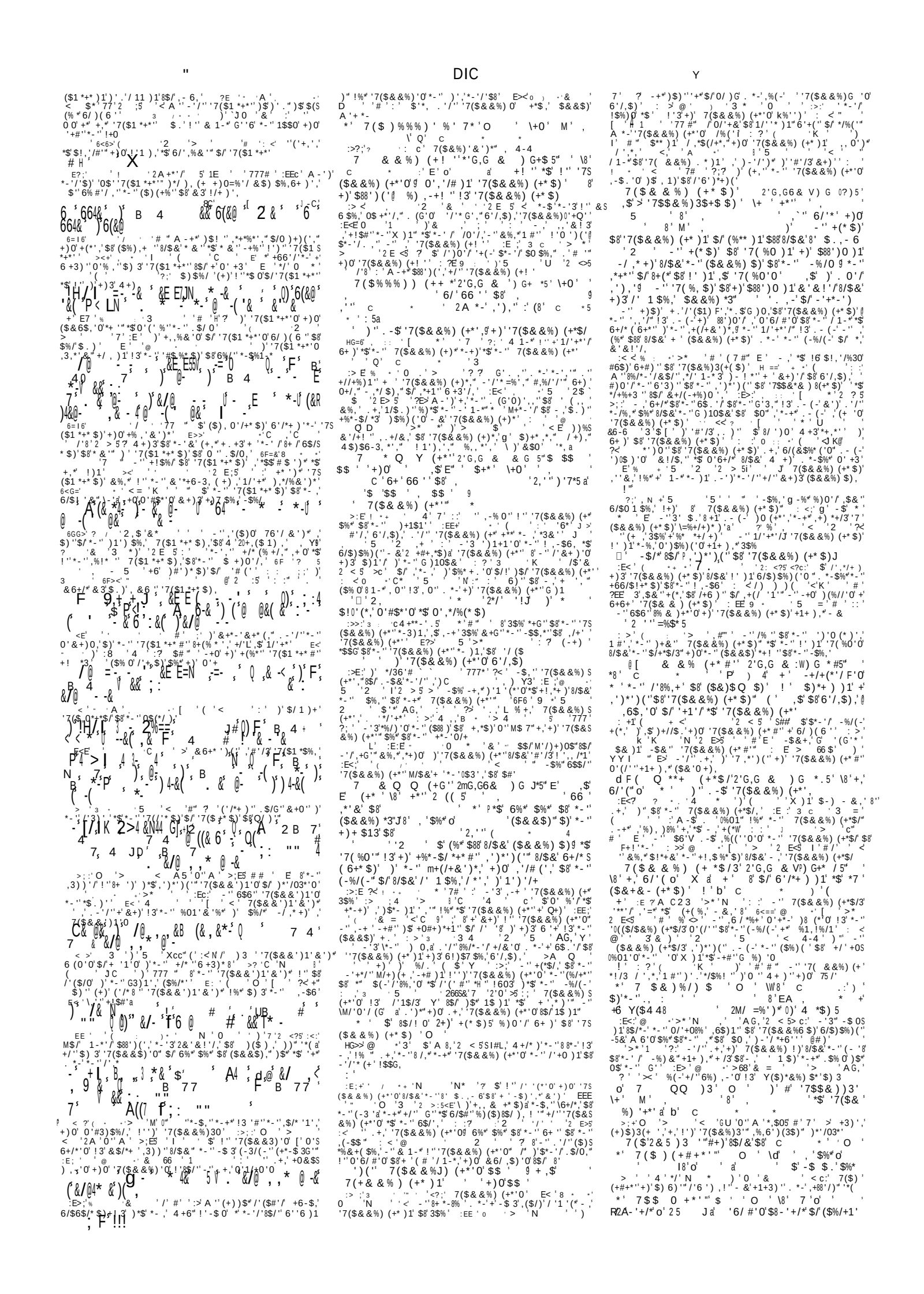

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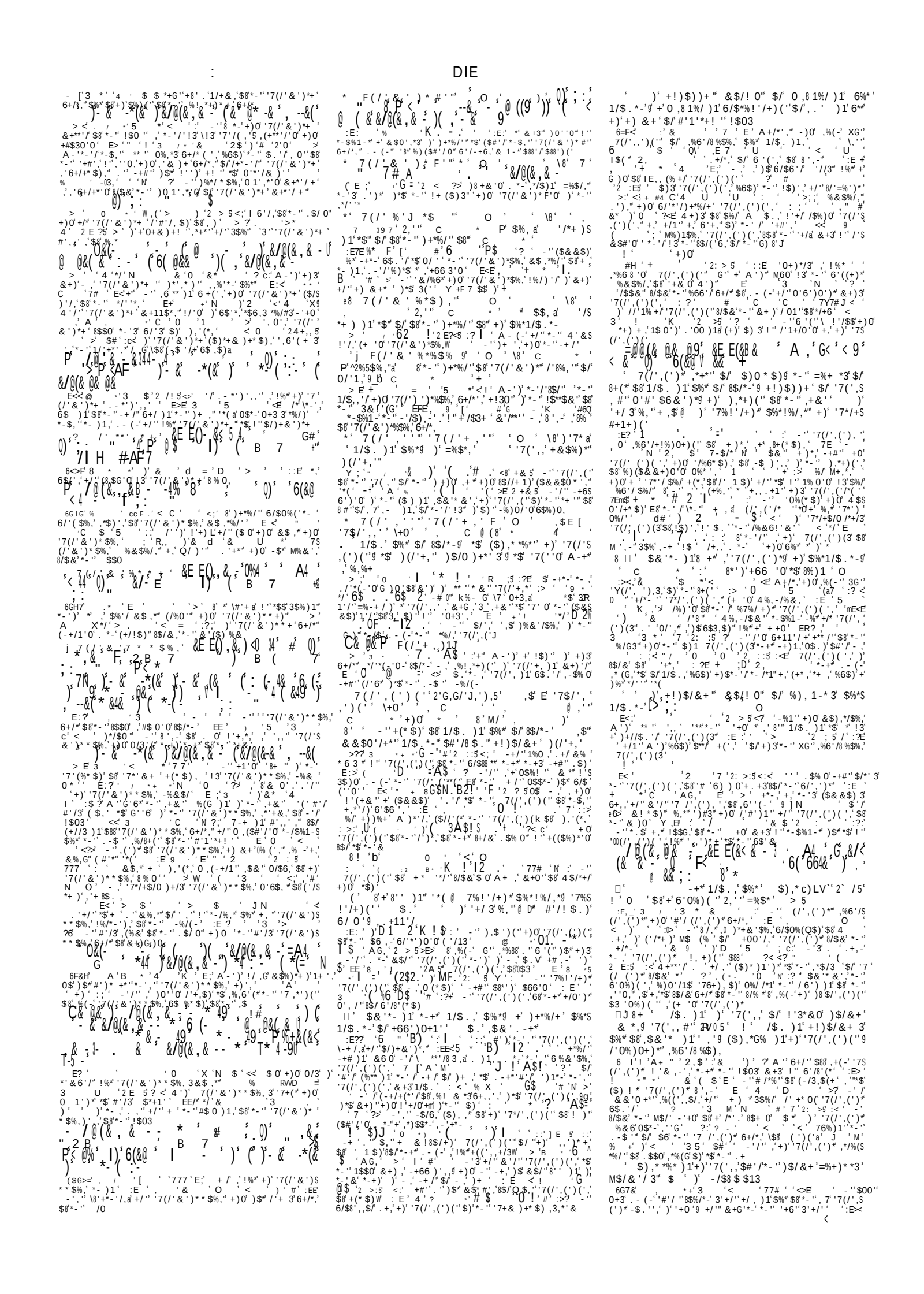

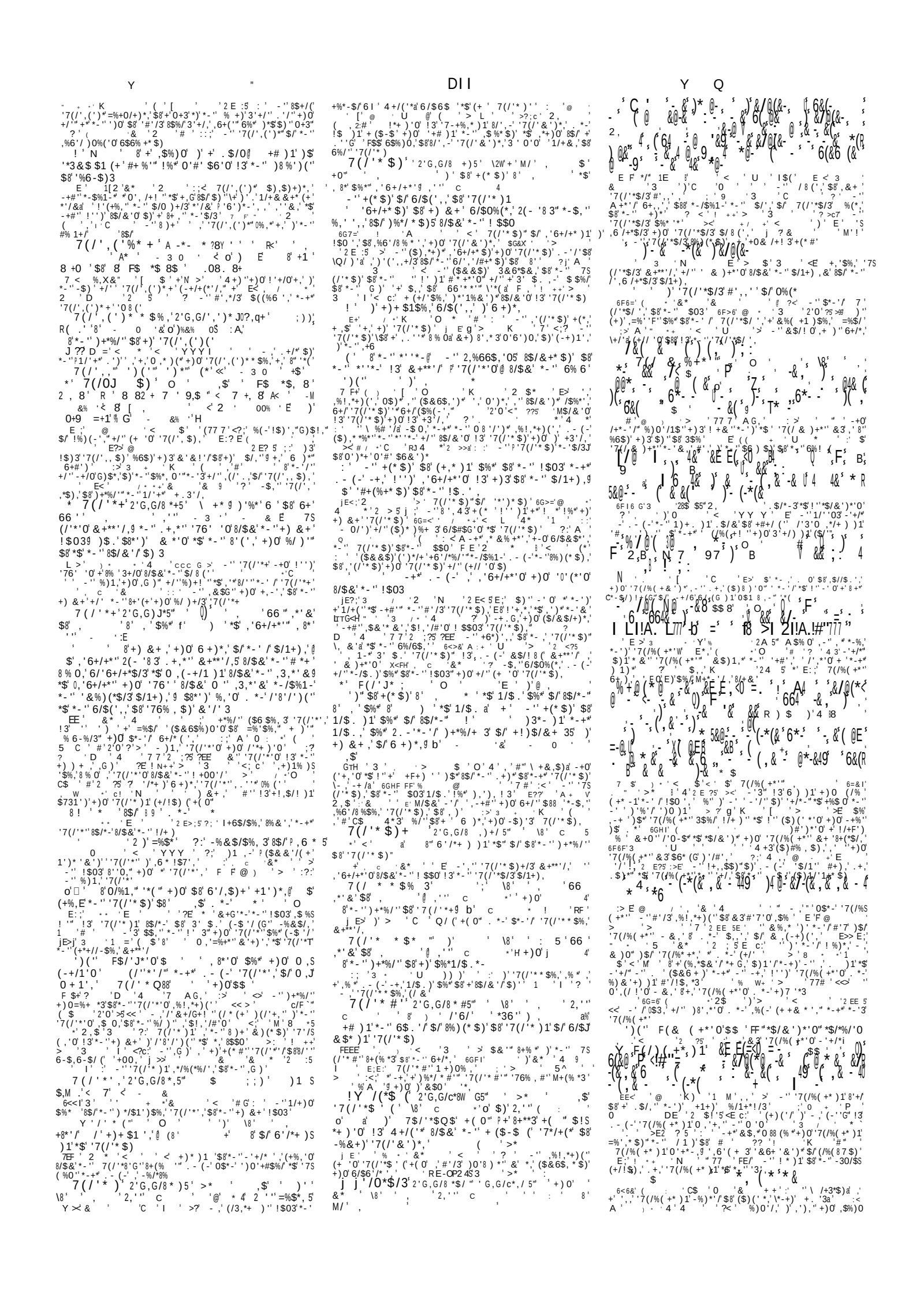

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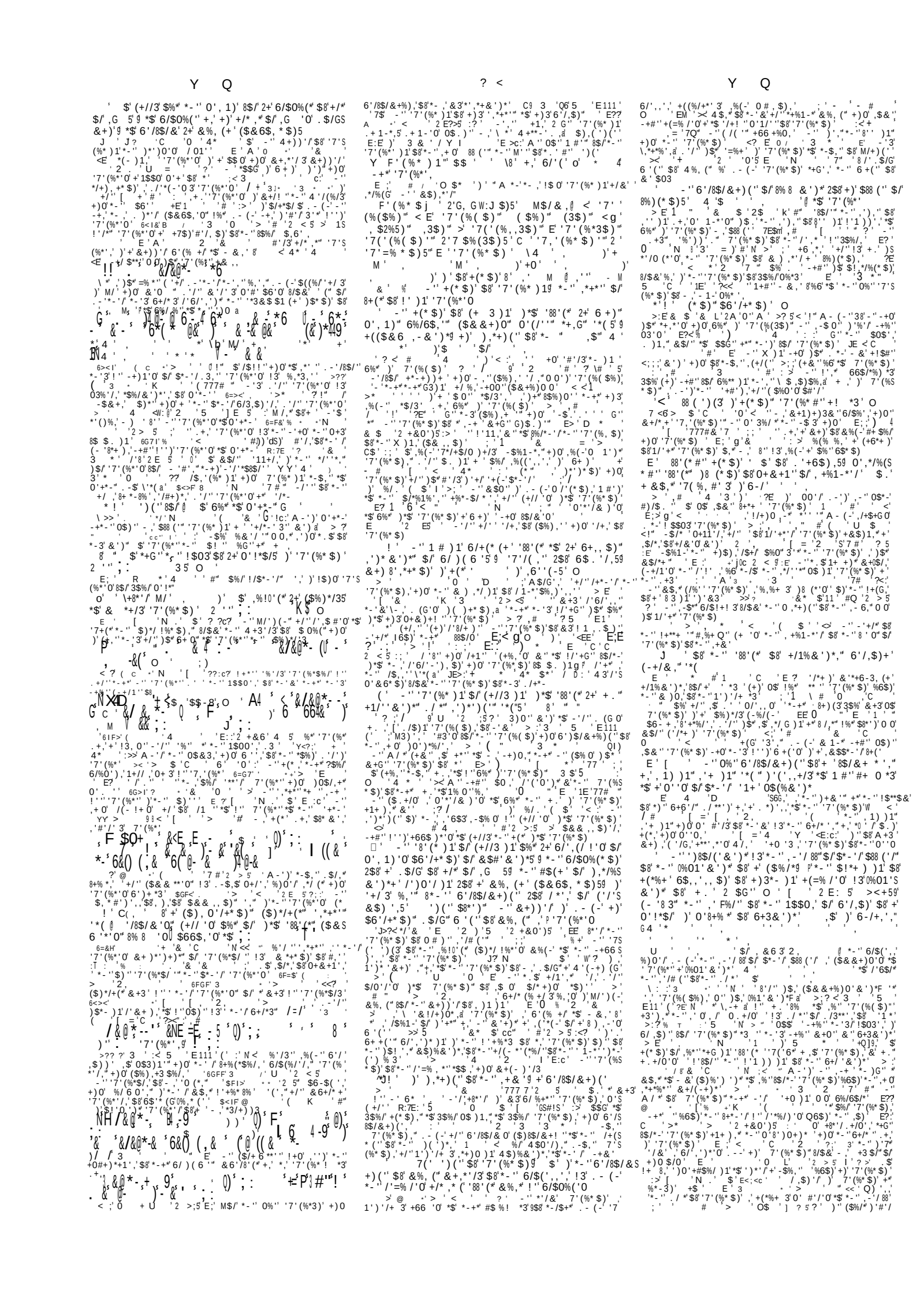

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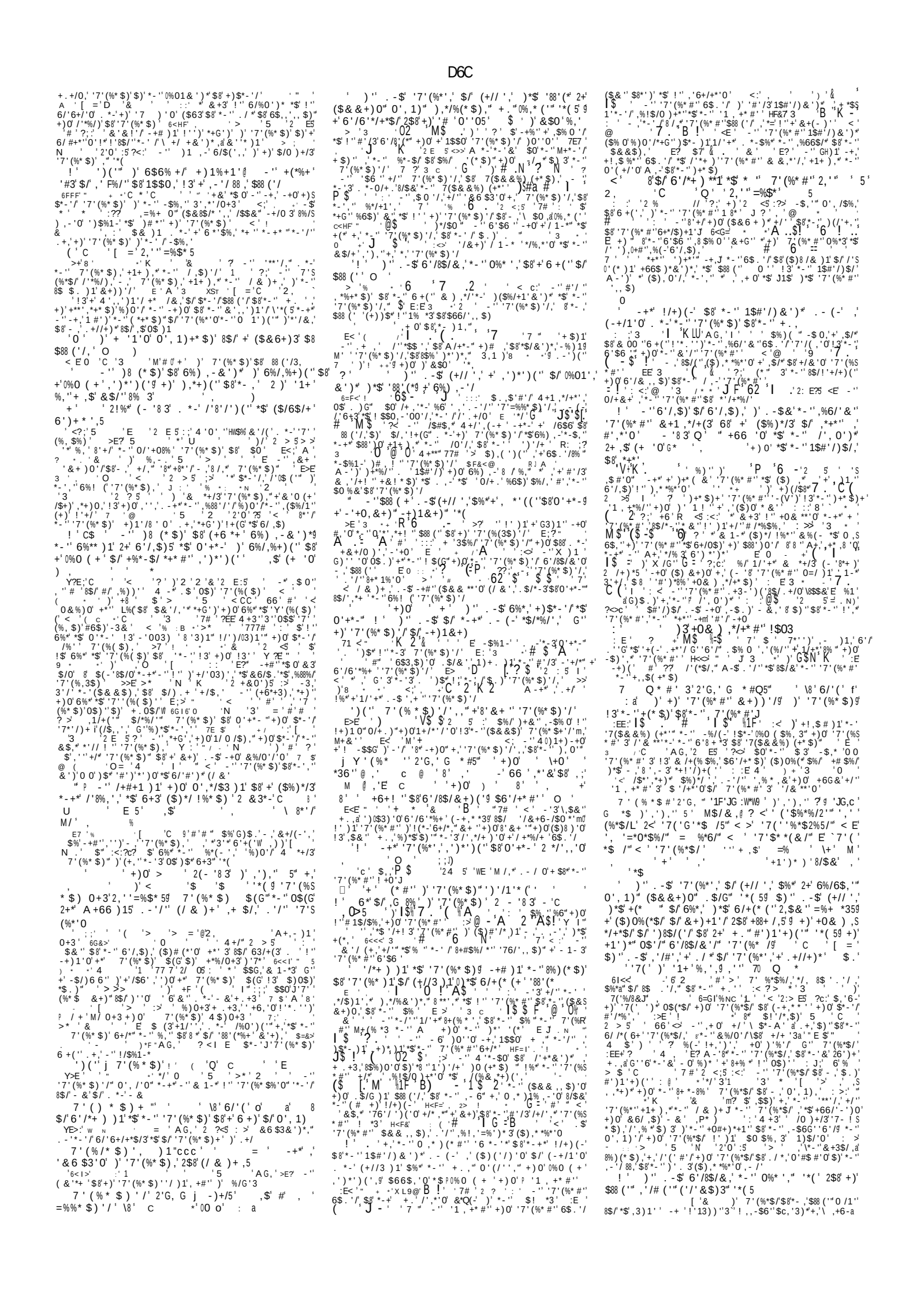

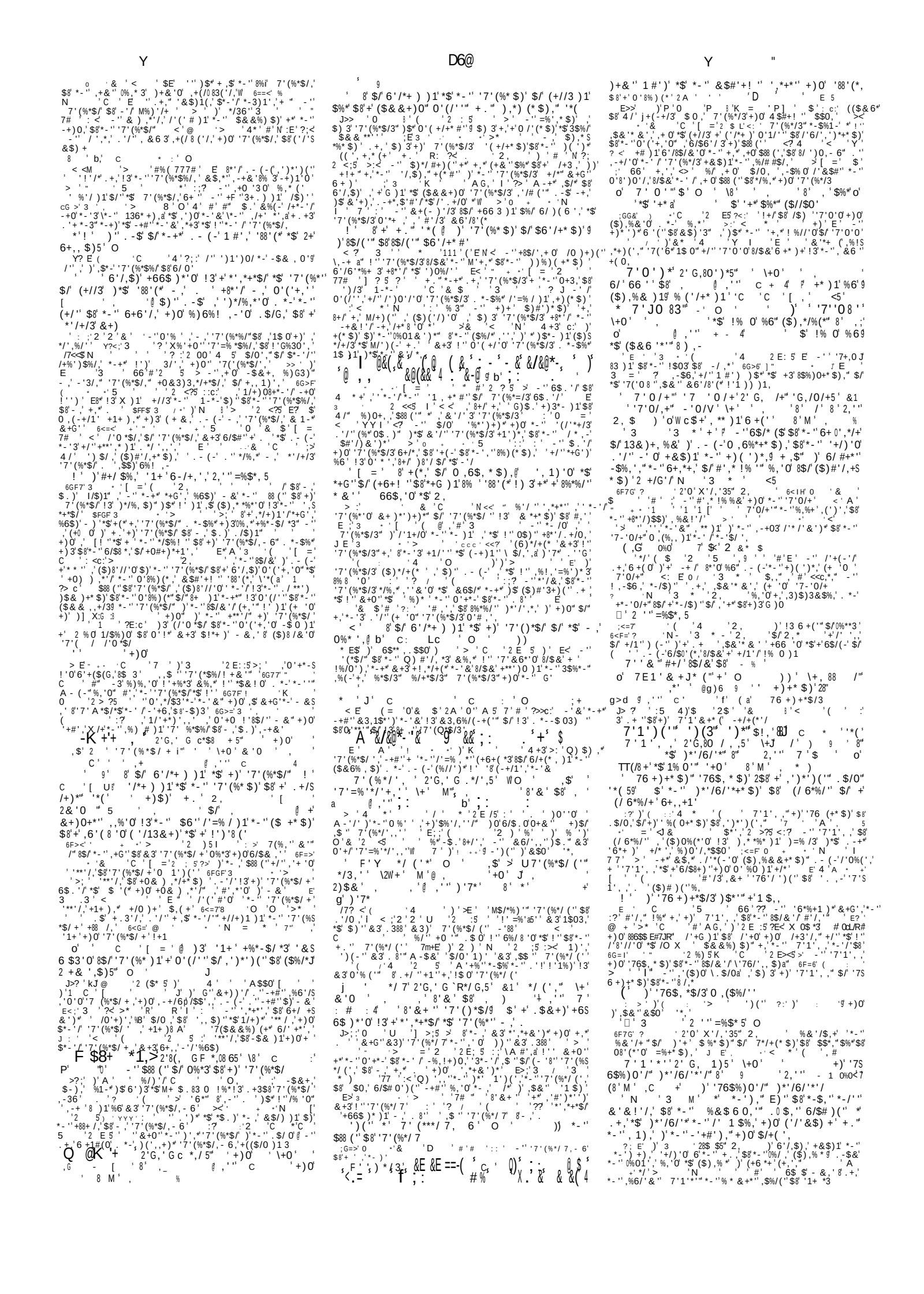

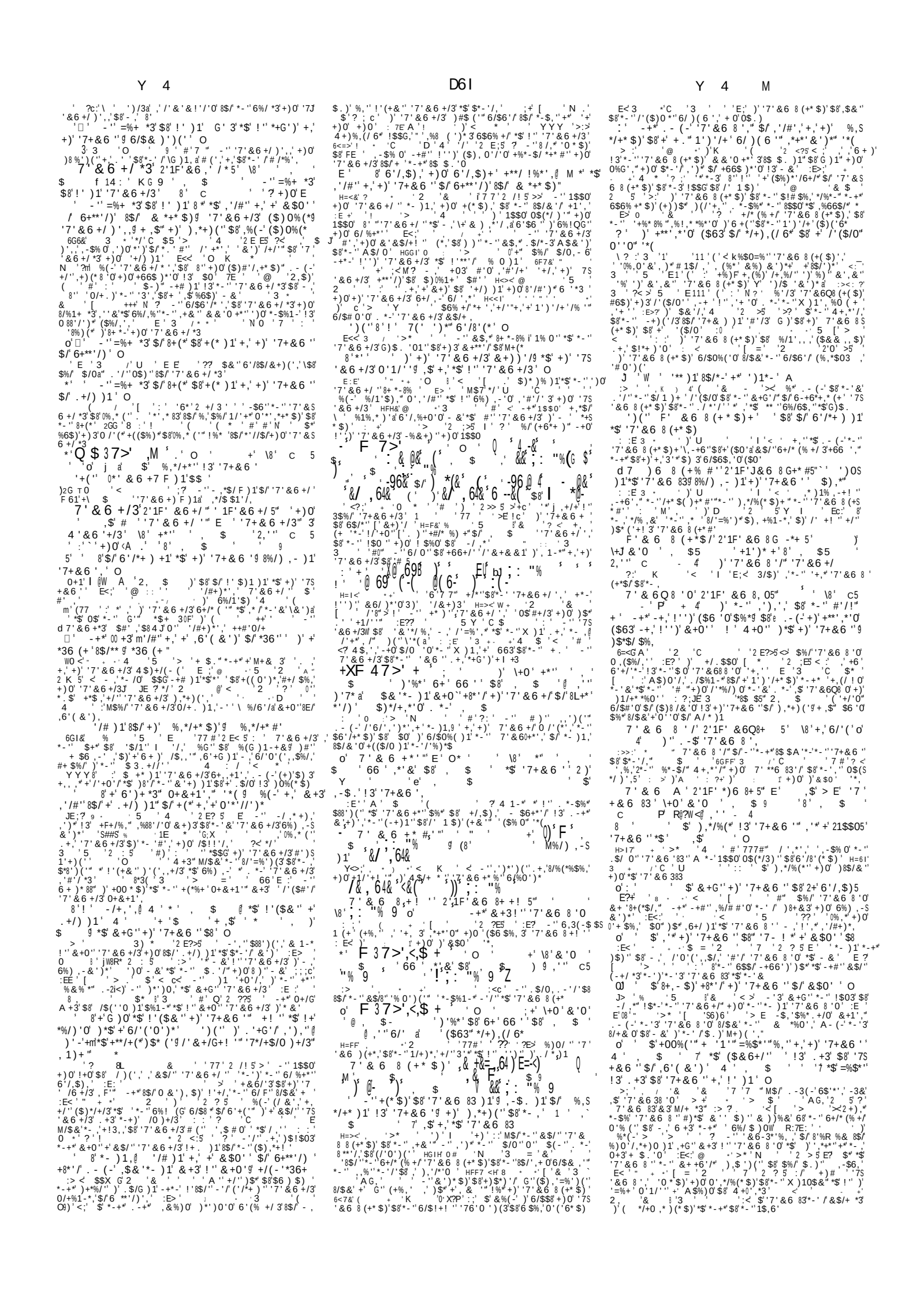

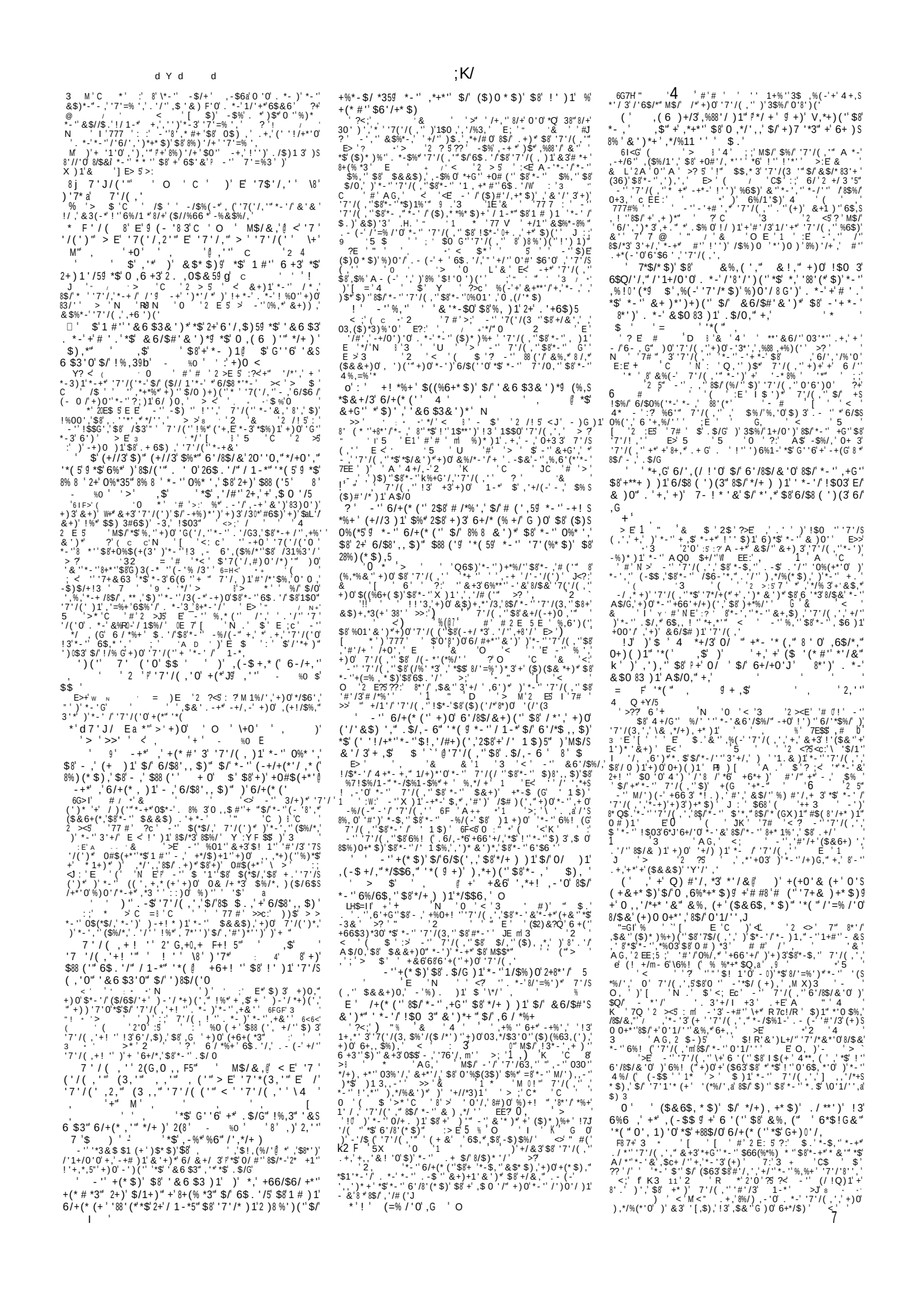

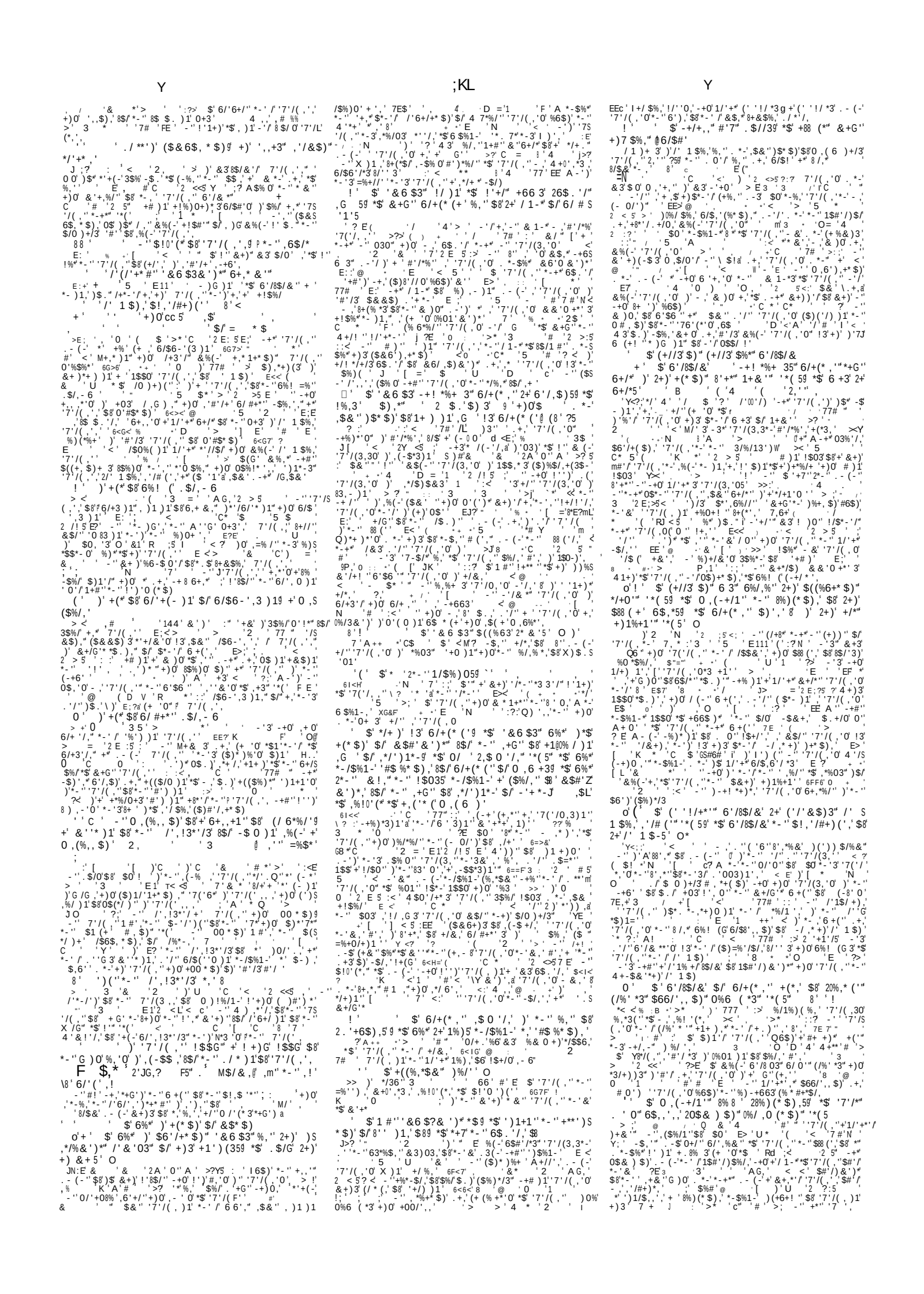

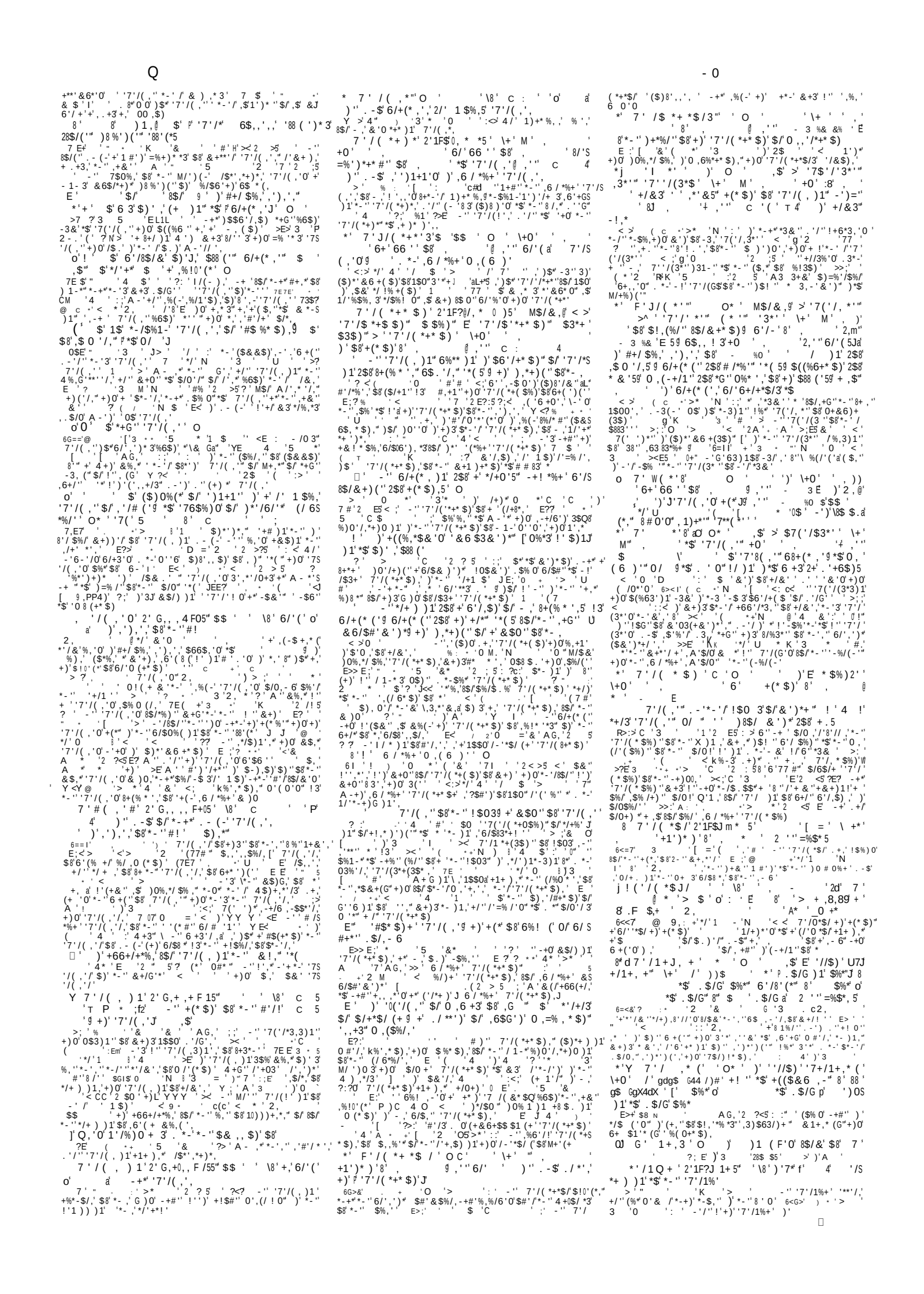

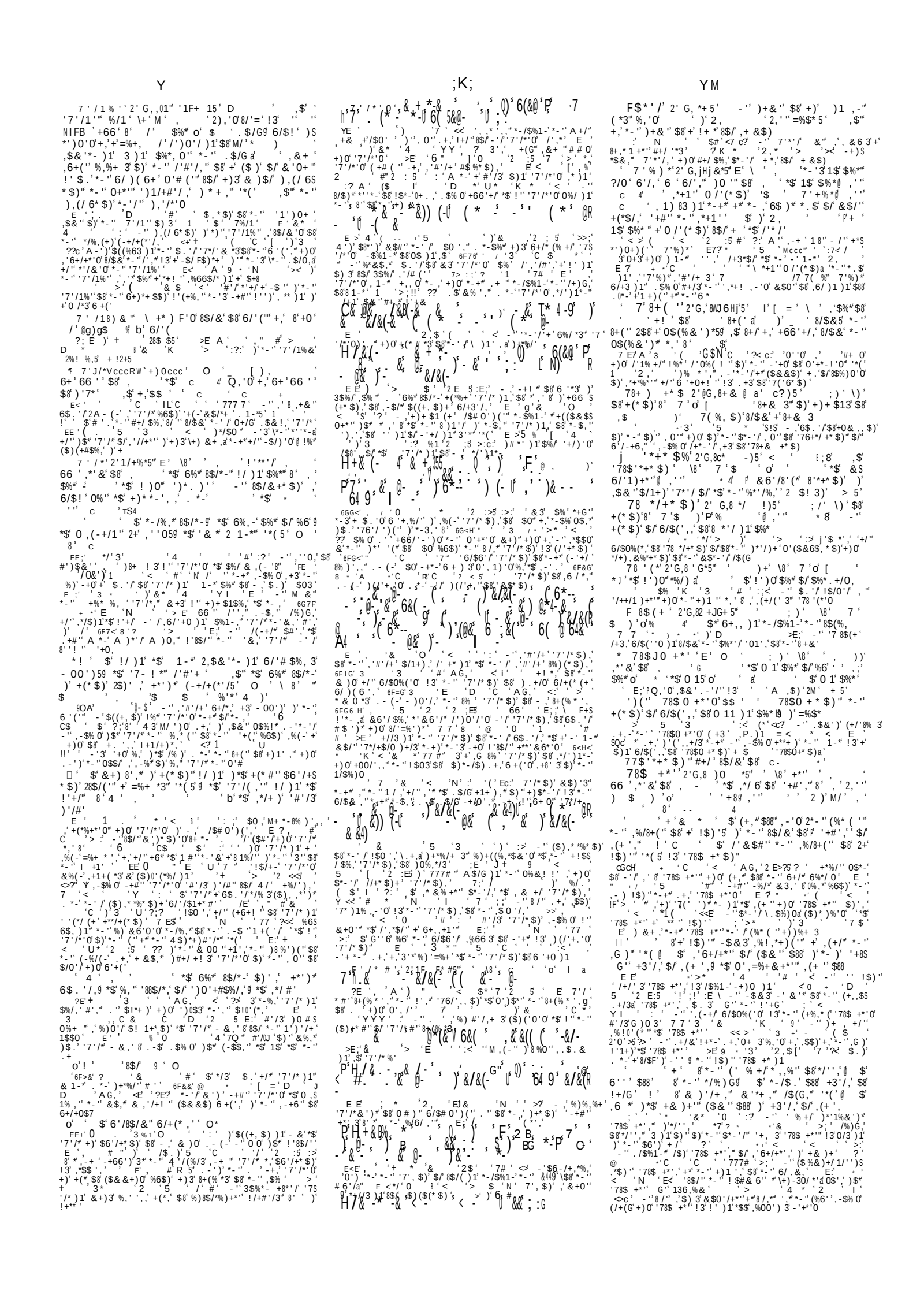

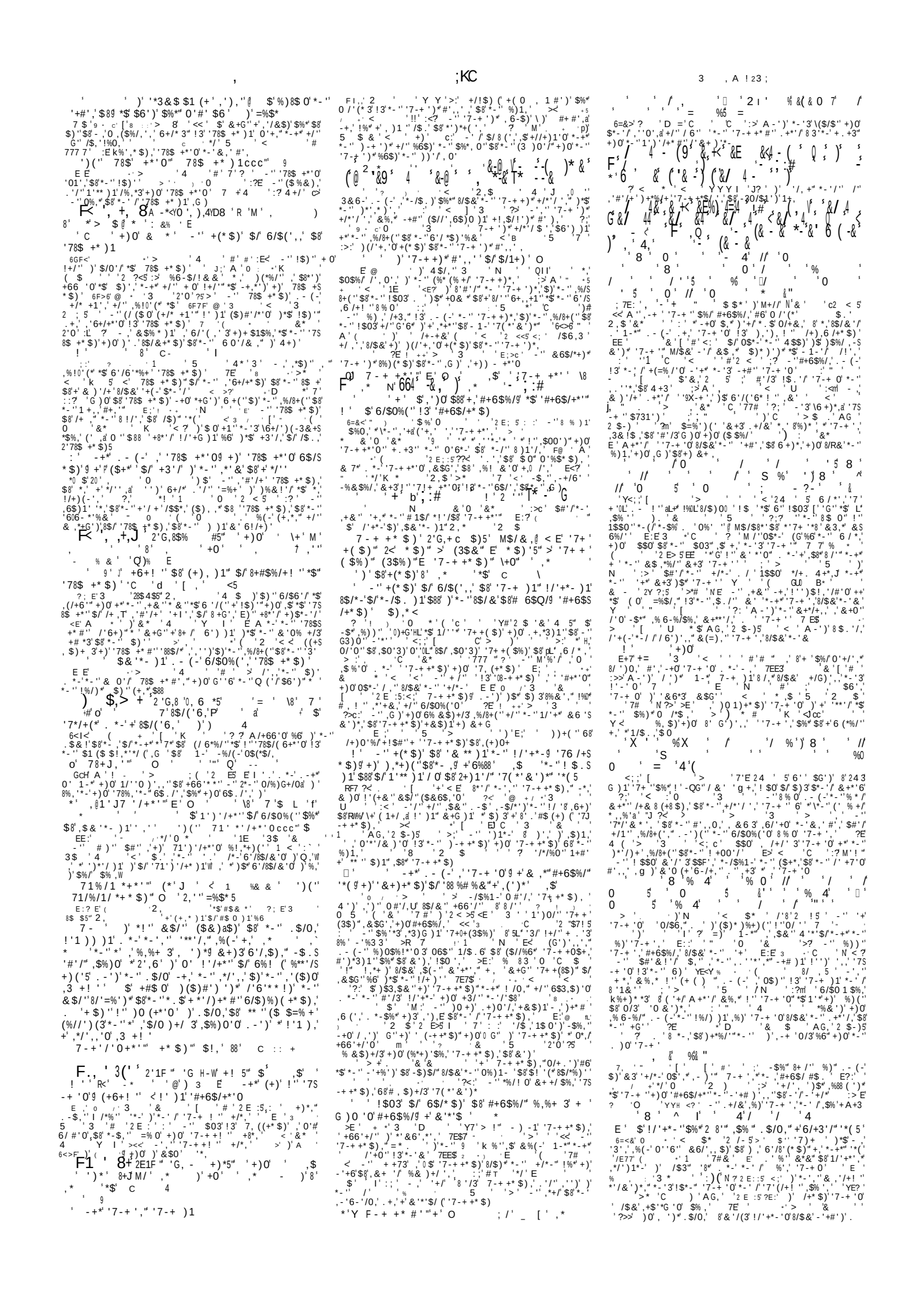

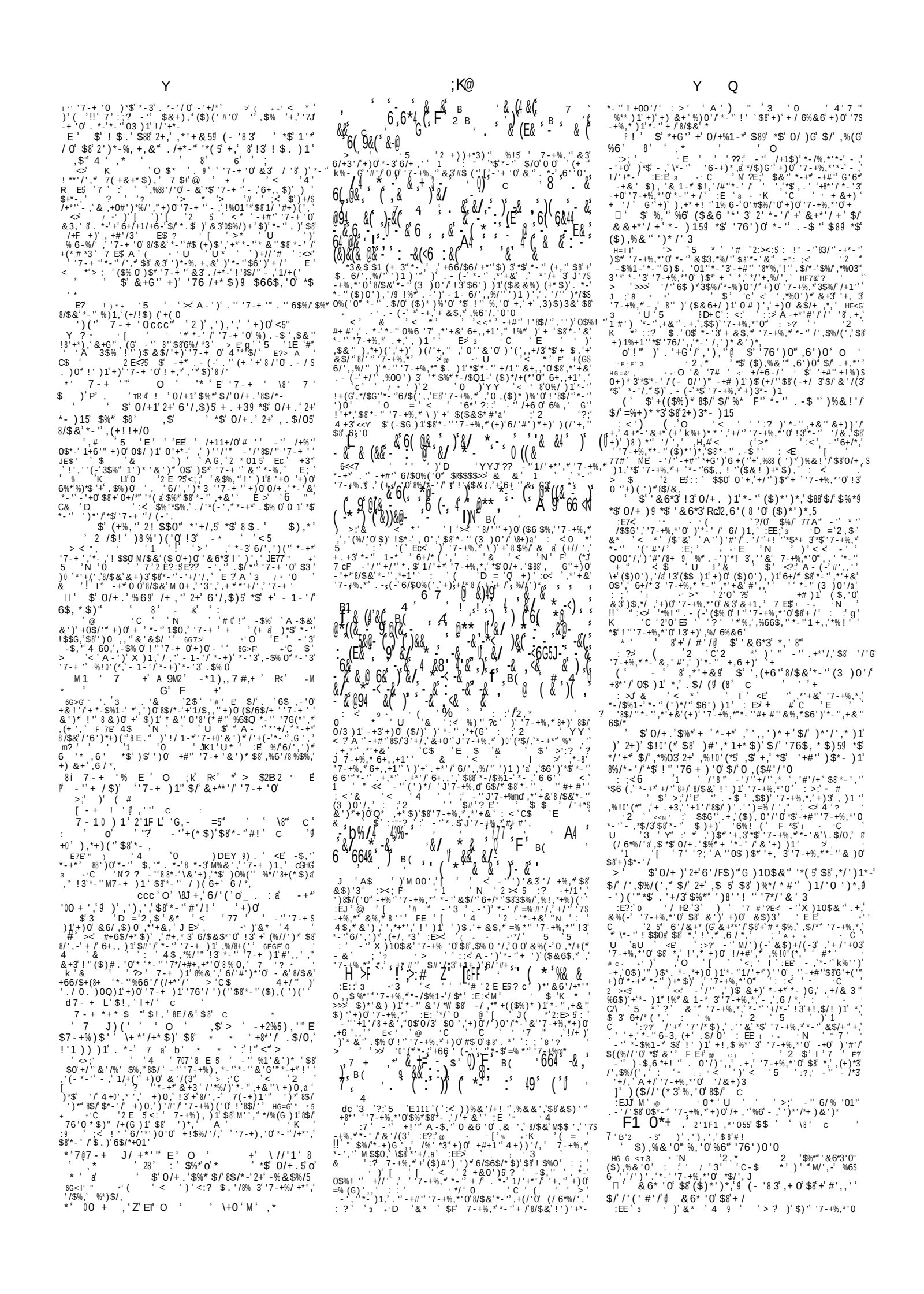

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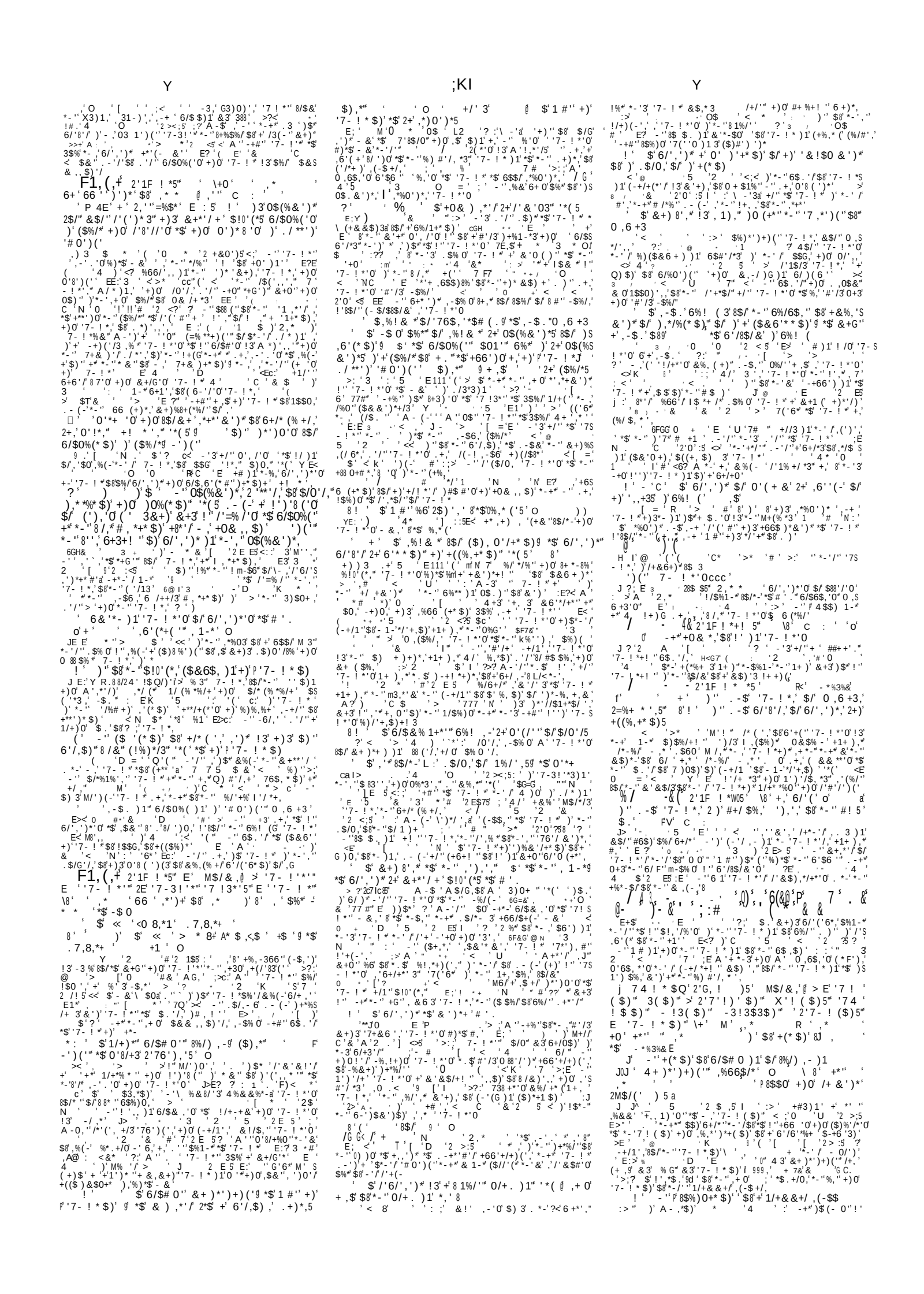

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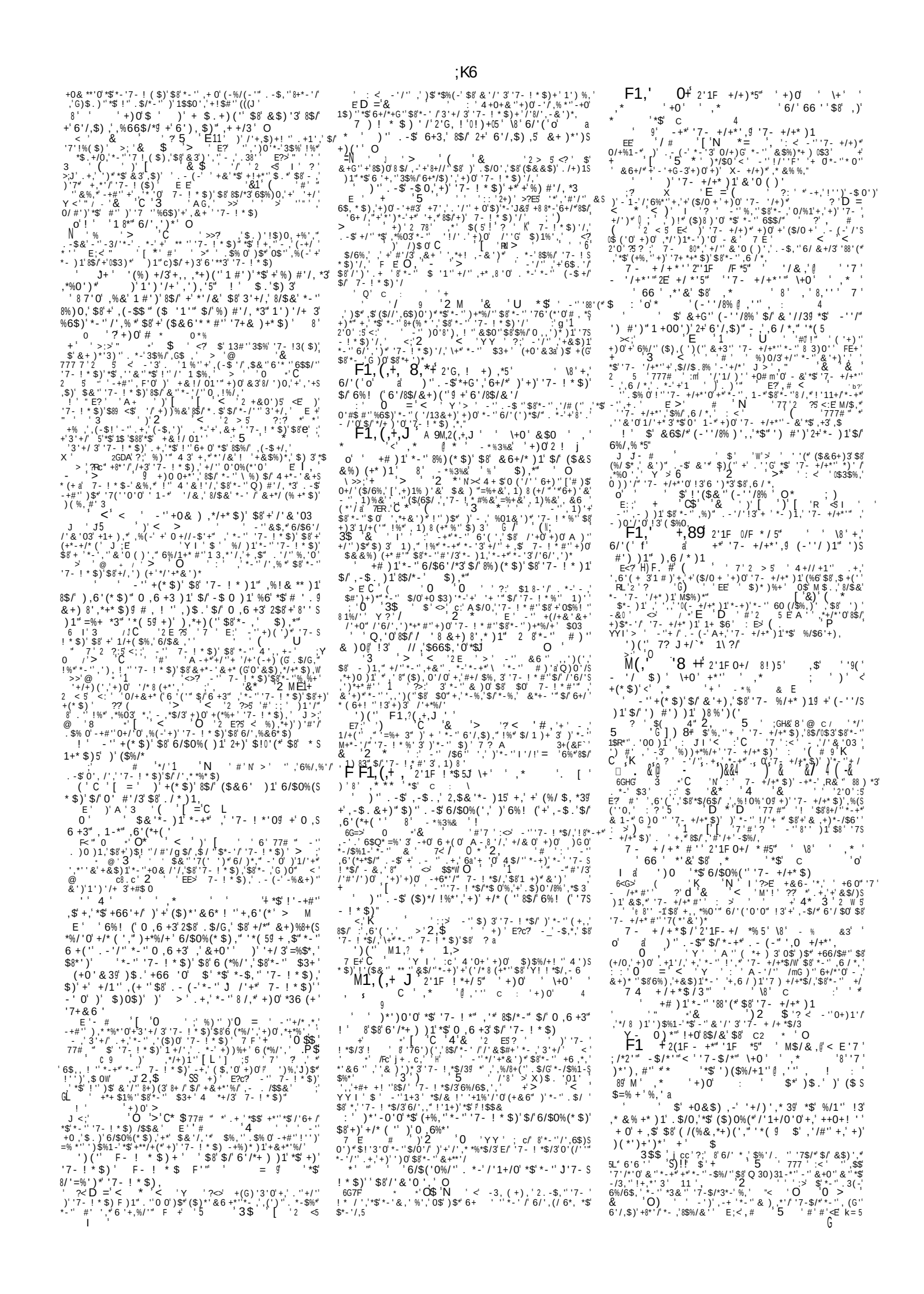

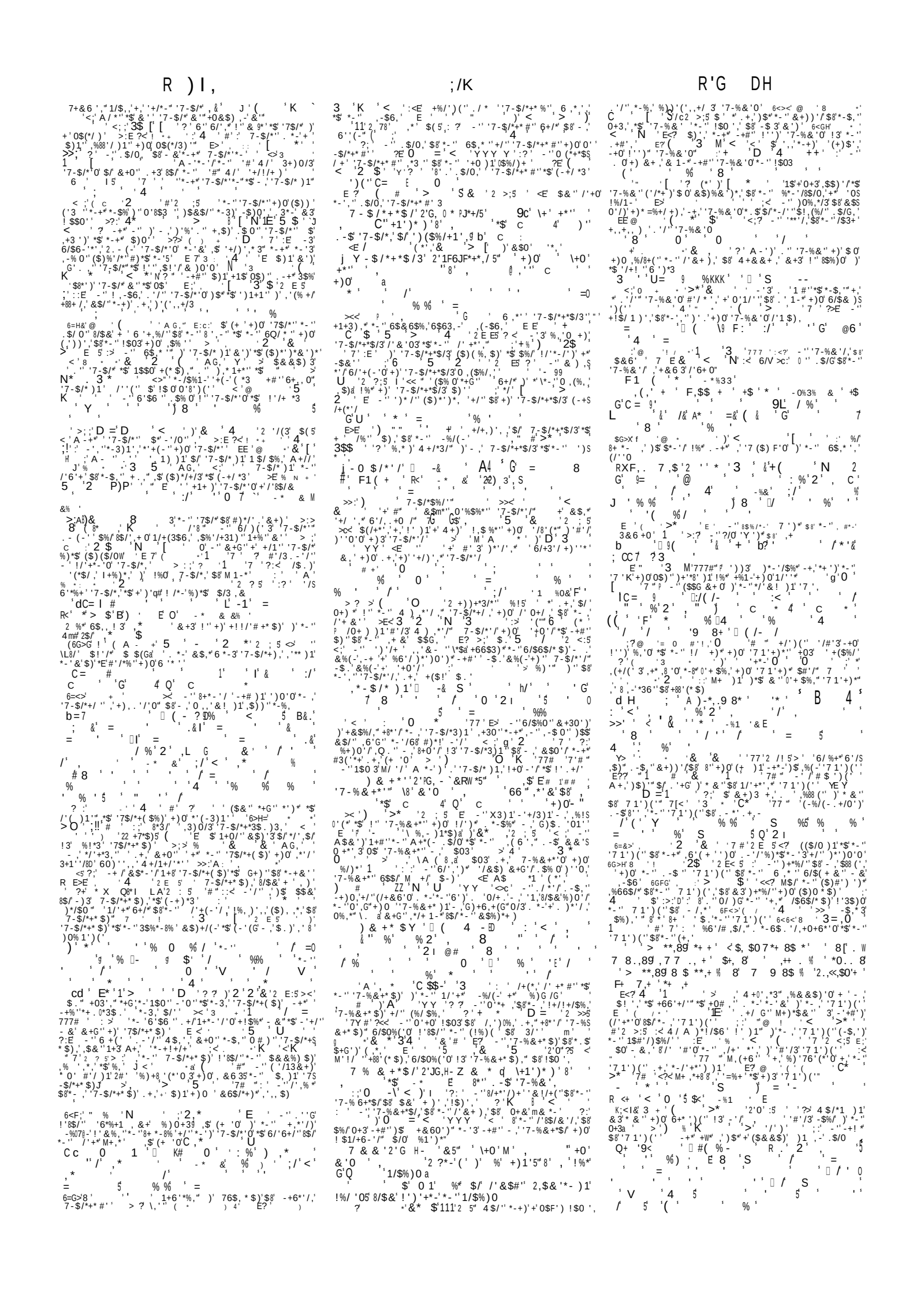

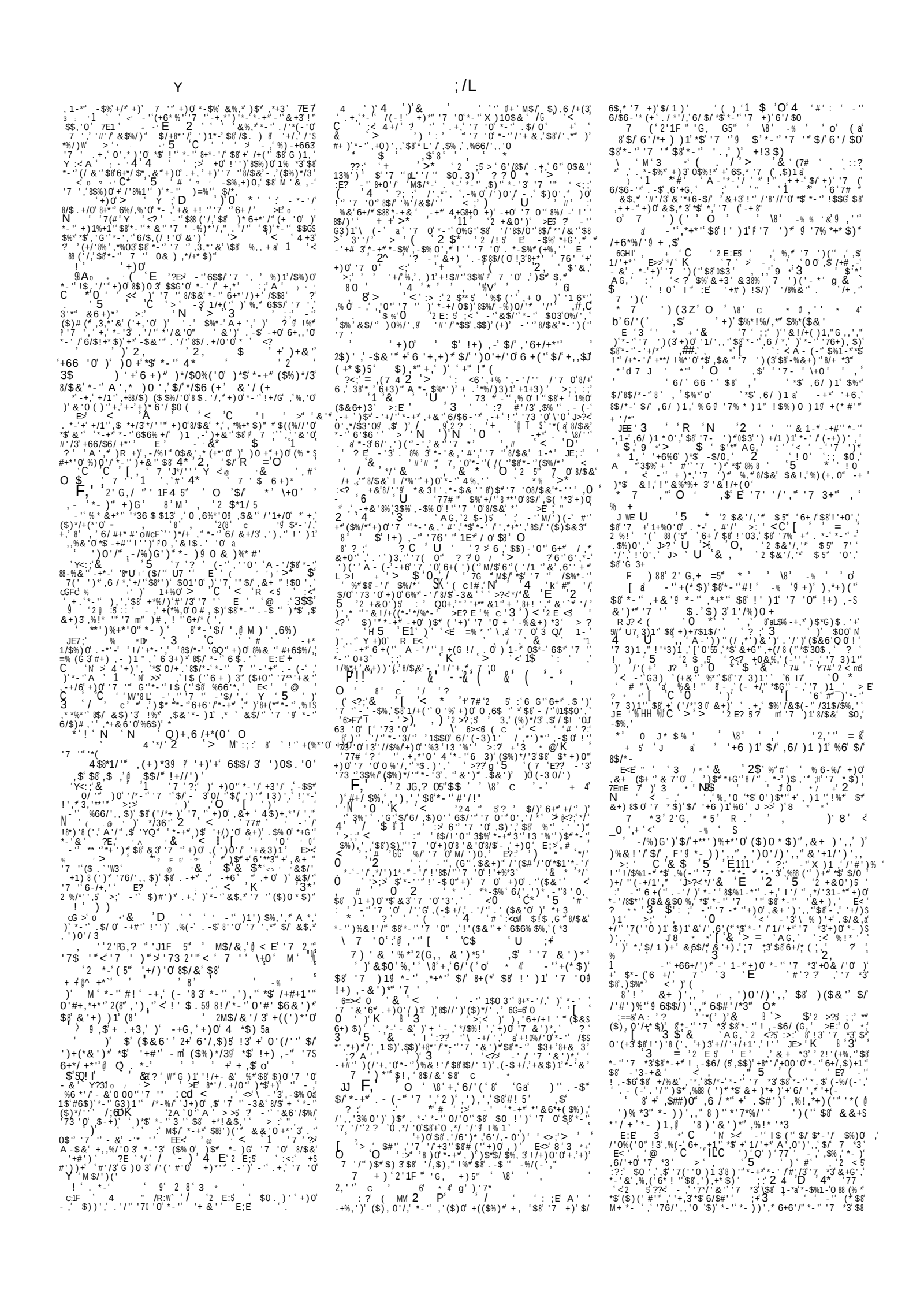

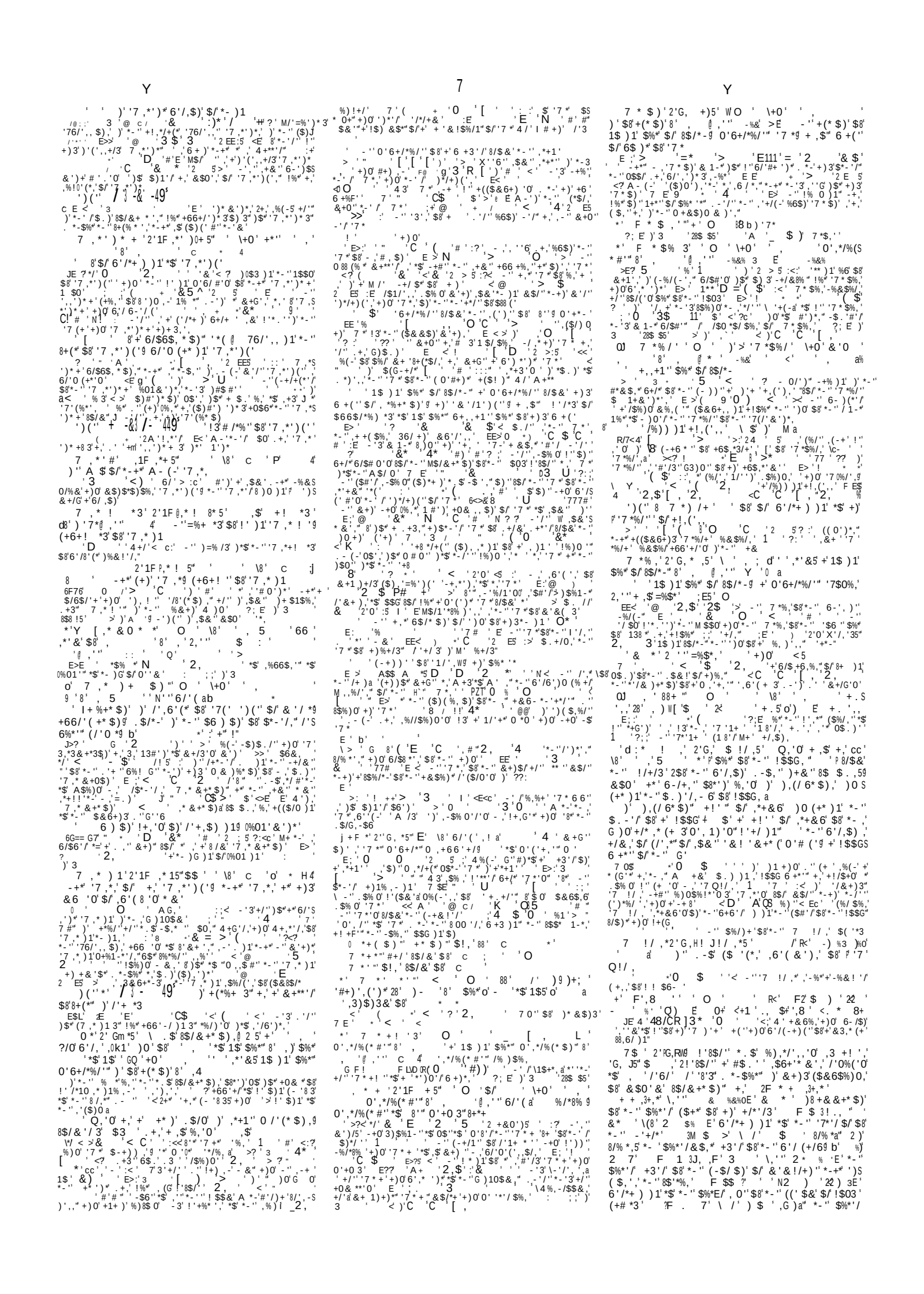

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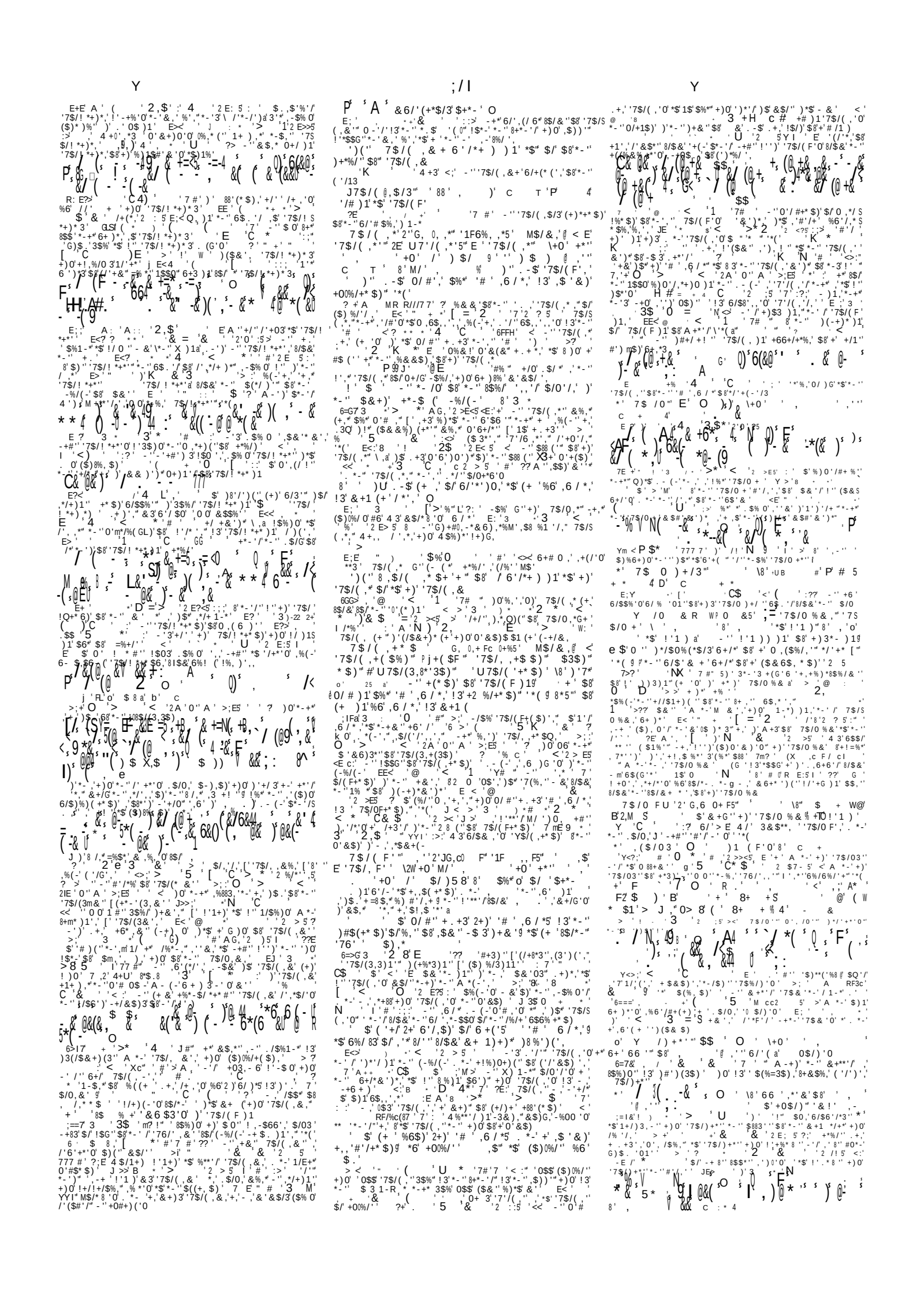

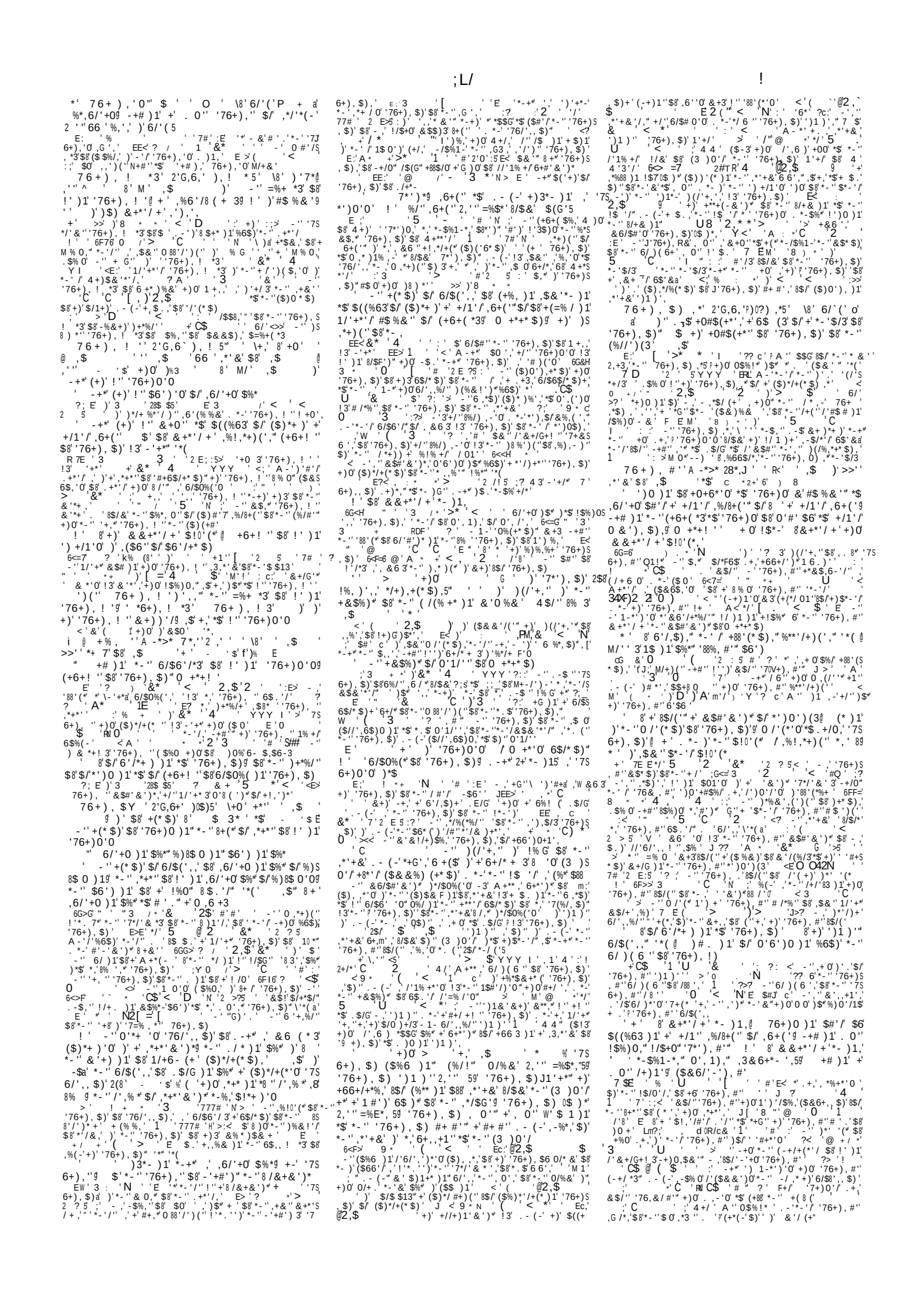

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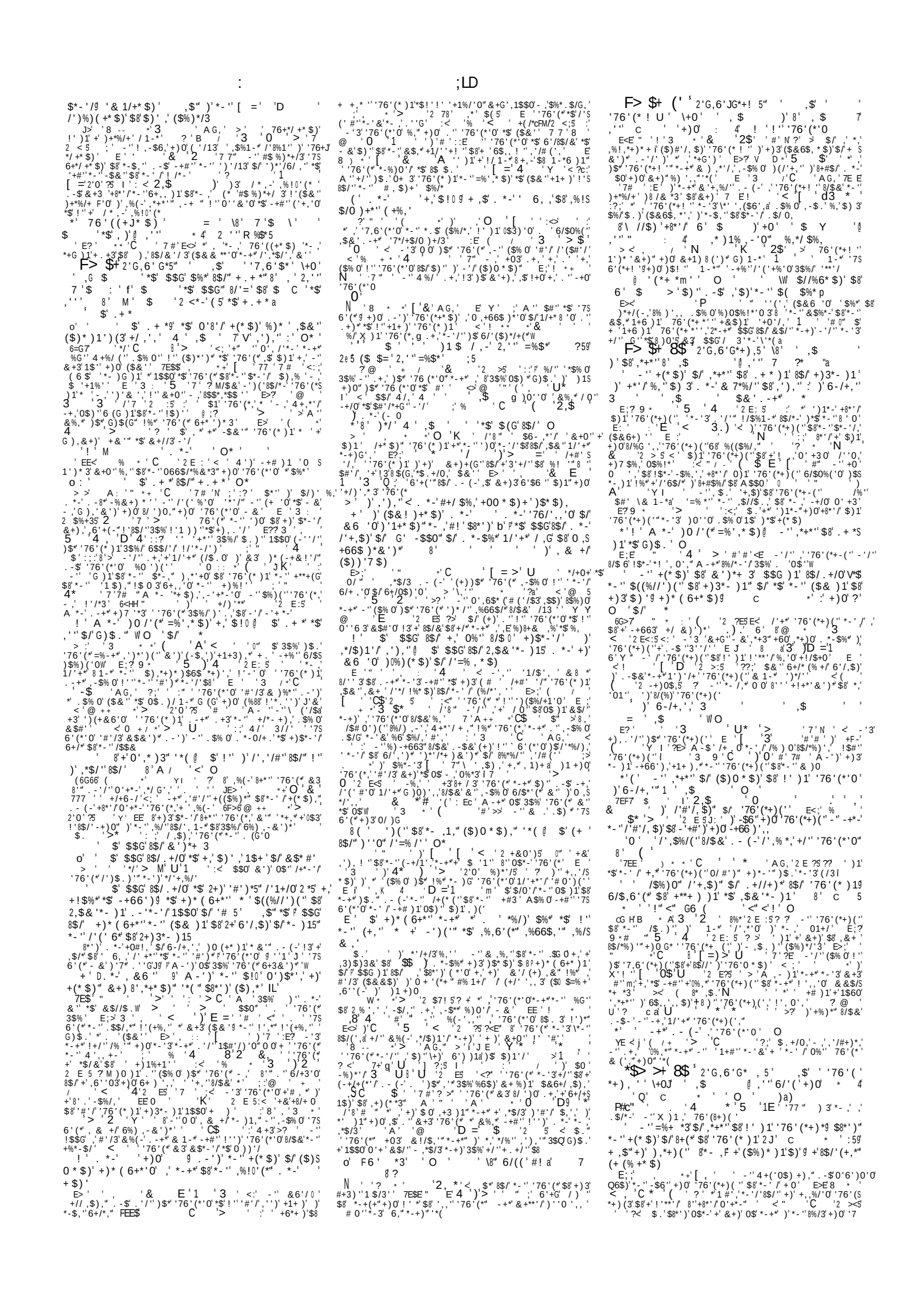

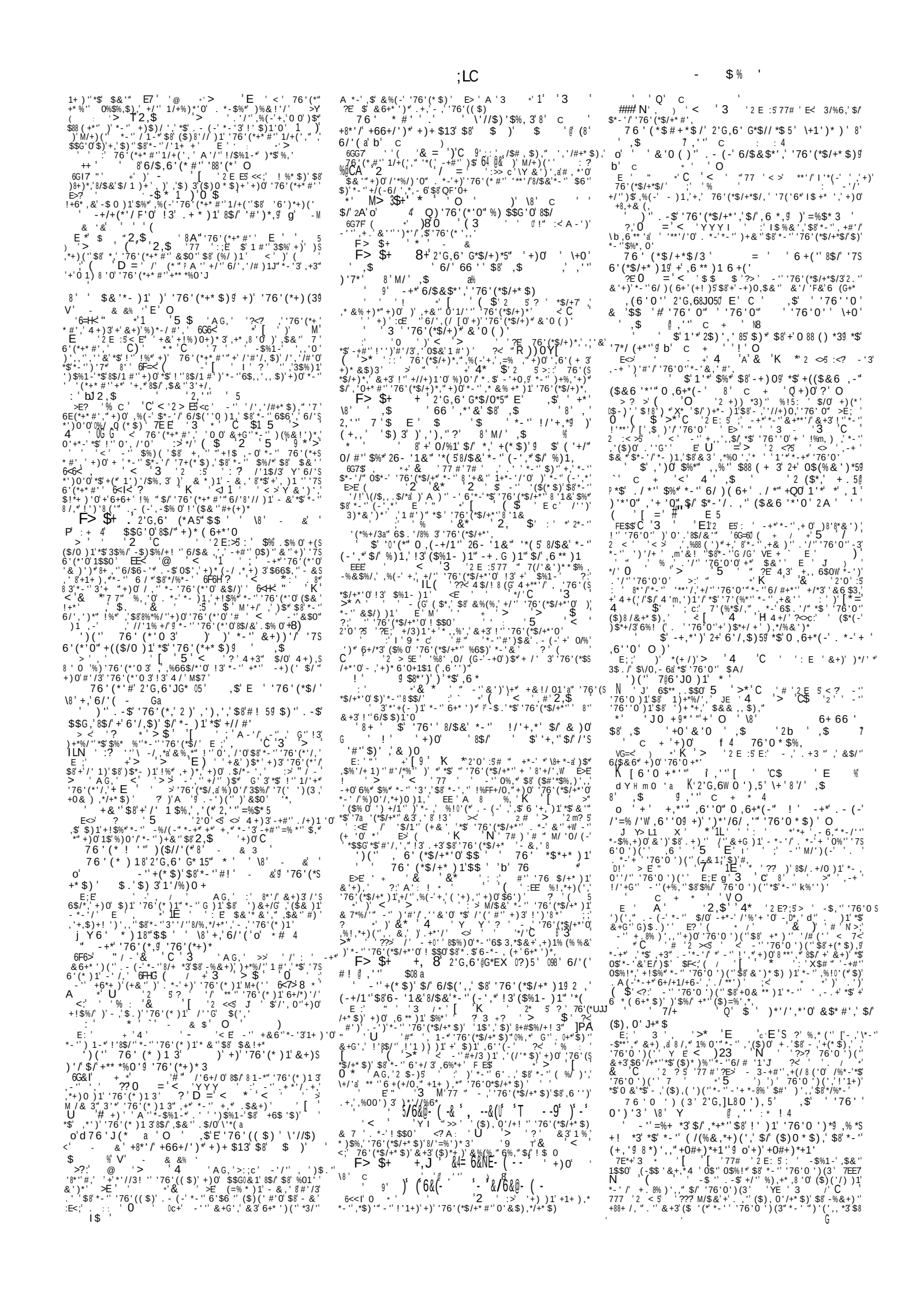

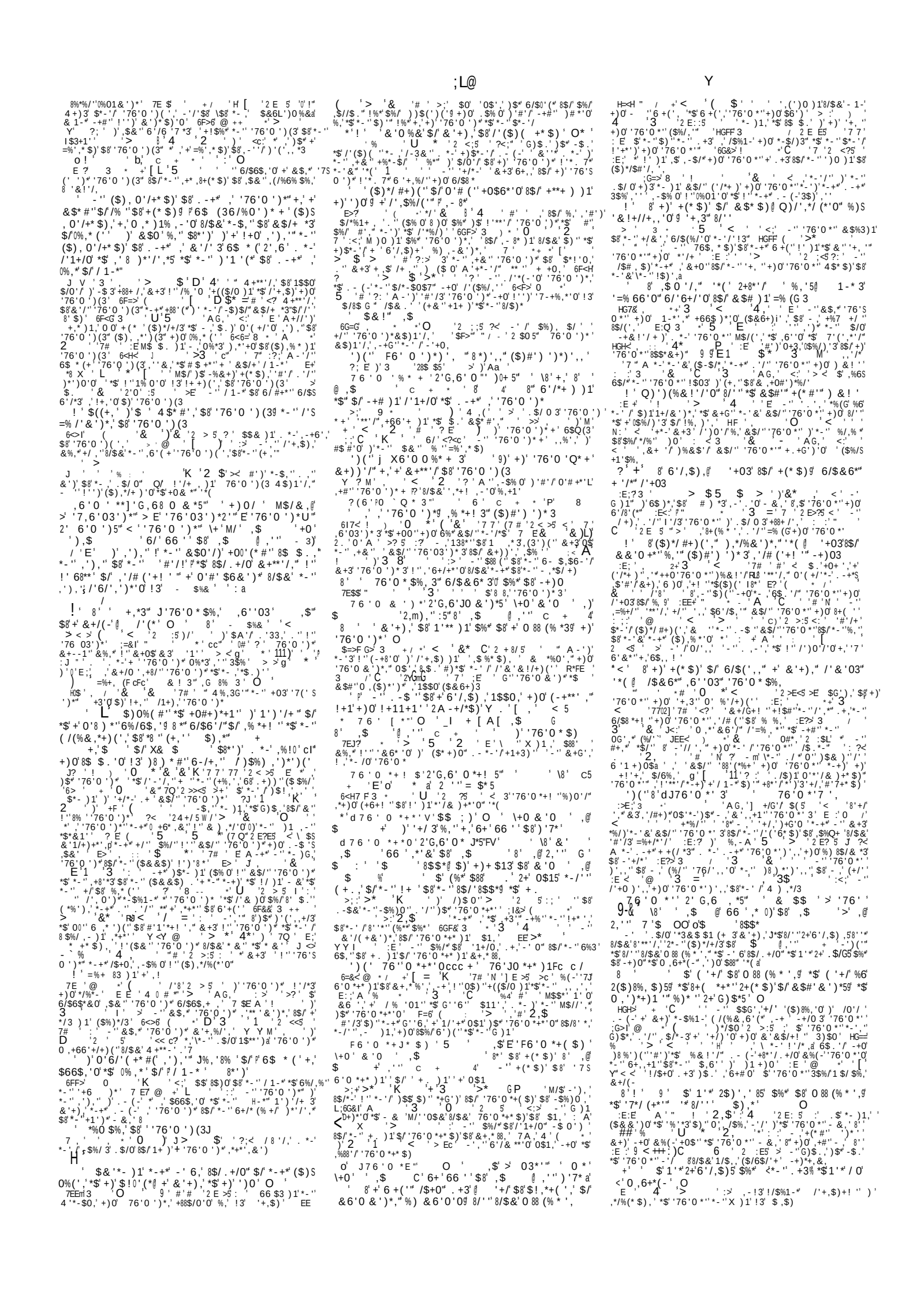

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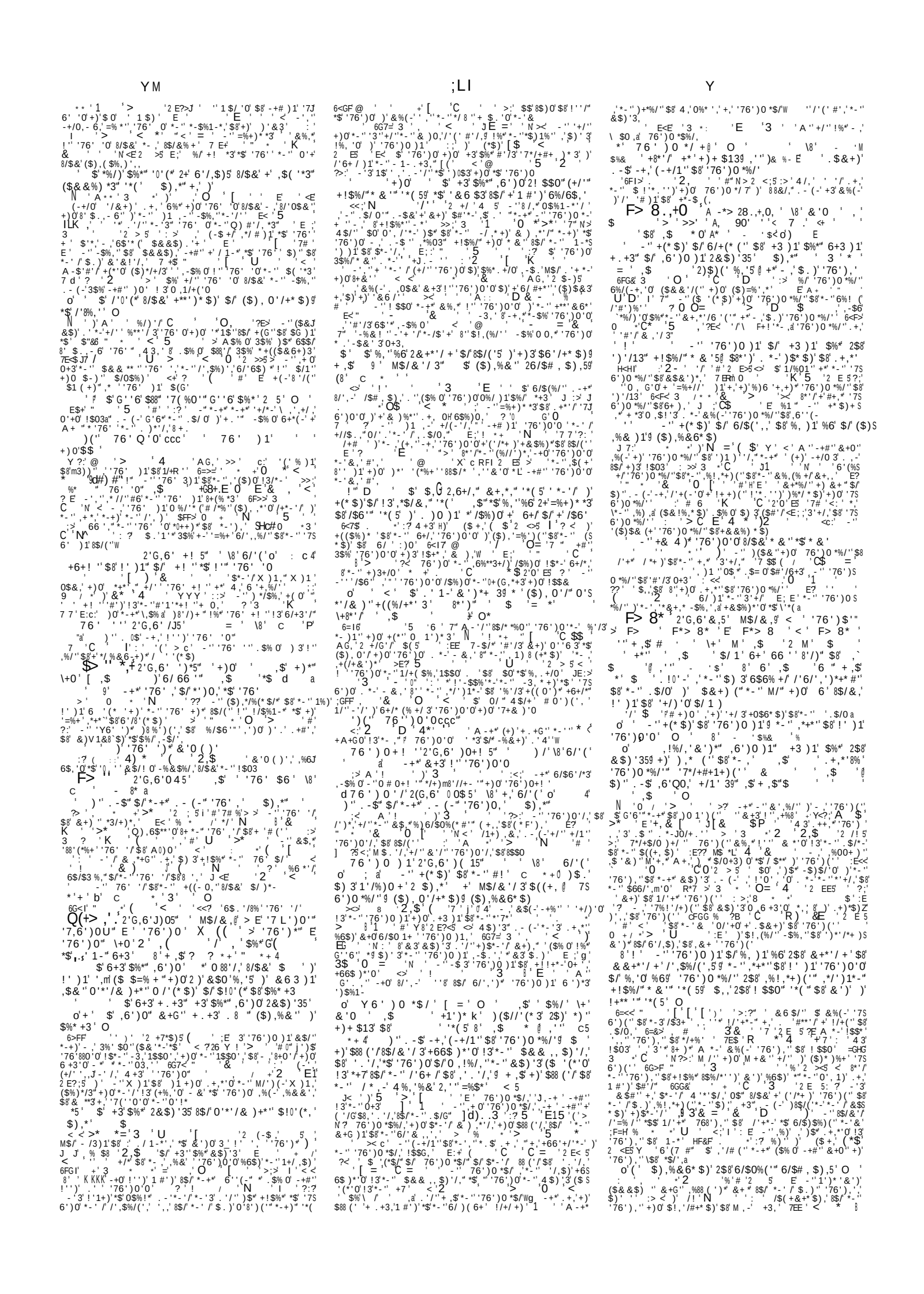

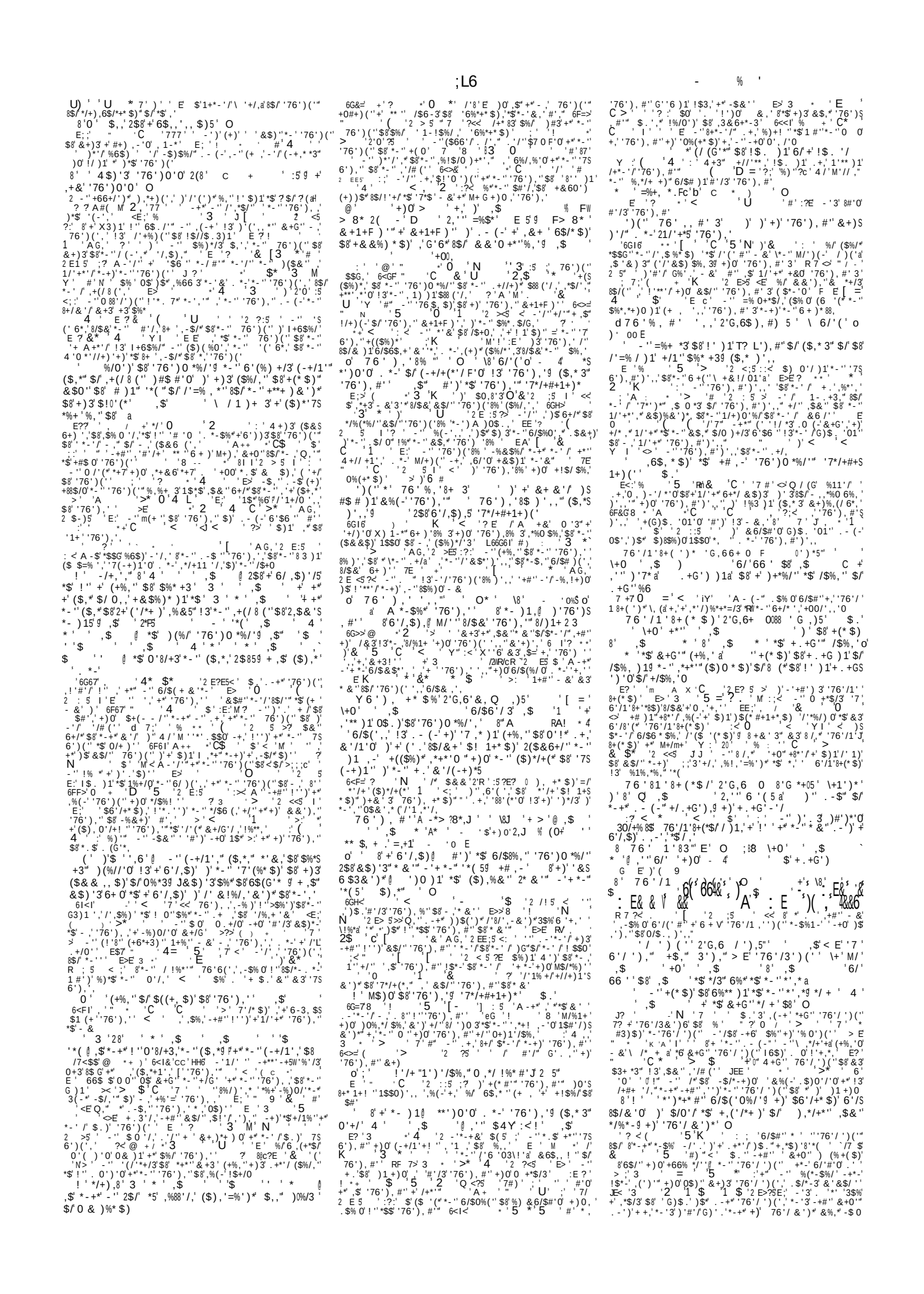

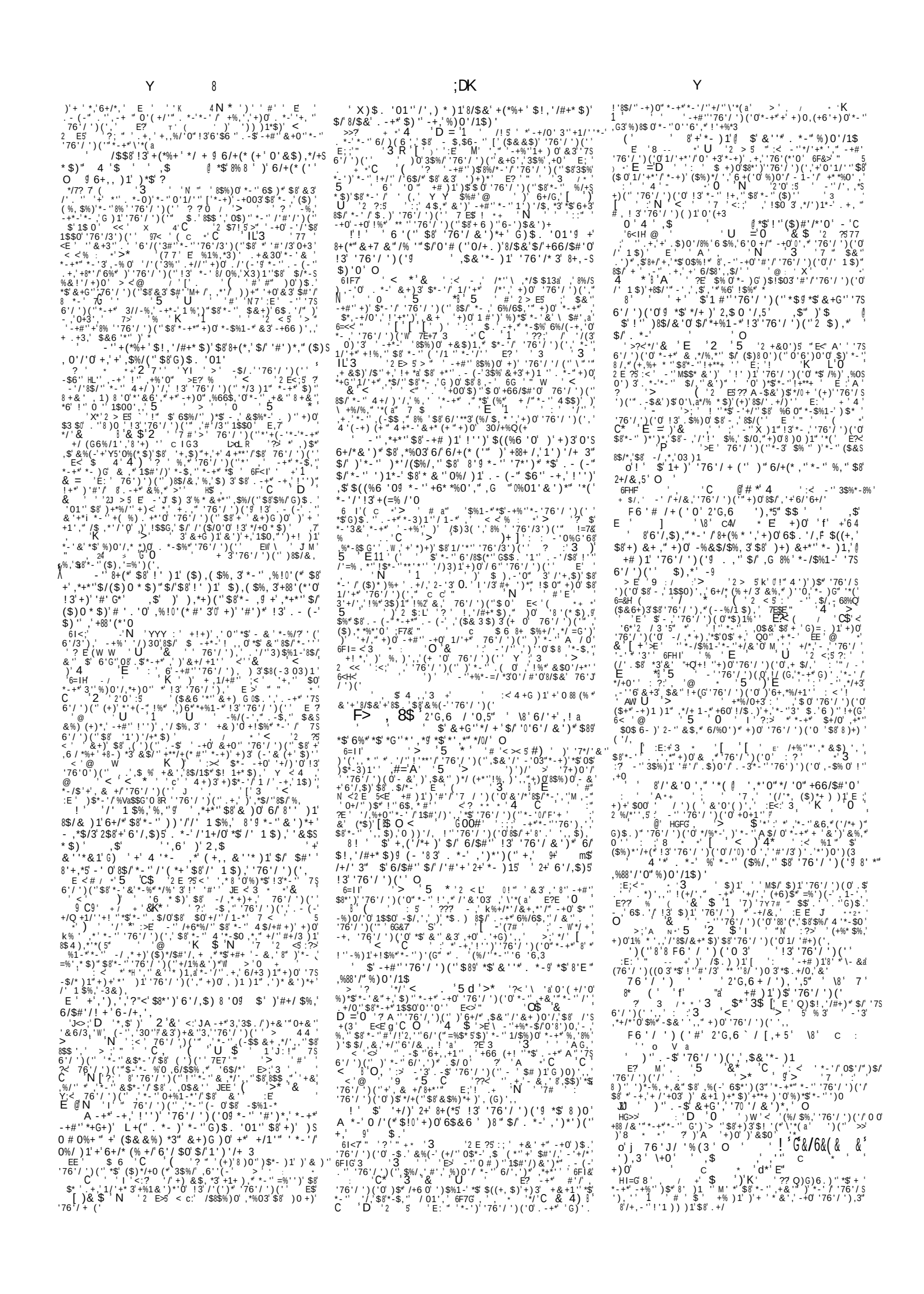

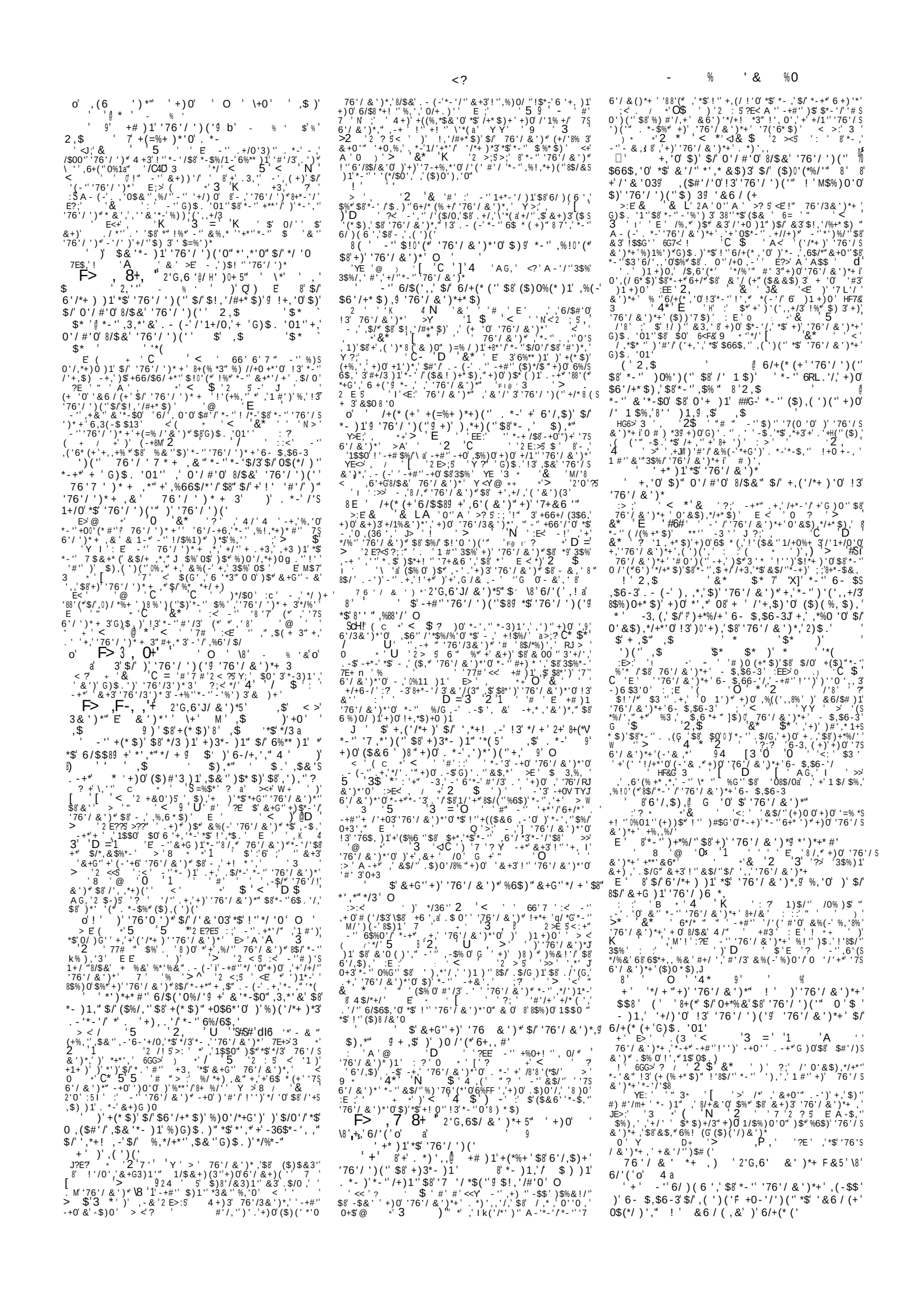

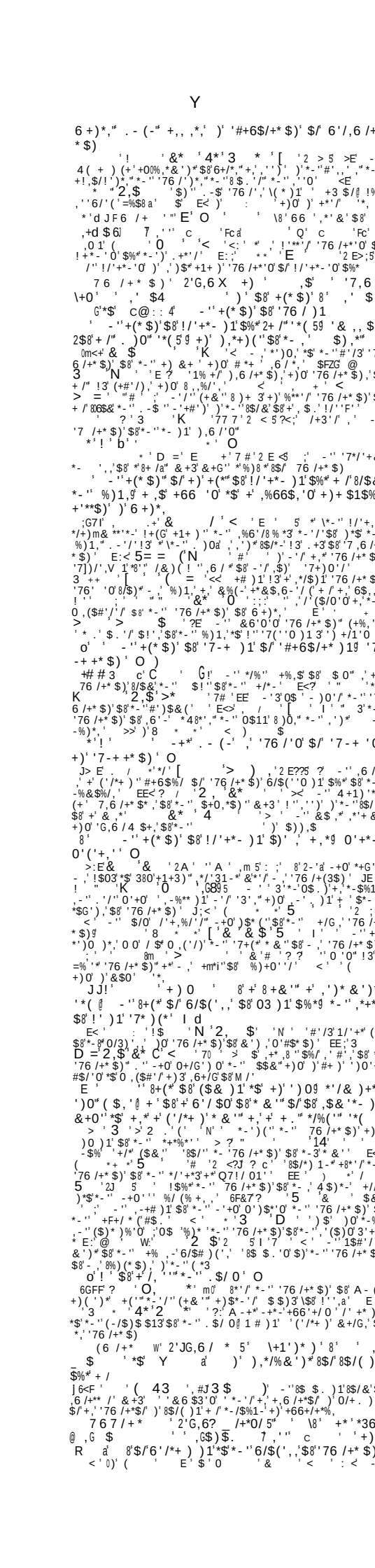

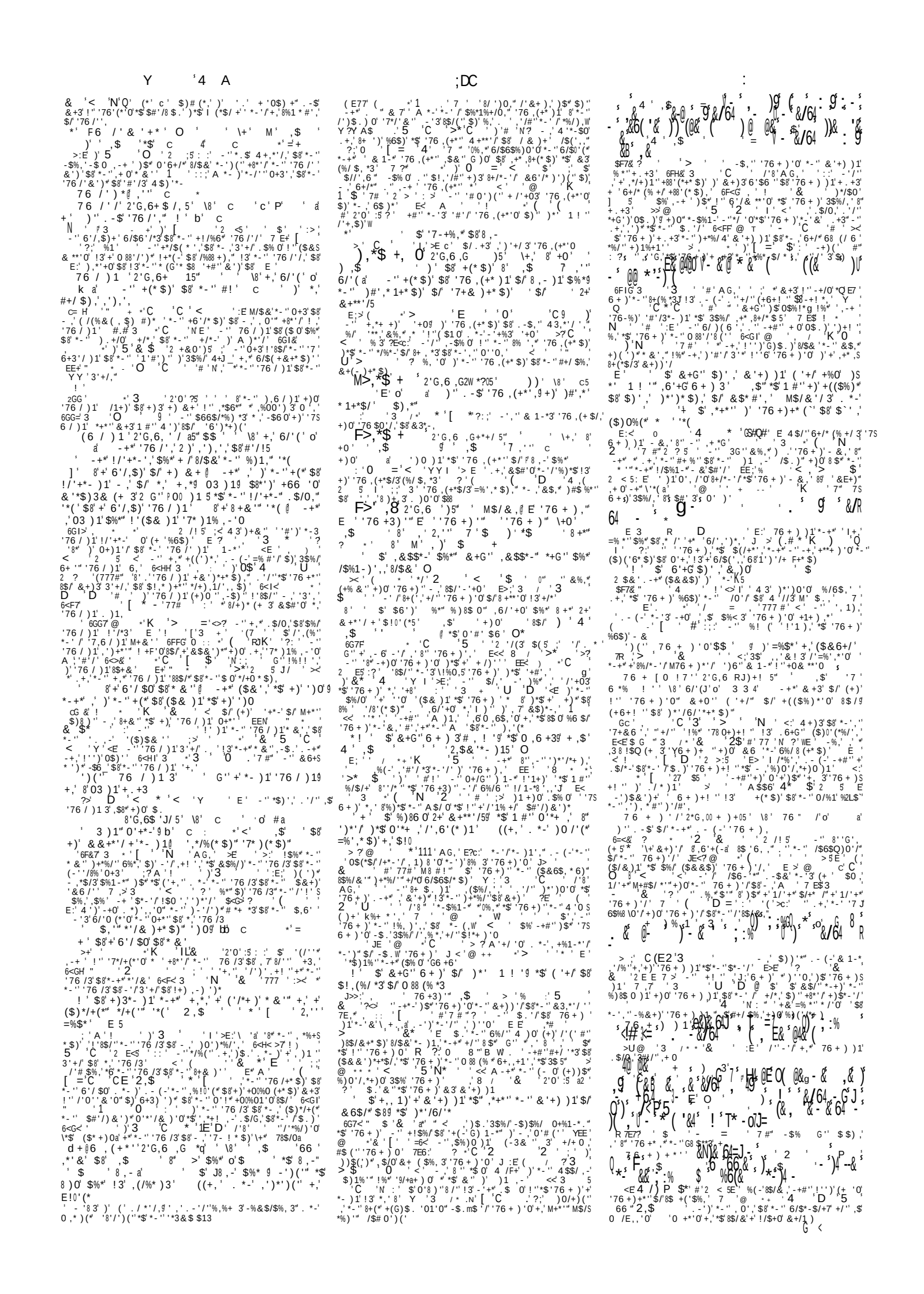

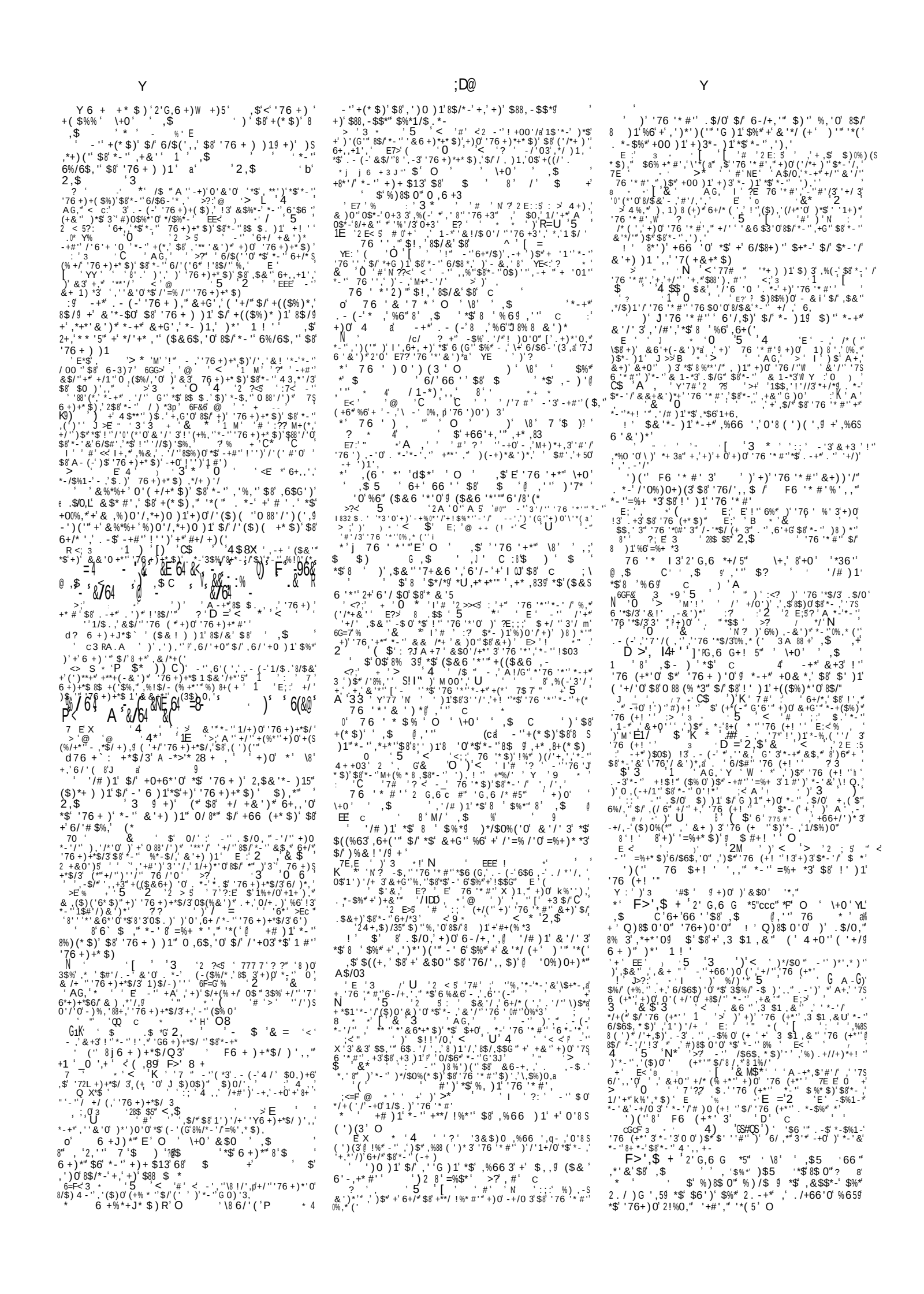

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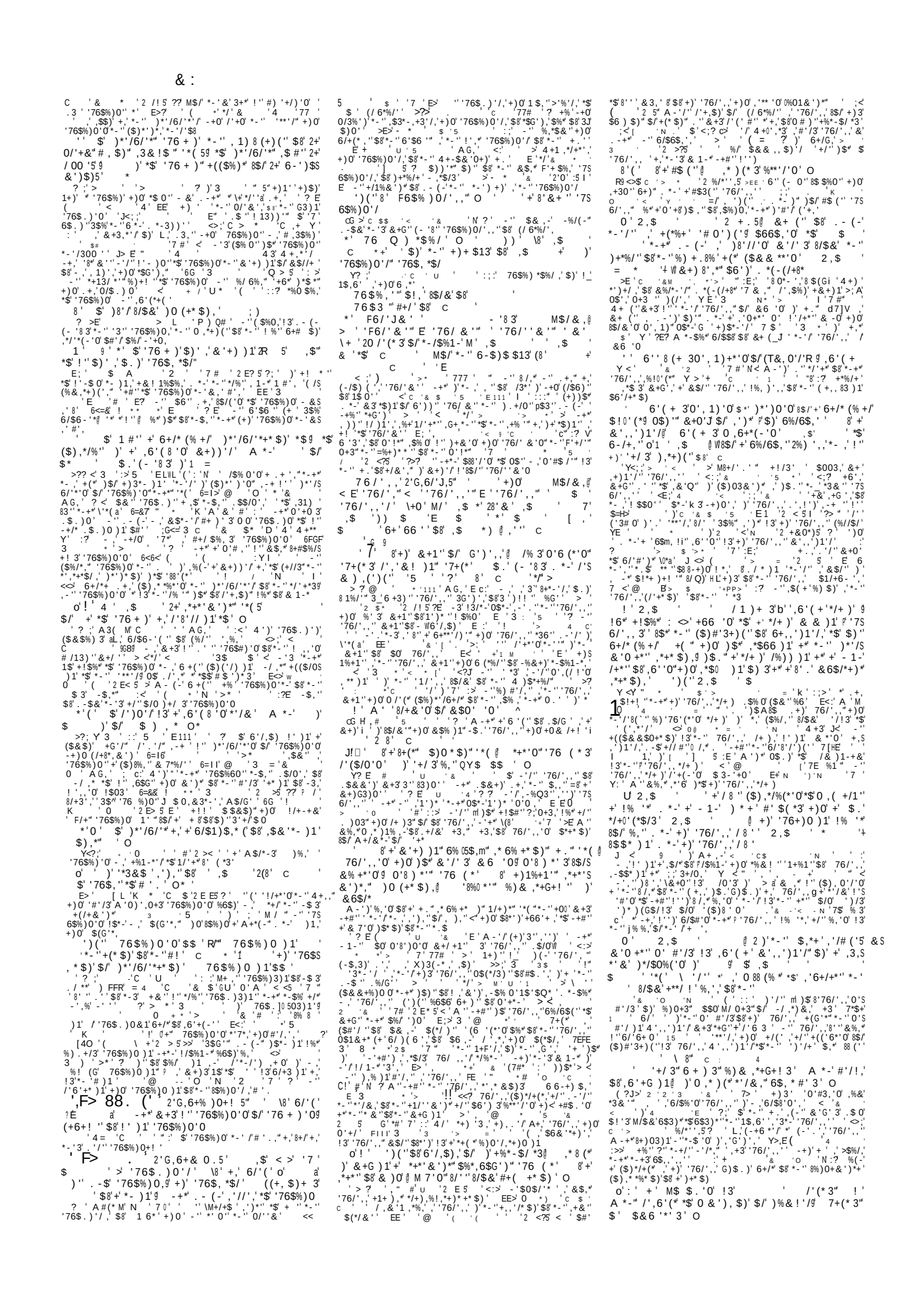

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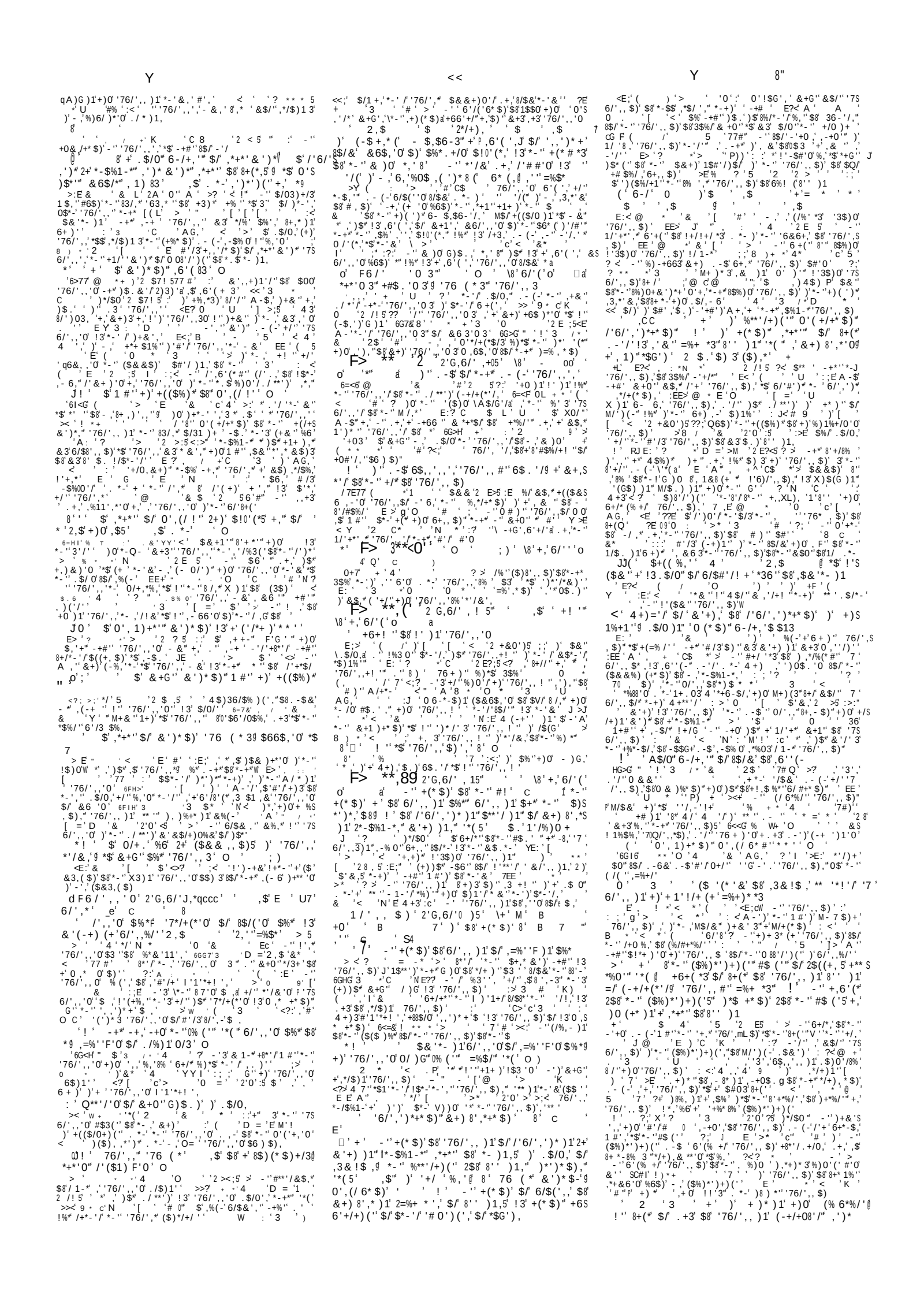

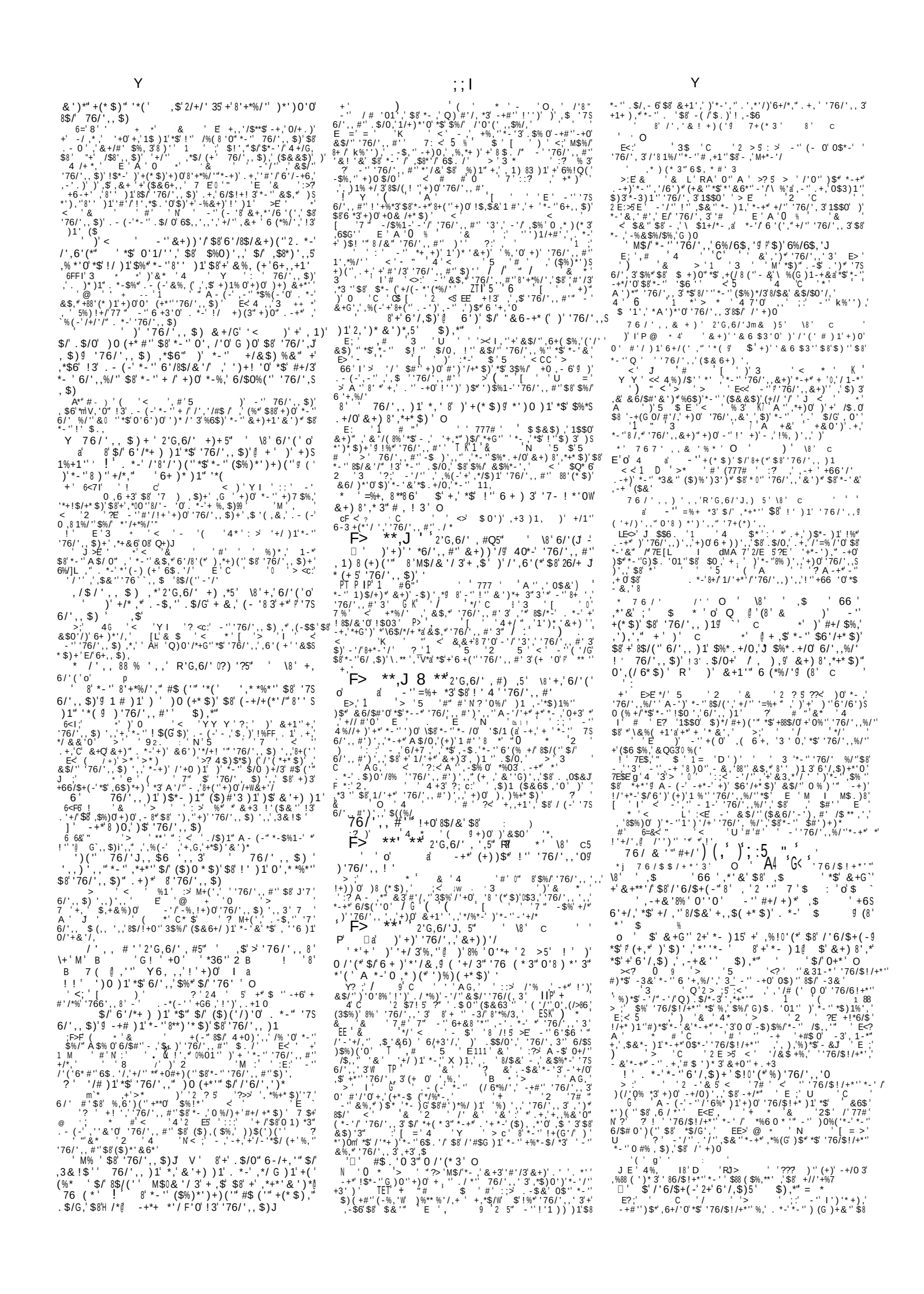

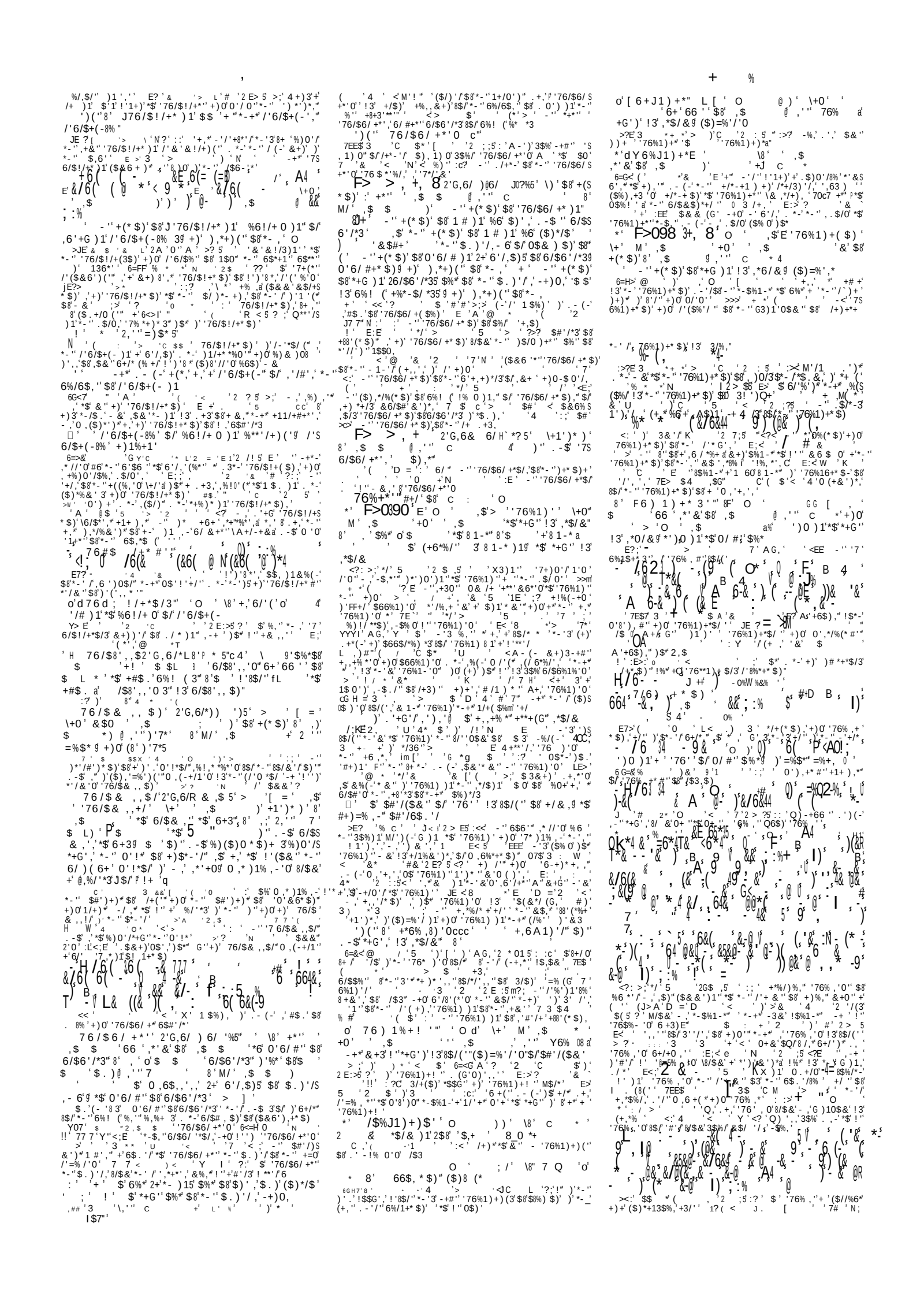

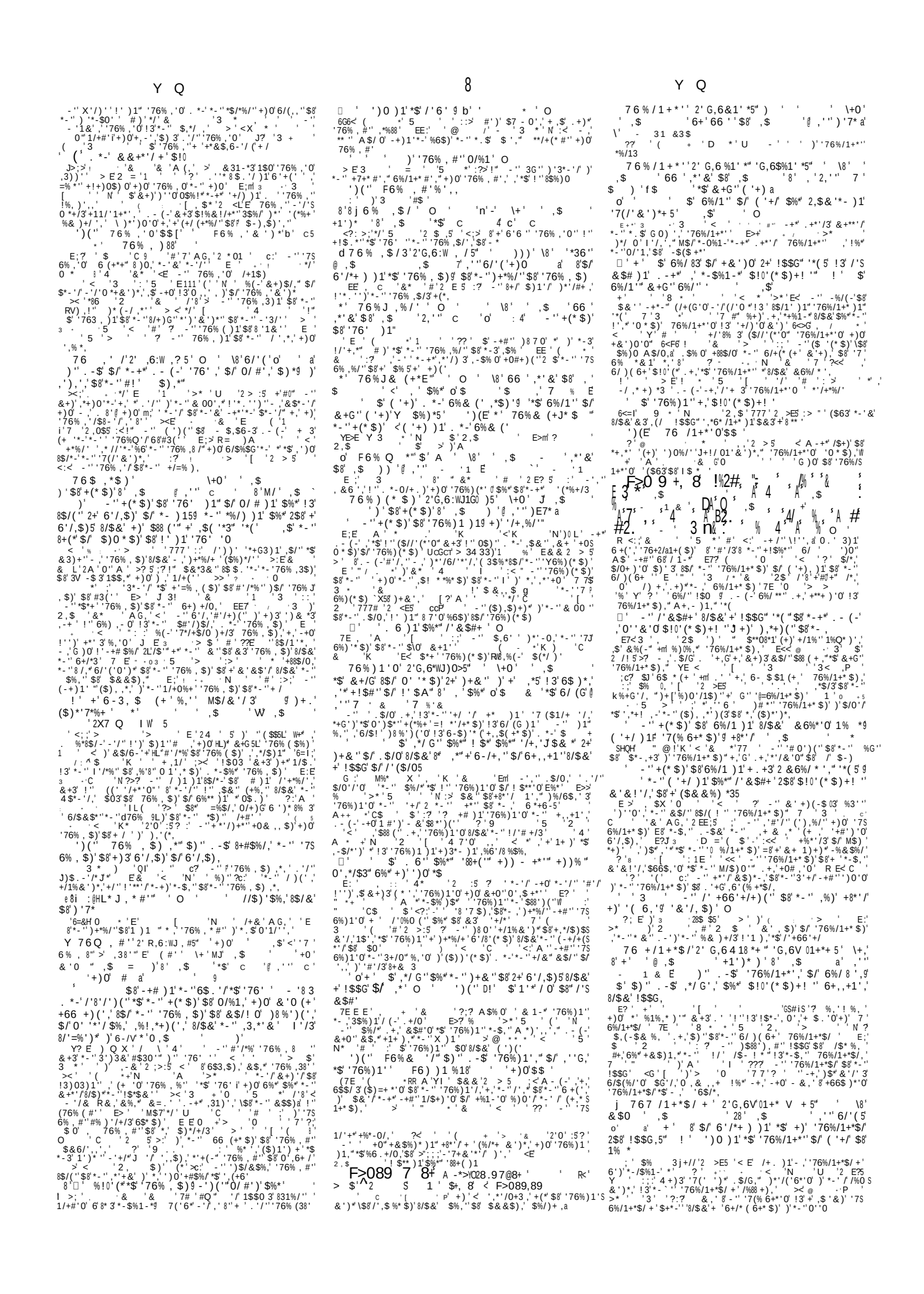

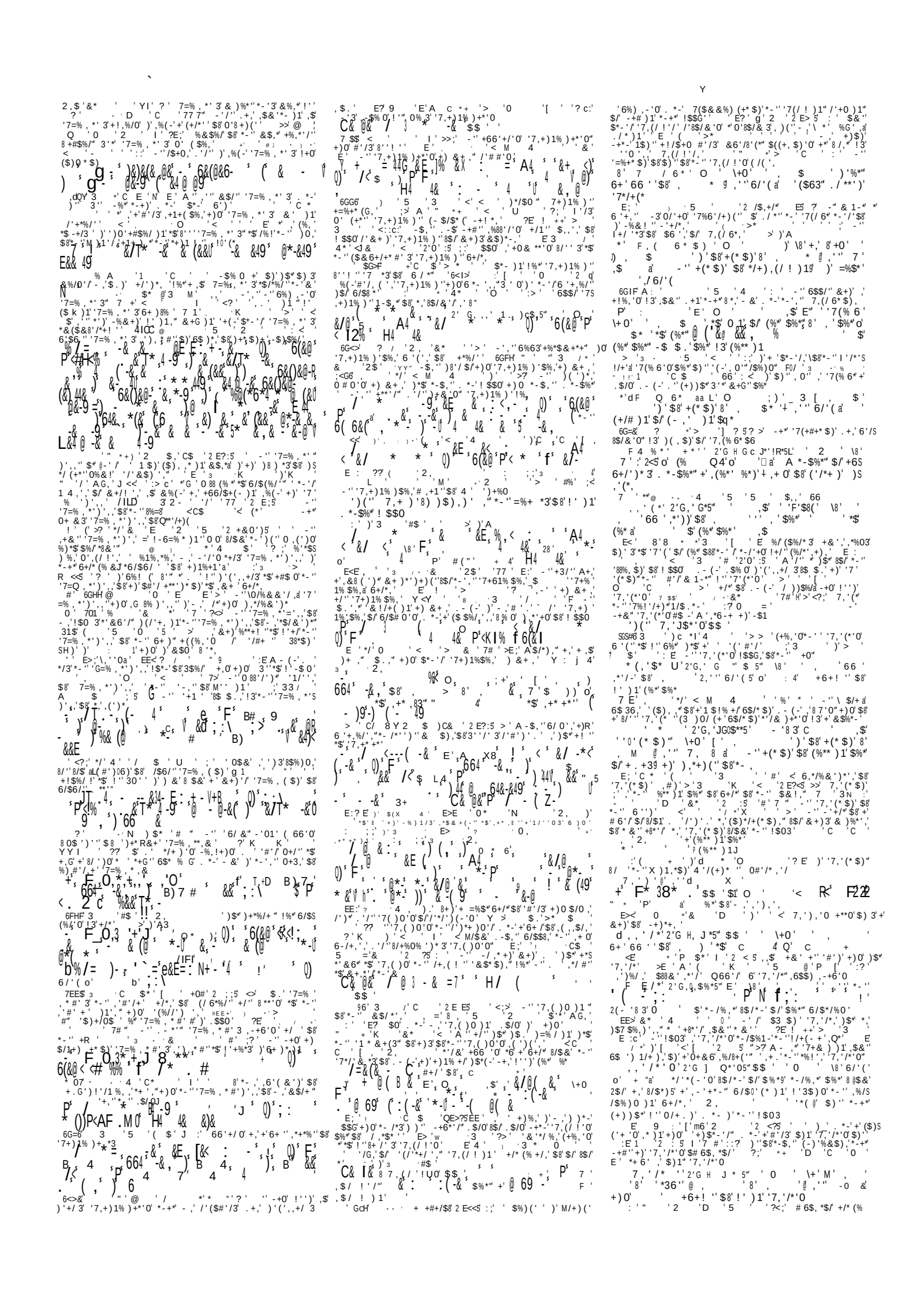

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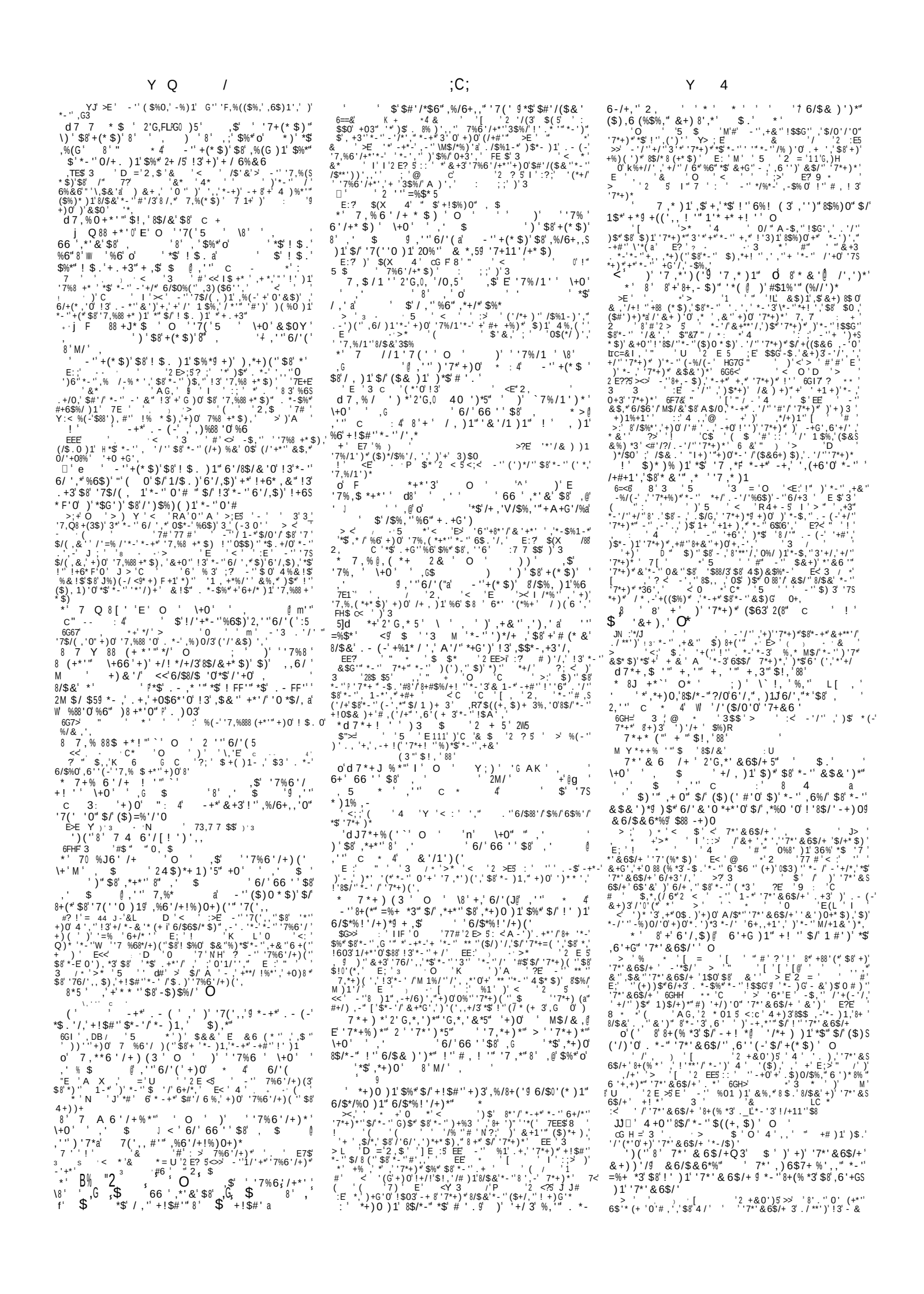

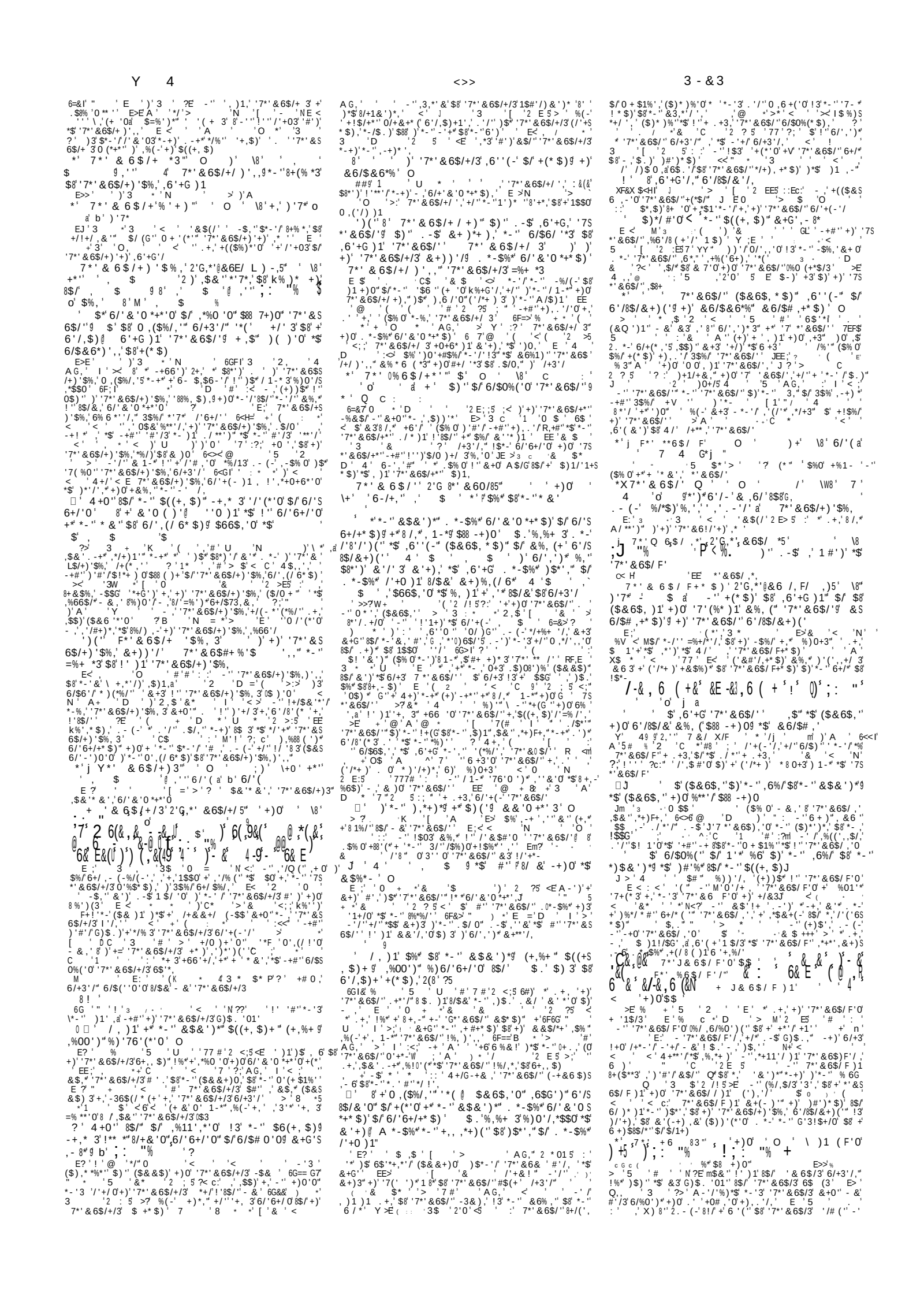

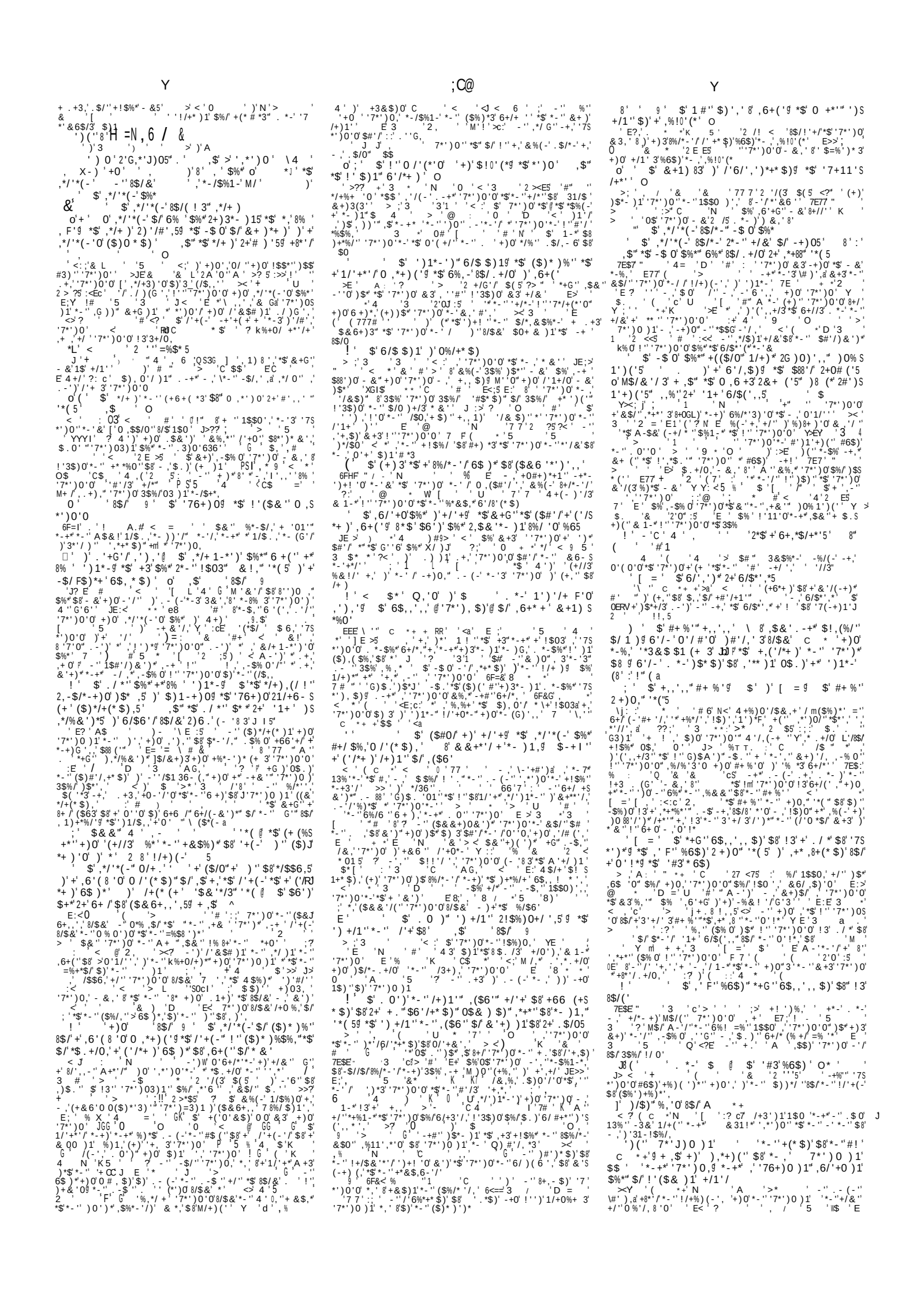

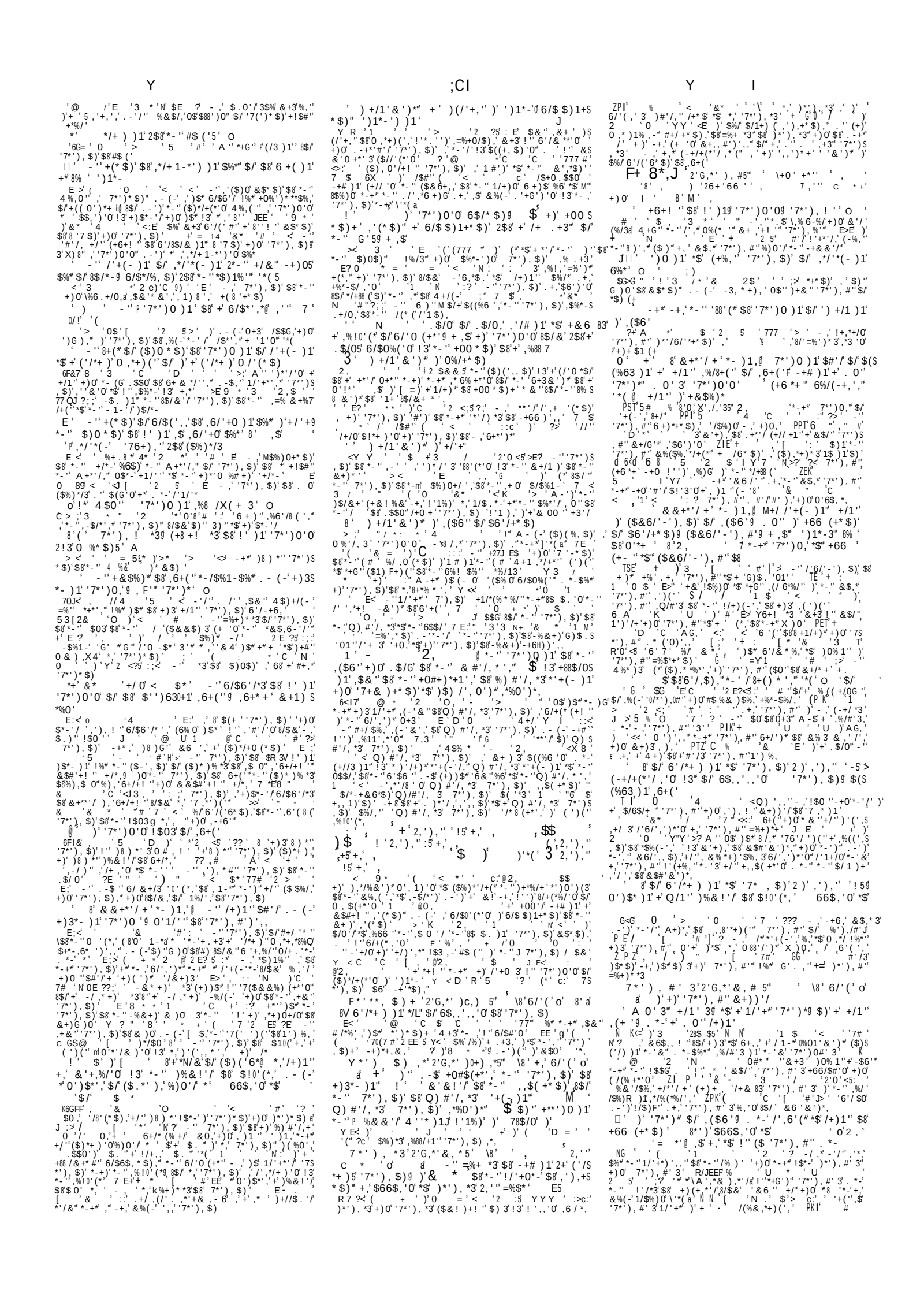

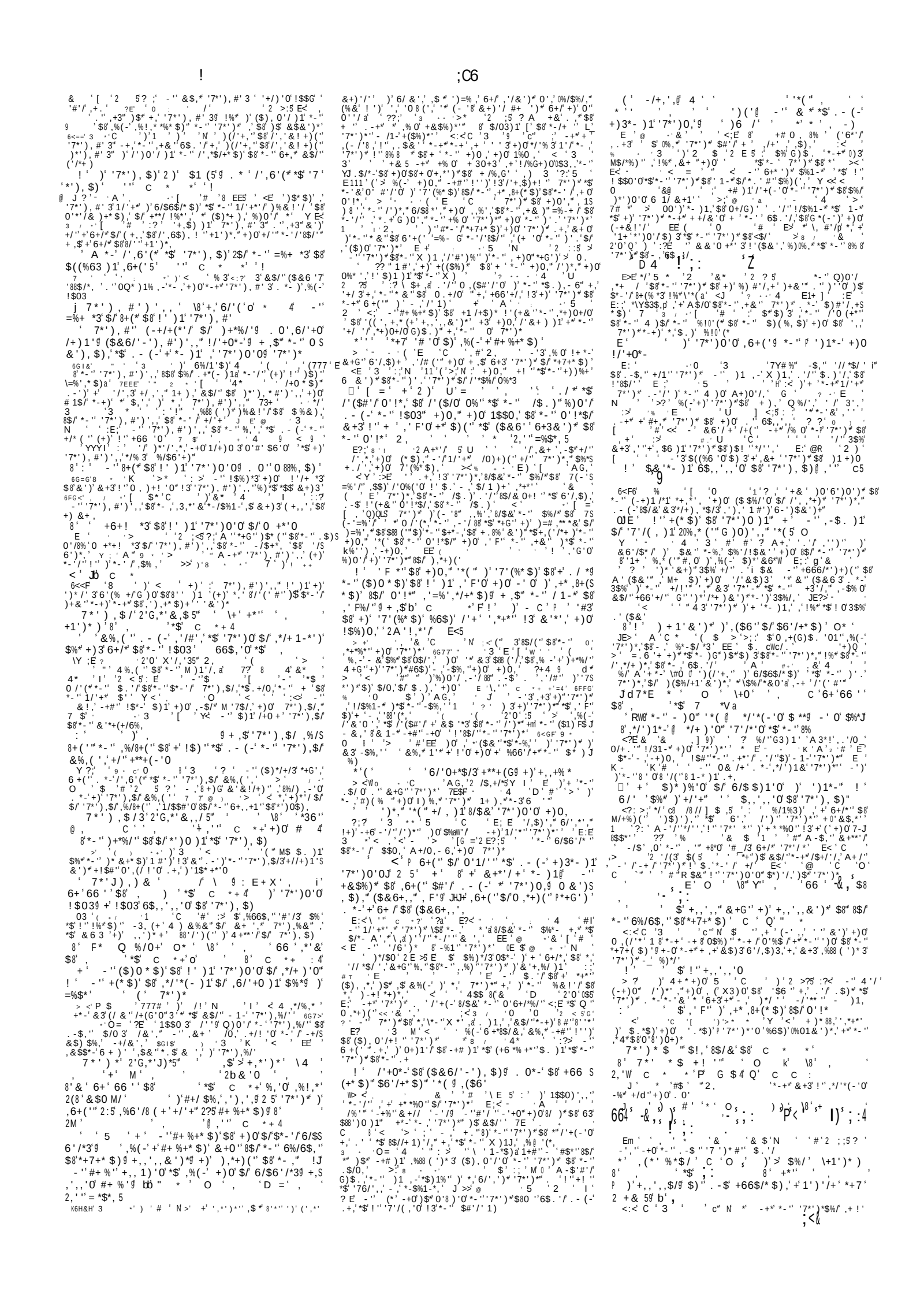

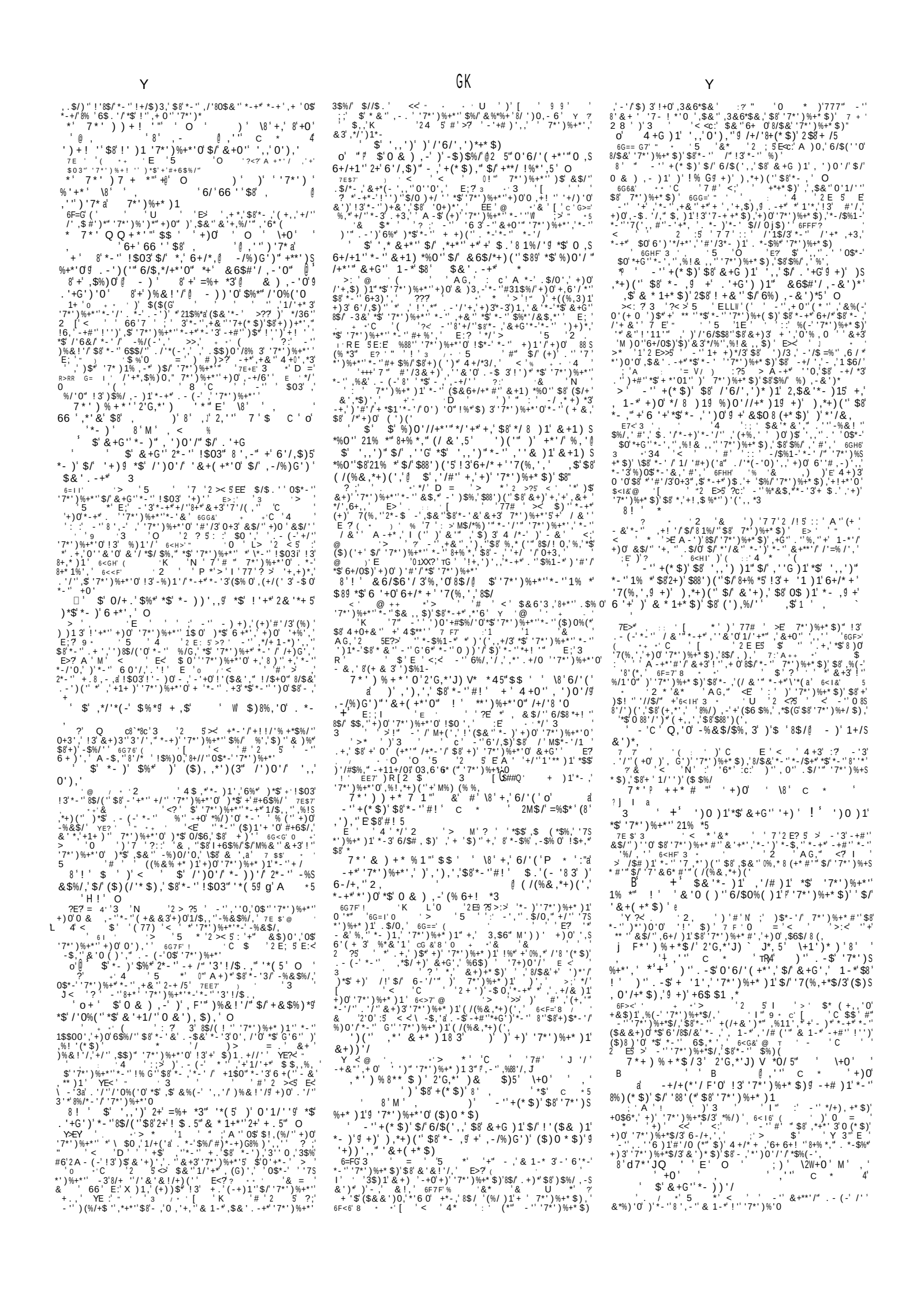

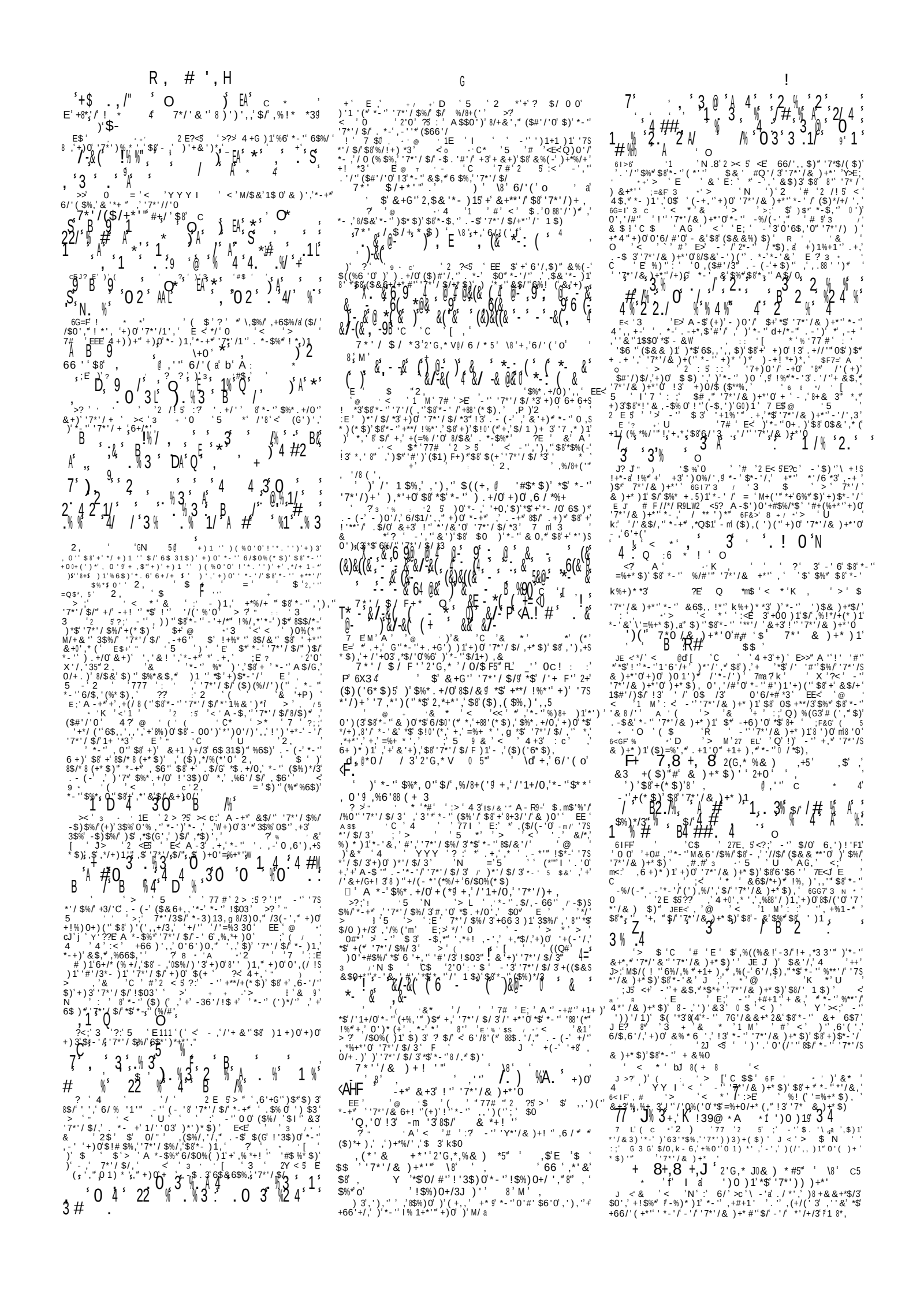

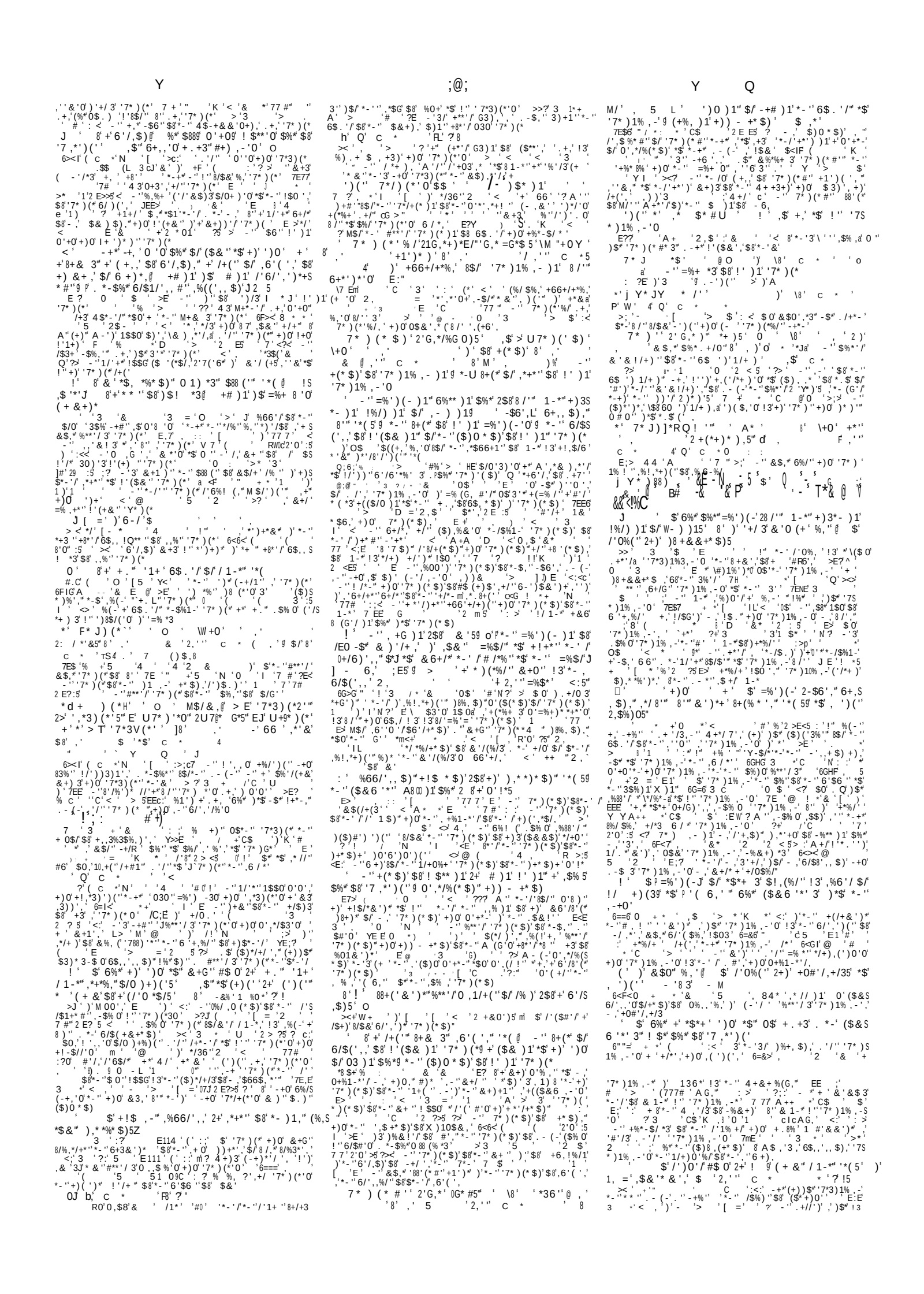

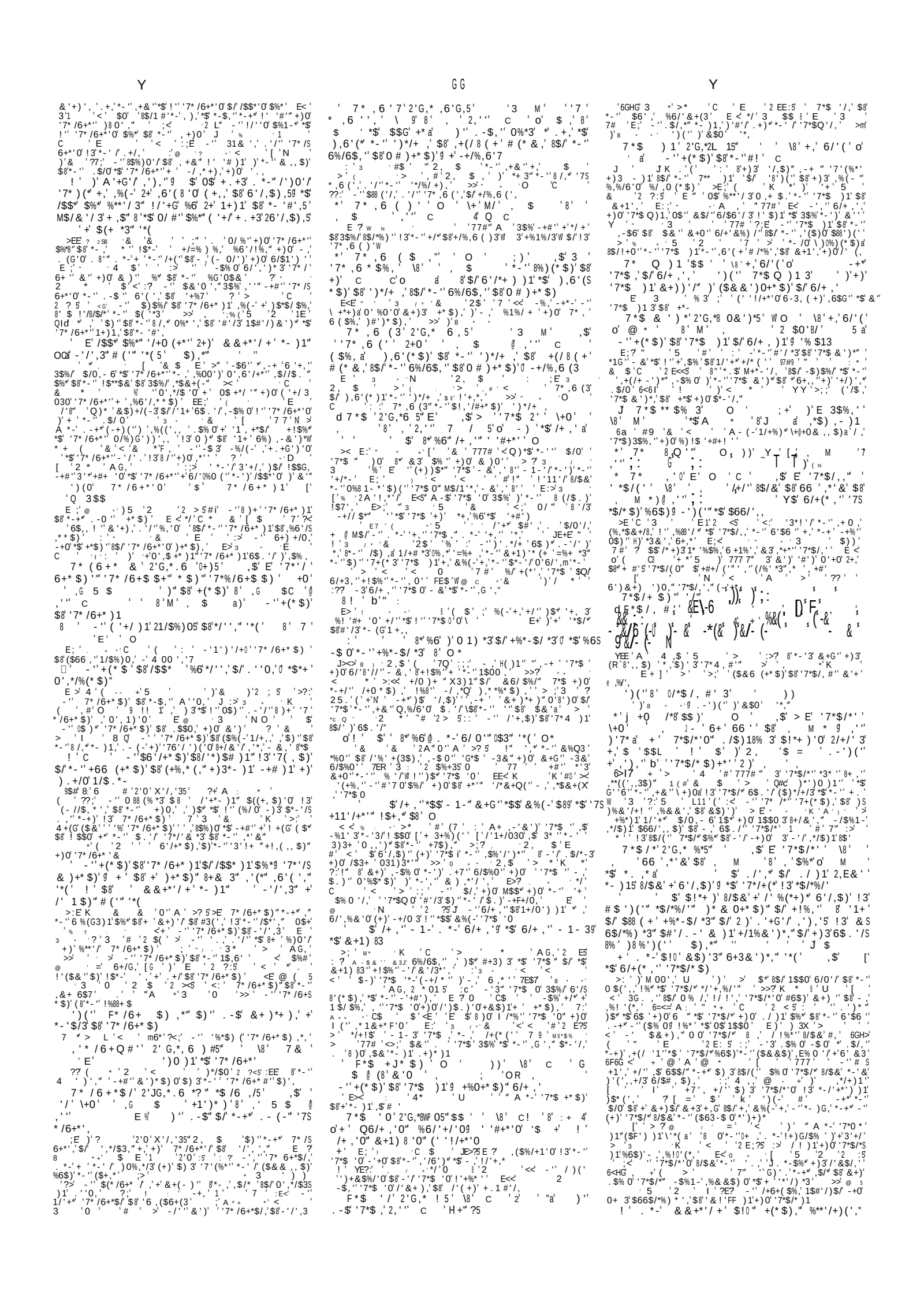

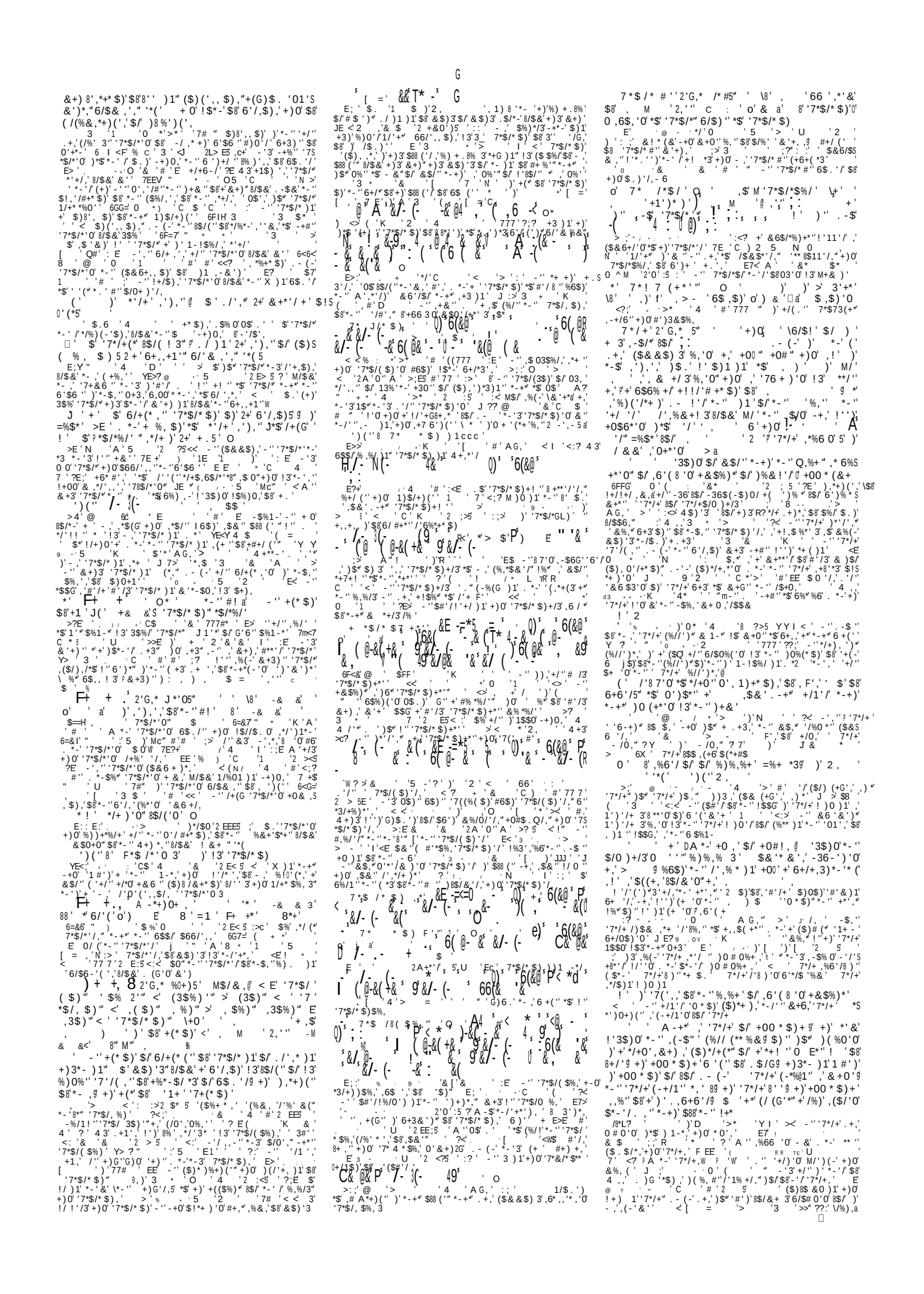

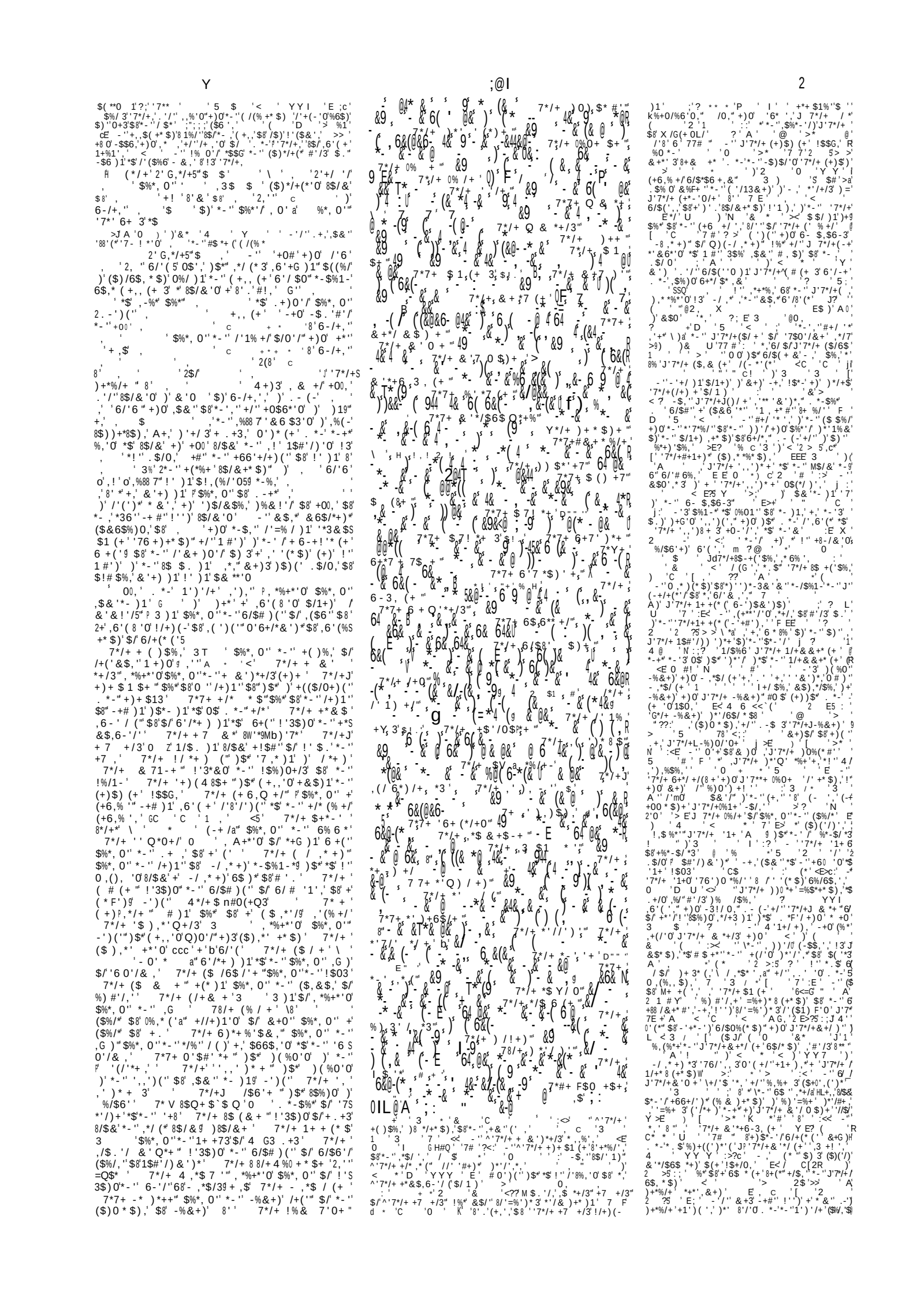

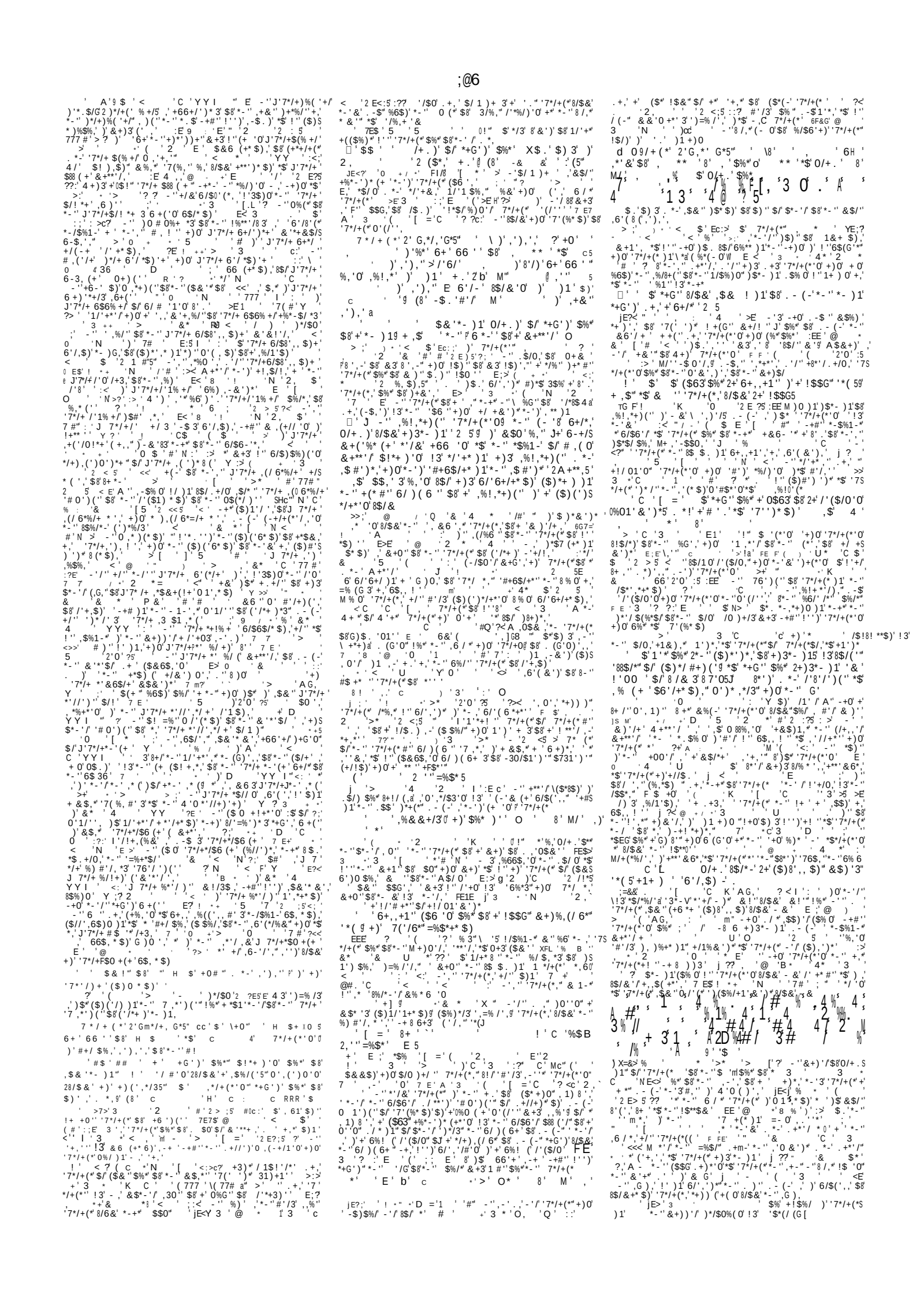

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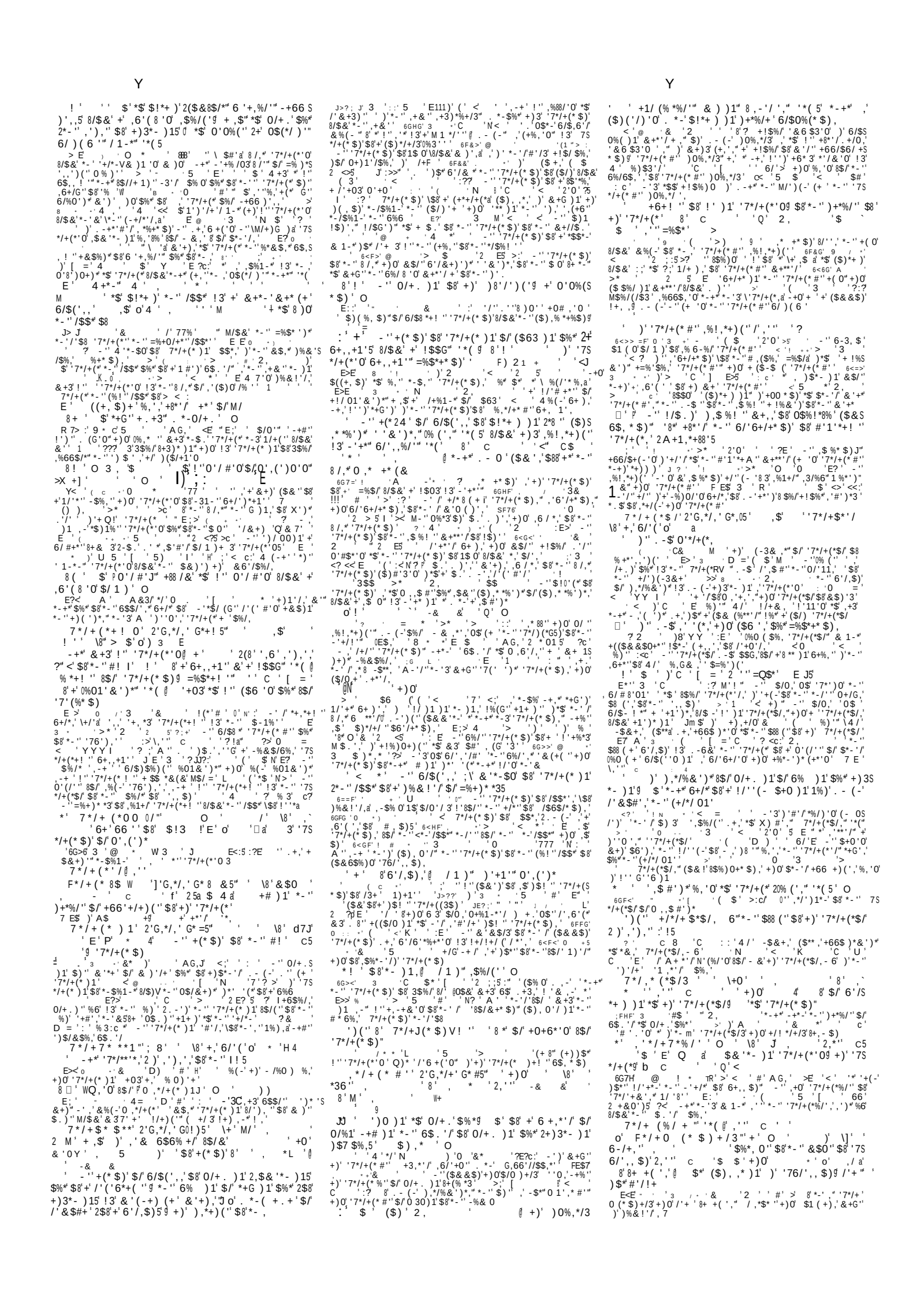

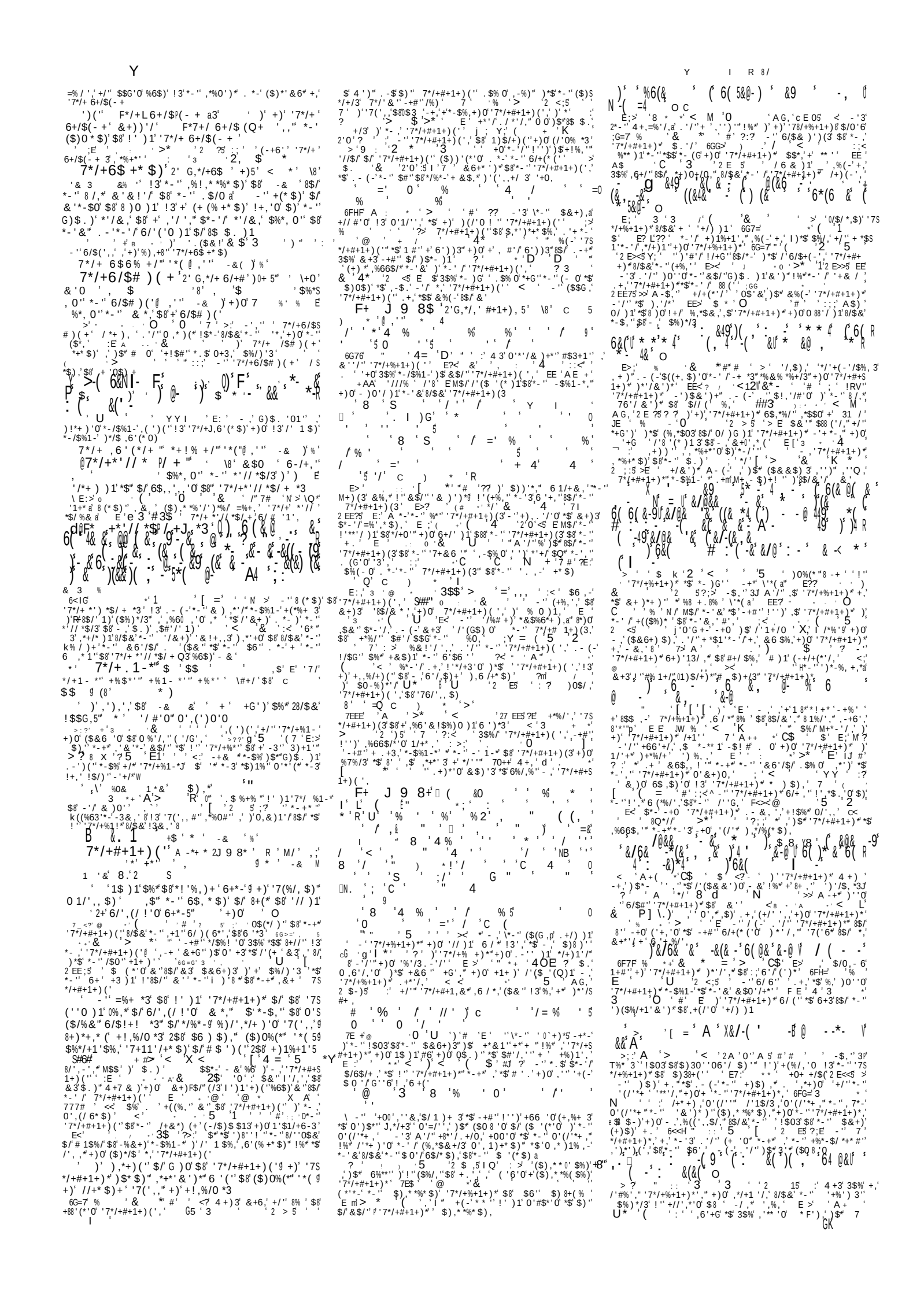

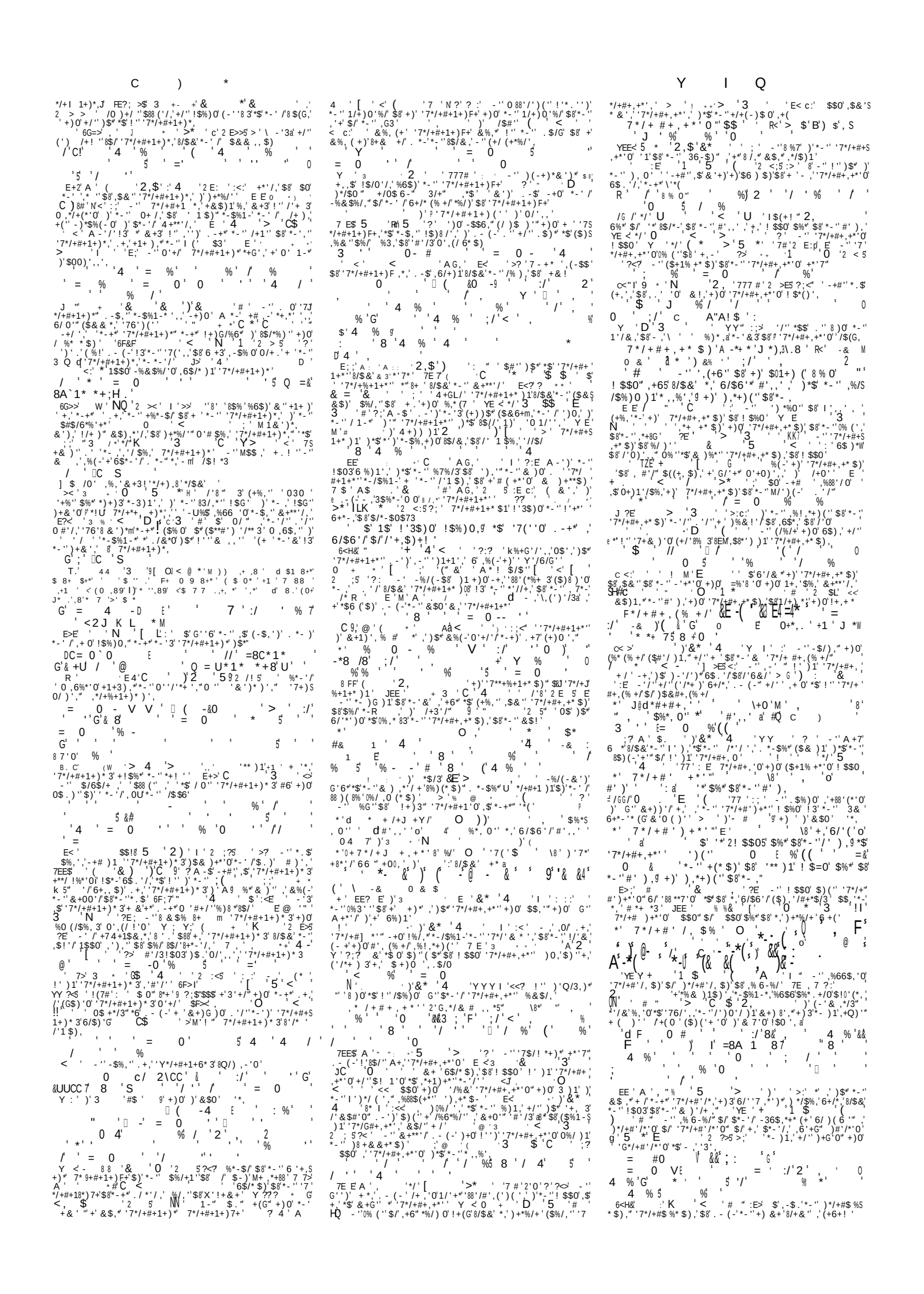

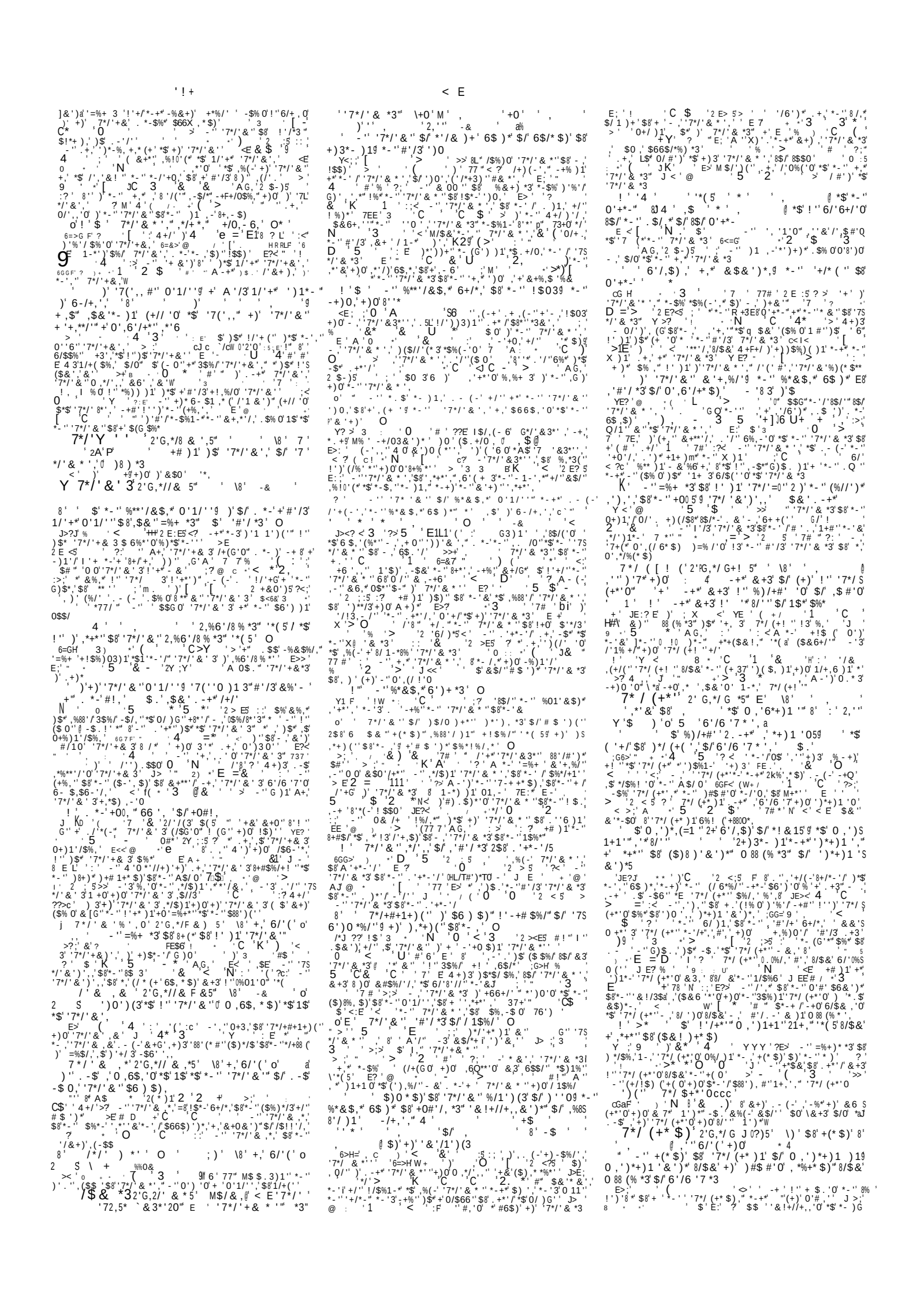

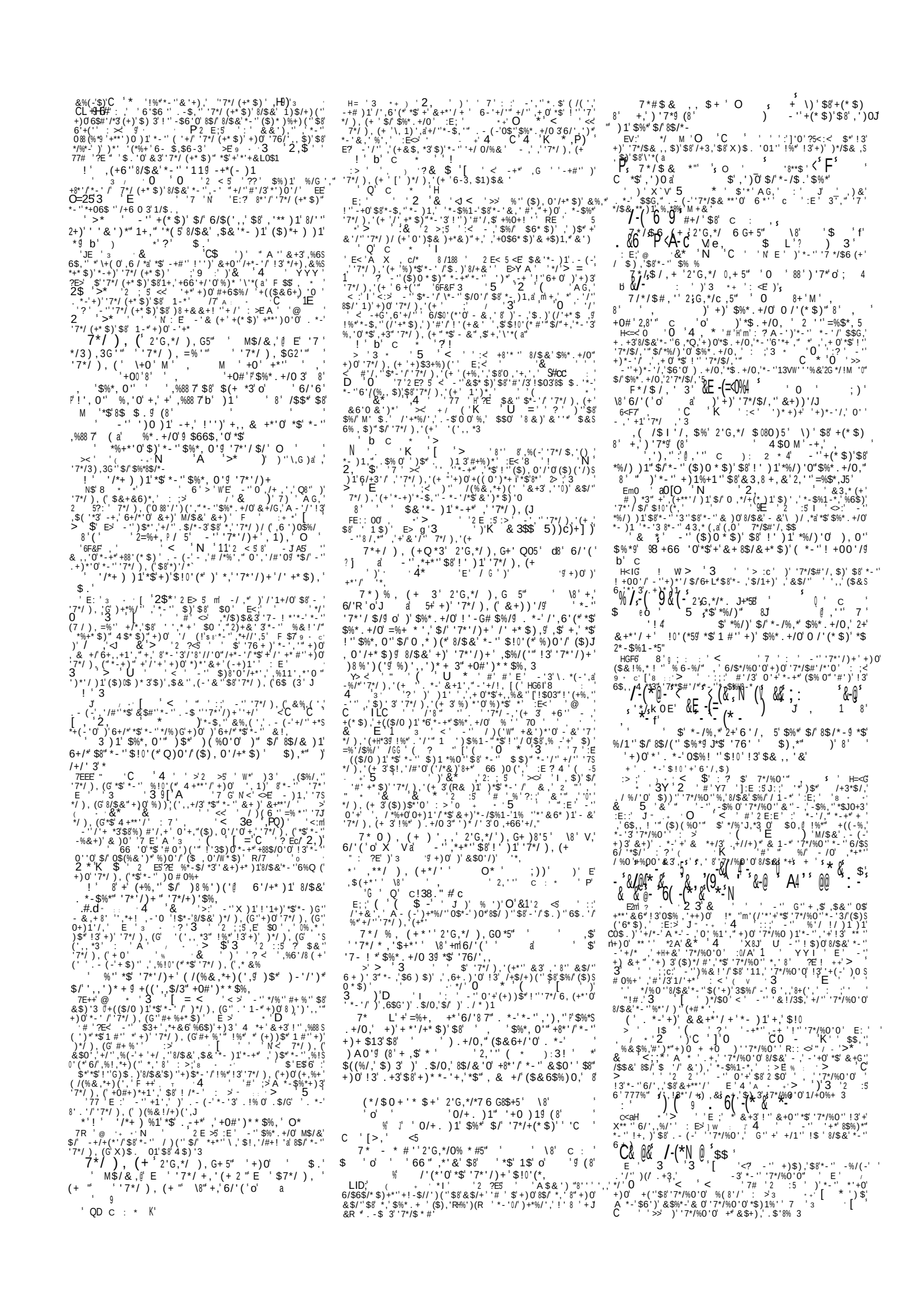

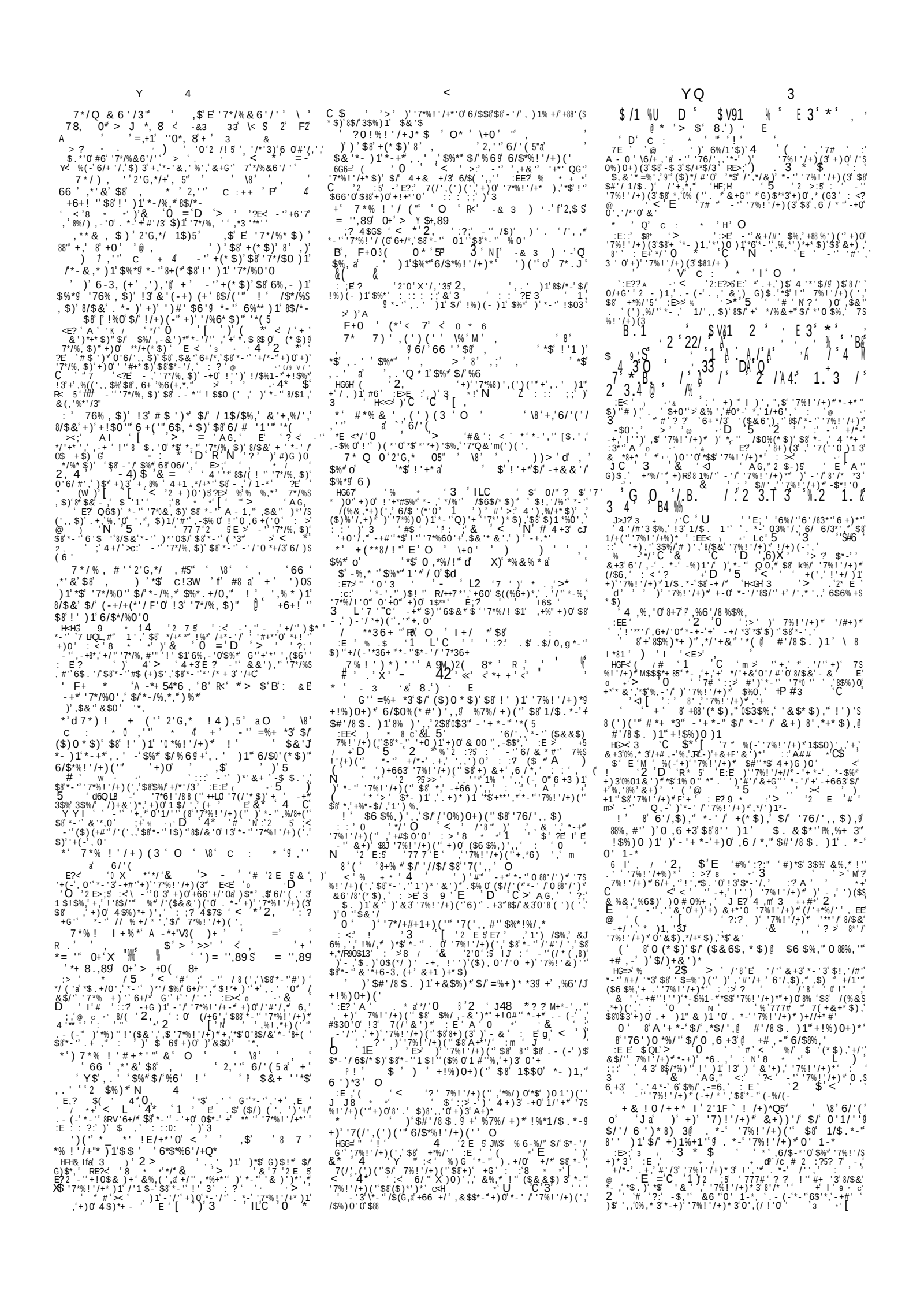

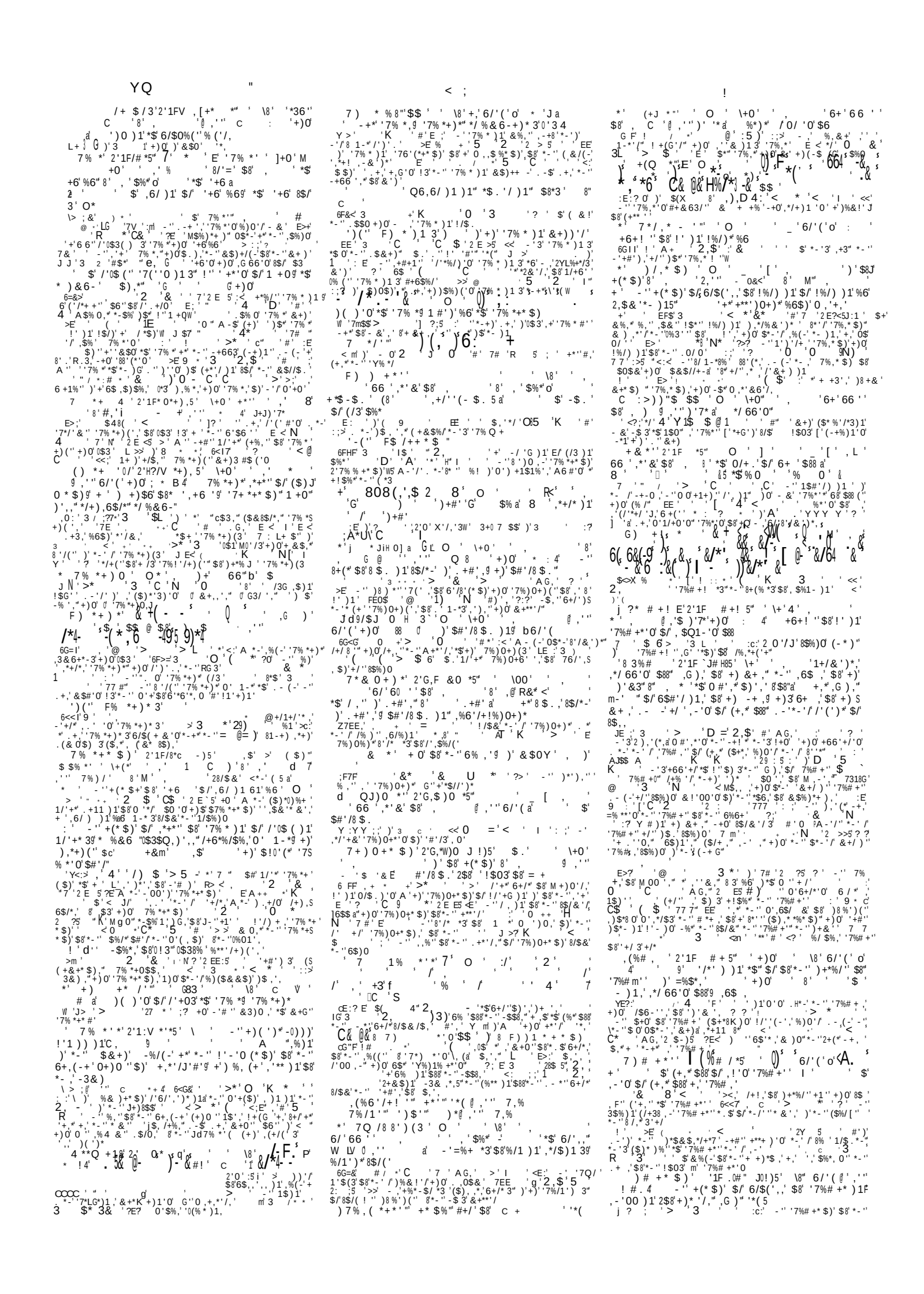

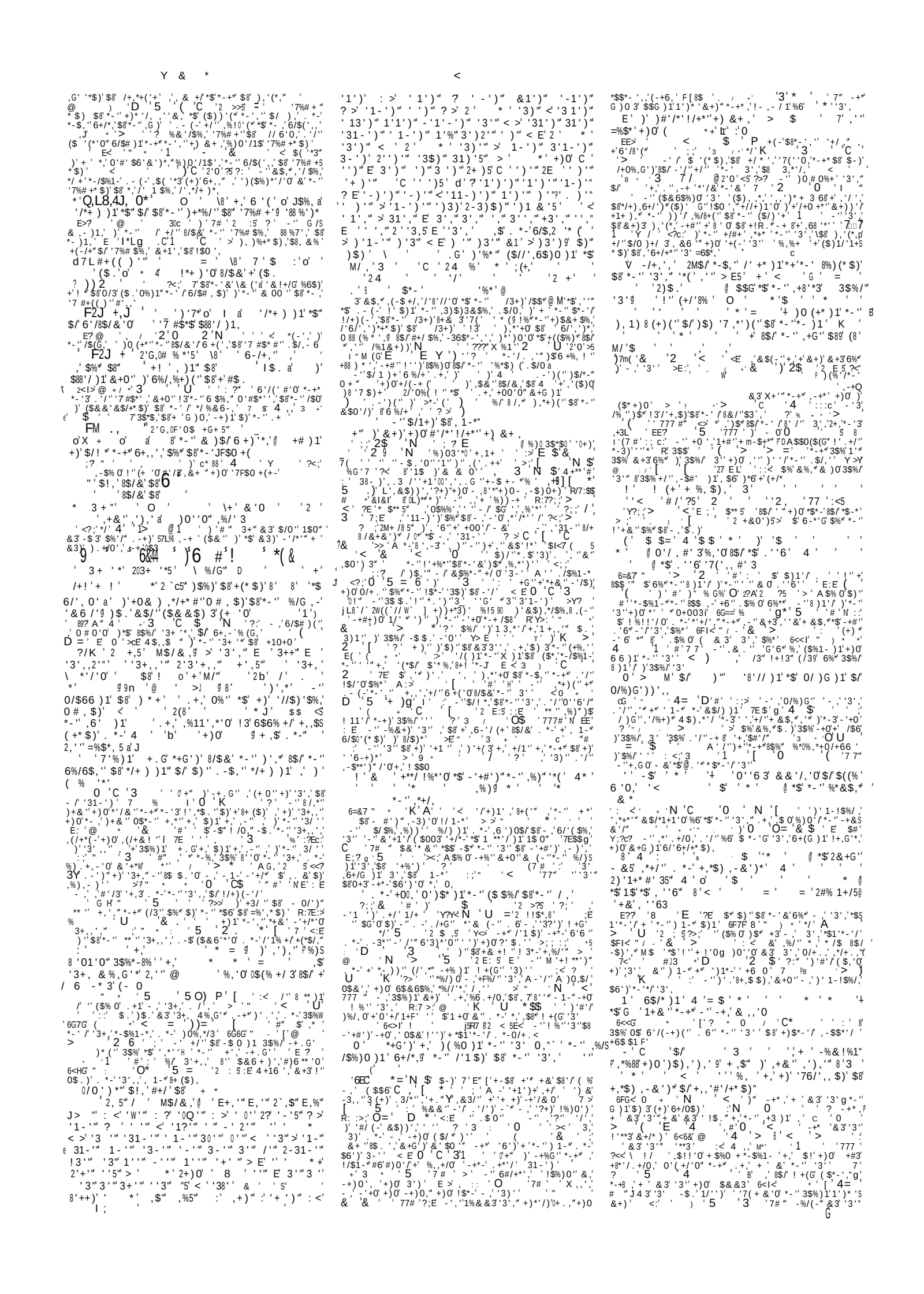

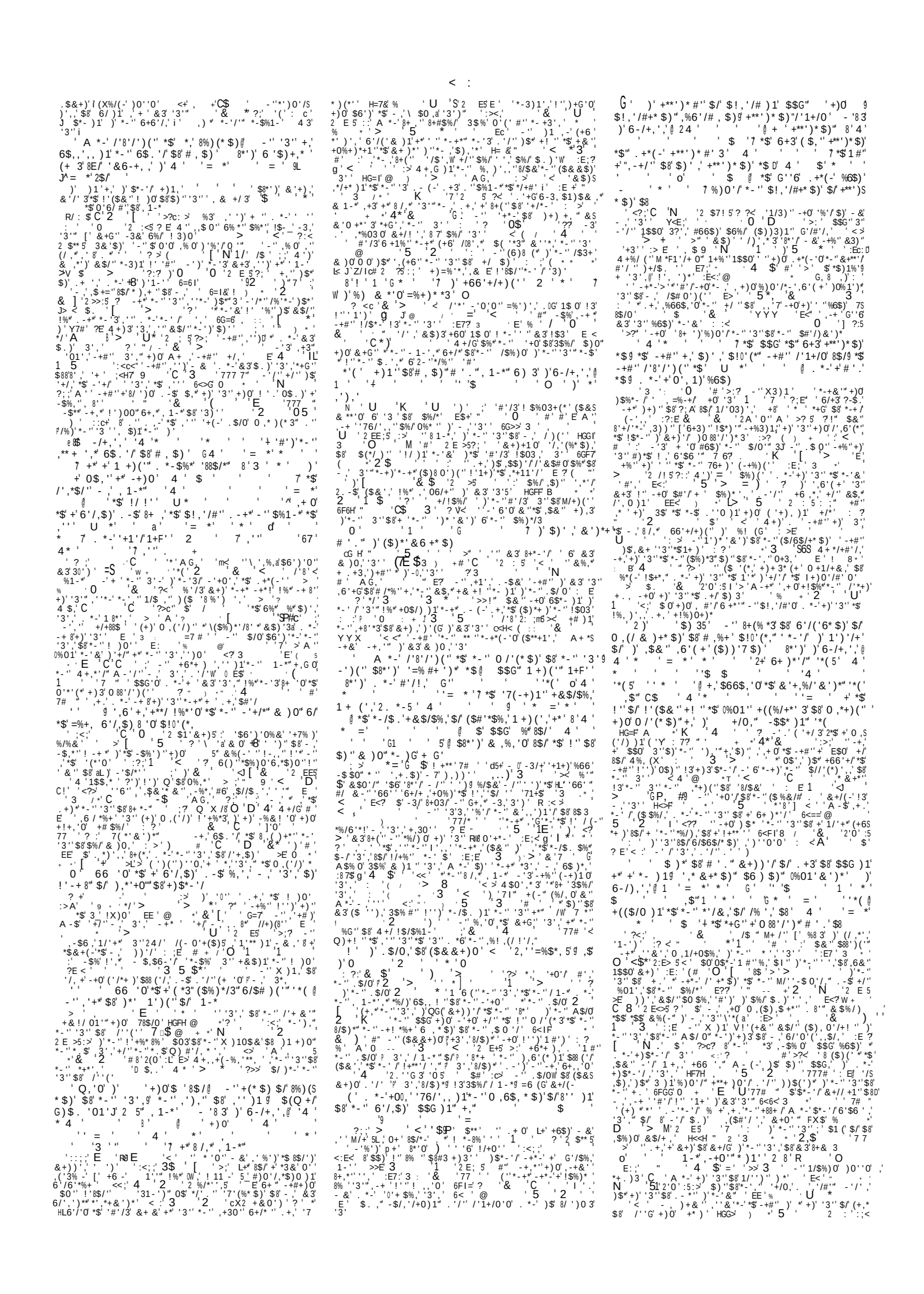

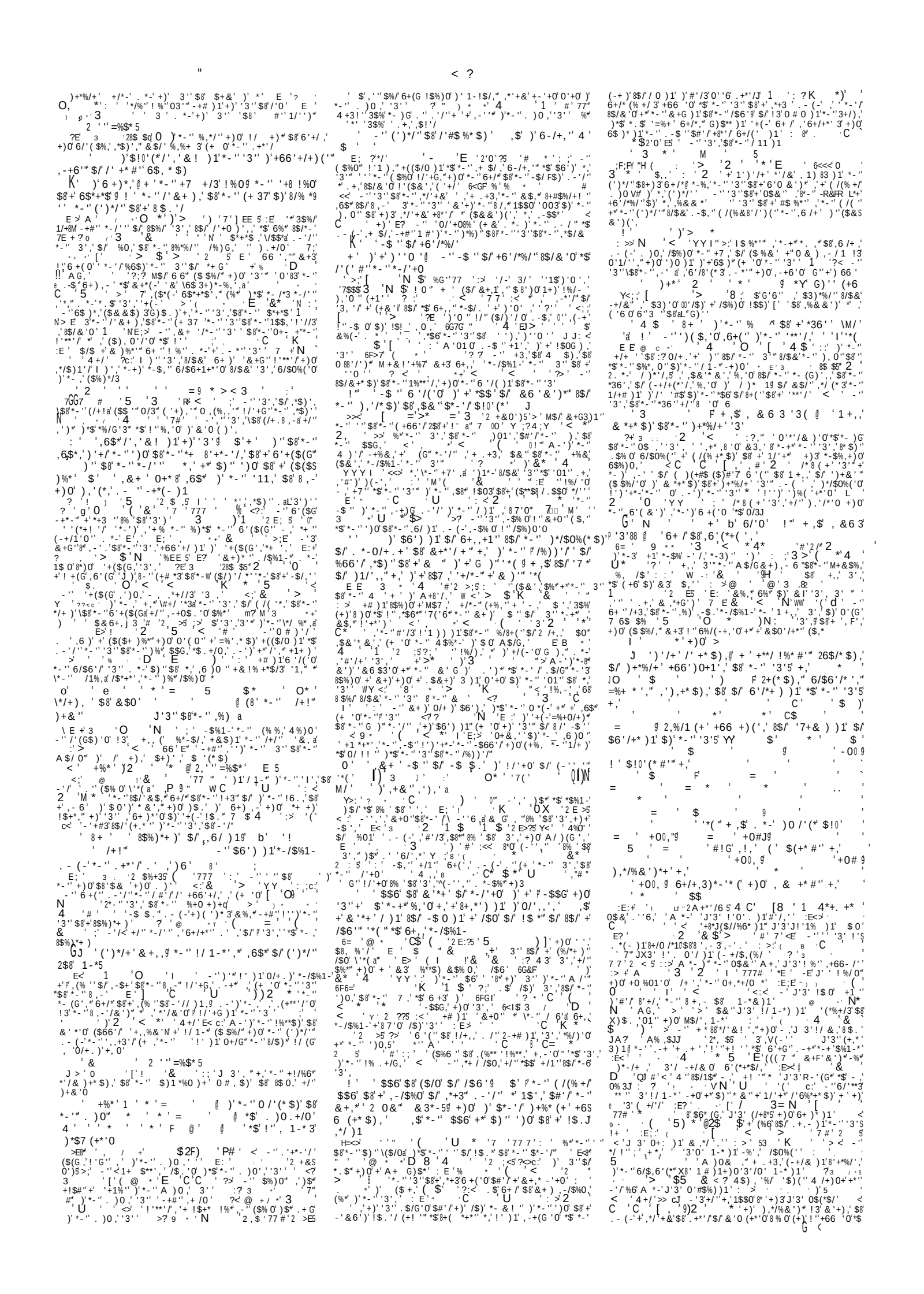

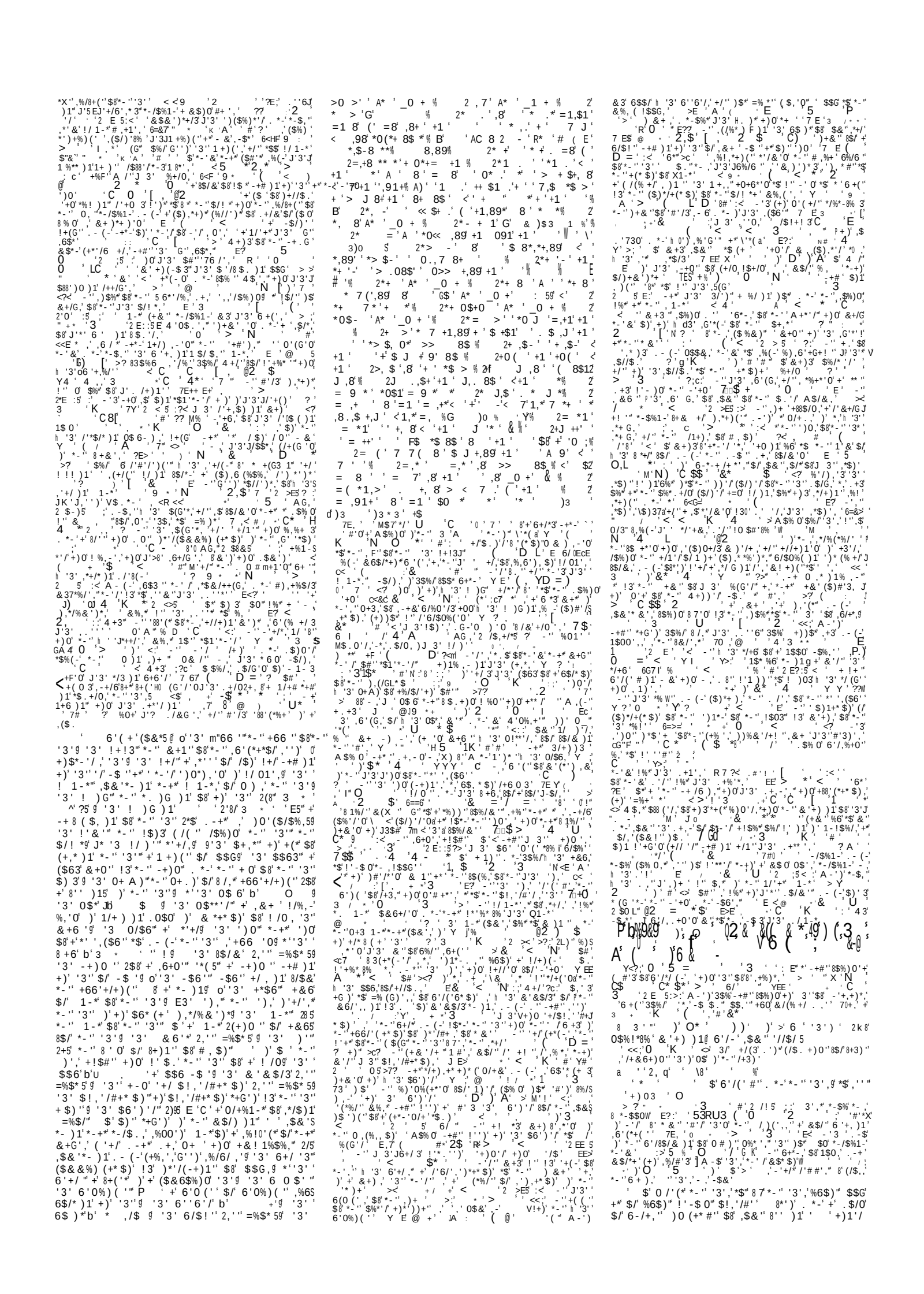

suspicion, wonder, etc.). *To eye askance, askant*: see ASKANCE, ASKANT.

1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* iv. 148 Gentle Reader ! Eye M. Jewel wel. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 40 Full many a Lady I haue ey'd with best regard. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 12 Eye well those heroes who have held their heads above water. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 443 They..eye the man, majestic in distress. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvii, They eyed the prisoners with curiosity. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* ii, The public.. were eyeing..the empty platform. 1848 M. ARNOLD *Tristram & Iseult* Poems (1877) 215 The knights eyed her in surprise. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sea Queen* III. xii. 271 My father eyed her askant.

fig. 1689 HICKERINGILL *The Ceremony-Monger* Wks. (1716) II. 437 Eying nothing of..the Beauties of the Mind.

†**b.** To look upon, regard *as* (so and so). *Obs.*

1659 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* 240 Eying men as mortal and mutable. 1673 JANEWAY *Heaven on E.* (1847) 67 We do not sufficiently eye God as the fountain..of all our excellency.

3. To keep an eye on; to observe narrowly.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 101 At one time or other I have..eyed the demeanours, issues and dispositions of sundry humors. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xviii. 9 And Saul eyed Dauid from that day. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xxvi. (1647) 215 It being good to eye a suspicious person. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 385, I observed my wife to eye my eyes whether I did ever look upon Deb. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* (1712) 33 In consumptive Diseases some eye the Complexion of Moles. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 36 He sat, and ey'd the sun, and wished the night; Slow seemed the sun to move. 1797–1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 139 He..succeeded in eyeing the bird to the distant passage..by which it entered and left its nest. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* xiii. (1873) 120, I've stood and eyed the builders. 1877 H. A. PAGE *De Quincy* I. iv. 81 Had eyed the lad hovering about the house.

†**4.** To have or keep in view; to aim at (a mark). Of an expression, text, etc.: To refer to. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 7 The aymed marke, which he had eide. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 219 In which are chiefly to be eyed the matter and forme. 1621–31 LAUD *Sev. Serm.* (1847) 34 The letter of the psalm reads David.. the spirit of the psalm eyes Christ. 1625–8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. (1688) 367 God, whom alone I eyed and respected. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 563 This my expression did eye another person. 1669 PENN *No Cross* xxii. § 3 Let the Glories of another World be ey'd. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 201 Therefore, eye him in all.

†**5.** *intr.* **a.** To look or appear to the eye. **b.** To have an eye *to*, look *to*. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iii. 97 My becommings kill me, when they do not Eye well to you. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xiv. 22 As if one were, for the contentment of this life; and the other, eying to that of the life to come.

II. 6. *trans.* To furnish with eyes, in senses 20 and 21 of the sb.

1854 T. MORRALL *Needle-making* 30 In that [stage] of eying..4,000 [needles] per hour are..easily produced. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 48 On the tails eye hang a triangle also eyed. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 933/1 The ends of the strands are 'eyed'.

Hence **Eye·ing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. EYE.

a 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 3 A wise eying of the hand of God in all we find to bear hard upon us.

Eye, obs. form of AWE, EGG.

Eyeable (əi·ăb'l), *a.* [f. EYE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be seen by the eye; also, that may be looked upon with pleasure; sightly.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 458 The furthest things on all sides eyeable Are village temples tapering to the skies. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Aug. 12/1 They take very good care to make their goods 'eyeable' and attractive to purchasers. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 327/2 Dr. Hime has spared no pains in making the pages eyeable.

Eyeass, obs. form of EYAS.

Eye-ball (əi·bɔl). [f. EYE *sb.*[1] + BALL.] = *Ball of the eye.* **a.** The apple or pupil. **b.** The eye itself within the lids and socket.

a. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 119 Hold up thy head: Look in mine eye balls. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Kilde* Wks. 1874 II. 101 Your companie is as my eie-ball deere. 1614 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sev. Weapons* I. i, The brow of a Military face may not be offensive to your generous eyeballs. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 397 A fitful light in his eyeball glistened. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 219 Ere..these dimly lit eye-balls Feed to the full on thee.

b. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 369 Crush this hearbe into Lysanders eie, Whose liquor hath this vertuous propertie, To..make his eie-bals role with wonted sight. 1668 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* II. i, I feel..my eyeballs rowl. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VI. xx, Their stony eye-balls glitter'd on In the red and smoky light. 1802 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 354 The eye-lid is very loose upon the eye-ball. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xv. 214 An arrow was in his eyeball. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* III. ii. 503 The eyeball is moved by six muscles.

Eye-beam (əi·bī·m). [f. EYE *sb.*[1] + BEAM.] A beam or glance of the eye.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 28 So sweete a Kisse the golden Sun giues not..As thy eye beames. *a* 1639 T. CAREW *To a Lady*, Through those Crystalls our soules flitting, Shall a pure wreathe of eye-beames twine. 1785 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscr.* (1786) II. 212 Her eye beams shoot through my soul. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. vi. (1876) 155 Read the language of these wandering eye-beams.

†**Eye-bite,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EYE *sb.*[1] + BITE *v.*] *trans.* To bewitch with the eye.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* III. xv. 50 The Irishmen.. affirme, that not onelie their children, but their cattell are.. eyebitten, when they fall suddenlie sicke. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Eyebite*, to fascinate or bewitch by a certain evil influence from the eye. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Hence †**Eye-biter,** one who 'eye-bites'. †**Eye-biting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* III. xv. 50 The Irishmen.. terme one sort of their witches eybiters. 1585 J. HIGGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 427 *Fascinus*, a bewitching or eye-biting. 1656 T. ADY *Candle in Dark* II. 104 Calling them eye-biting witches.

Eye-bolt (əi·bōult). [f. EYE *sb.*[1] + BOLT *sb.*] A bolt or bar having an eye at one end, to receive a hook, ring, etc.

1769 SMEATON in Brand *Newcastle* (1789) II. App. 586 The stones may be laid hold of by eye-bolts fixed in holes bored with a jumper. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 35 They are mostly fitted with a..sprig-eye-bolt driven in the middle of their ends. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 116 They hook the fixed blocks to the eye-bolts.

Eye-bree. [f. EYE *sb.*[1] + BREE *sb.*[1]]

†**a.** = EYE-LID. *Obs.* †**b.** = EYE-LASH. *Obs.*

c. = EYE-BROW. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *dial.*

a. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 352 Niwe ȝate-cyse ofer-ȝeseted mid þa eaȝbræwas. *c* 1300 *Song agst. Retinues* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 239 Sene is on is browe Ant on is eȝe-brewe, That [etc.]. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 137 b, The juice of it [mustarde]..is good..for the roughnes of the eybrees. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. vii. 29 The fornication of a woman shall be knowen by the lifting vp of her eyes, and in her eye-bries. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* V. 17 All those long and stiffe haires which growe close aboue his vpper eye-brees. 1787 in GROSE *Provinc. Gloss., Suppl.*

b. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 117 A horse when he beginnes to be olde, his temples waxe hollowe, his eye bries gray. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 67 Into the same hue do they dy their eie-breis, and eye-browes.

c. 1776 HERD *Scot. Songs* I. 210 And the sweat it dropt down Frae my very eye-brie. *a* 1803 JAMIESON *Water-Kelpie* 43 (in Scott *Minstr.*), Of filthy gar his ee-brees war. 1862 *Dialect of Leeds* 257 'Ee-brees', eyebrows. *Mod. Sc.* He is dirt up to the very ee-brees.

Eyebright (əi·brəit), *a.* and *sb.* [f. EYE *sb.*[1] + BRIGHT.]

†**A.** *adj.* Bright to the eye, clear. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1607 *Lingua* II. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 381 The shooting stars, Which in an eye-bright evening seem to fall.

B. *sb.* **1.** The popular name of the plant *Euphrasia officinalis*, formerly in repute as a remedy for weak eyes; = EUPHRASY.

1533 ÉLYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 11 b, Thynges good for the eyes: Eyebrycht: Fenell. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* xii. E vij, Take of the wood of Aloes, of eybright [etc.]. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiii. 202 He Fumitorie gets, and Eye-bright for the eye. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 399 Eye bright..strengthens the head, eyes and memory, clears the sight. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 79 Eyebright flowers in June. 1751 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* III. 507 The purple vetch and eyebright soften the golden furs and glowing heath. 1828 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 271 We find..eye-bright with thick fleshy leaves. 1883 R. TURNER in *Gd. Words* Dec. 790/2 The pretty little Eyebright..had at one time a great reputation as an eye-clearer.

b. *attrib.* Prepared from euphrasy. Also in names of other plants or medicaments used as remedies for weak sight.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. lxii. § 3. 85 Eiebright Cow wheate. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 43 Drinke euerie morning a small draught of Eye-bright wine. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 39 The Eye-bright water of Repentance. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 118 Ey-bright oyl made of the flowers of Succory. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 60 Use Eye bright Tea daily. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n., Eye-bright Cow-wheat.* The genus Bartsia.

†**2.** ? 'A kind of ale in Elizabeth's time' (Latham). *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* V. i, Men and women..[have] been seen to flock here..In days of Pimlico and Eye-bright.

Eyebrow (əi·brau). [f. EYE *sb.*[1] + BROW. Not in OE., which had only *eaȝbrǽw* EYE-BREE.]

1. The fringe of hair along the upper orbit of the eye, more or less arched in appearance.

1585 J. HIGGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 27 *Supercilium*, the ridge of haire aboue the eye lids or the eye browes. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 149 The Louer, with a wofull ballad Made to his Mistresse eye-brow. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 32 Above stand the Eye-Brows, to keep any thing from running down upon the eyes. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 79 An arched Ridge is extended, on which the Eye-brows are placed. 1813 SCOTT *Triermain* III. XXVI, Shade thine eyebrows with thine hand. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 276 He had the arched eyebrow..of the beautiful Plantagenet face.

b. *pl.* Artificial imitations of the same, app. made of mouse-skin.

1703 STEELE *Tend. Husb.* III. i, Pr'y thee, wench, bring me my black eyebrows out of the next room. 1718 PRIOR *Another Reas. Affliction* Poems 270 The Slattern had left in the Hurry..Her Lady's Complexion and Eyebrows at Calais. — *On the same* Poems 271 If we don't catch a Mouse To-night, Alas! no Eye-brows for To-morrow.

2. *Anat.* (see quot. 1840).

1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 208 The organ of finding and recollecting places manifested itself strongly in the corners of his eye-brows. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 74 The eyebrows.. are two curved prominences formed by the orbicularis and occipito-frontalis muscles.

3. *Arch.* **a.** A moulding over a window. **b.** (See quot. 1842).

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 5 *Annulet*..in Architecture..a..Tince, Eye-brow. 1832 tr. *Tour Germ. Prince* IV. iv. 162 Hatfield is built of brick; only the eyebrows of the windows..&c. are of stone. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. 971 *Eyebrow*, a name sometimes given to the fillet.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1718 PRIOR *Another Reas. Affliction* Poems 270 Her Eye-brow-Box one Morning lost. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* (1840) 9 Your nose-borers .. eyebrow-pluckers, would all want bread. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. iii. 66 Prominence of eyebrow region.

Hence **Eye·browed** *a.*, furnished with eyebrows; *transf.* (of a hill), having a growth of trees resembling an eyebrow. **Eye·browless** *a.*, without eyebrows.

1833 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 314 Steep scars, fringed and eye-browed with wild natural wood. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* i. 2 Flock of white-eyebrowed goats. 1868 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* XXV, Those four male personages..complexionless and eyebrowless. 1884 *Miss. Herald* Sept. 375 They never yet had heard of such a thing as an eyebrowless child.

Eye·brow, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* **a.** To frown (a person) *out of*; in quot. with *indirect pass.* **b.** To provide with (distinct) eyebrows.

1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xix, Rougeing, powdering..eye-browing, and all concomitant stage tricks. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* iii. 15, I find it is only the unusual things..that you are eyebrowed out of.

Eyed (əid), *ppl. a.* [f. EYE *sb.*[1] + -ED [2].]

1. Furnished with eyes.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1459 Youre father is in sleighte as Argus eyed. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* Prol. (1544) 54 A prince..Eyed as a tigre with reason and foresight. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 15 An Elephant..is..eyed lyke a swine. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 203 For Roffy is wise, and as Argus eyed. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 154 He who even now seemed eyed, eared, strong and flourishing; will suddenly wax blind, deafe, and fall to nothing. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 196 A wild and wanton pard, Eyed like the evening star.

fig. 1869 R. LYTTON *Orval* 117 The eyed air Sees not.

b. With *adj.* prefix, as *Argus-, blue-, fierce-, hollow-, two-, wet-eyed*: see the adjs.

†**c.** Gifted with sight, clear-sighted, sharp-sighted. Also *fig.* Wide awake *to*. *Obs.*

1584 T. BASTARD *Chrestoleros* (1880) 82 Men..Eyde to their profit, but blinde to their paine. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iii. 7 They were both so watchfull and well eyde, That [etc.]. 1618 ROWLANDS *Sacred Mem.* 45 Borne blind they knew..And most miraculous, now perfect ey'd. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 87 A god, though blinde, yet eyed sufficiently to spie out two spirits.

2. Furnished with an eye. Cf. EYE 20, 21.

1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 215 By means of an eyed probe. 1886 *Academy* 22 May 358/2 Mr. Hall invented eyed hooks [in fly-fishing].

3. Marked or ornamented with eyes; dappled, spotted. *Eyed Hawk-Moth* (*Smerinthus Ocellatus*): a moth of the family *Sphingidæ*.

1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 49 Soft mossy lawns..eyed with blooms. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 50 Eyed like a peacock. 1825 BERRY *Encycl. Heraldi* I., *Eyed*, a term used in speaking of the variegated spots in the peacock's tail. 1842 WYATT-WOOD *Brit. Moths* I. 7 *Smerinthus Ocellatus*, The Eyed Hawk-Moth. 1878 BROWNING *Poet. Cronic* 52 That with perks and preens The eyed wing. 1887 in ELVIN *Dict. Heraldry*.

Eye-draught. [f. EYE *sb.*[1] + DRAUGHT.] A drawing or plan made by the eye, not by actual measurement.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* 265 Eye Draught of the Solway Moss. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 20 *note*, The print..appears to be made from an Eye Draught. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 170 To take the dimensions of a place..make an eye-draught. 1875 PROCTOR *Expanse Heav.* 273 The stars ..being copied by eye-draughts from the charts.

Eye·ful, *sb.* [f. EYE *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] **a.** As much as the eye can take in at once. **b.** A minute quantity; a wink (of sleep).

1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 865 We prefer a miniature picture of the Swiss Giantess to the giantess herself—an eyeful for one to an armful for ten. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* II. 37 You drop off again, and get about an eyeful of sleep: lo, it is tinkle, tinkle, for matins. 1876 D. STEVENSON in *Gd. Words* 687 [We] with large eye-fuls took the landscape in.

Eye·ful, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. EYE *sb.*[1] + -FUL.]

†**a.** Plainly to be seen. **b.** Careful; observant.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* X. 396 He hung them up aloft upon a tamarisk bough As eyeful trophies. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'He's varry eeful over his brass', he is careful in laying out his money. 'Be eeful', mind what you are about.

Eye-glass (əi·glas), *sb.* [f. EYE *sb.*[1] + GLASS.]

†**1.** The crystalline lens of the eye. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 268 Your eye-glasse Is thicker then a Cuckolds Horne.

2. A glass to shield or protect the eye.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 65 Wearing a visor with eye-glasses in it.

3. †**a.** A magnifying glass, a microscope (*obs.*). **b.** In mod. use, a lens of glass or crystal for assisting defective sight. *Double eye-glass*, (*pair of*) *eyeglasses*: two such lenses mounted side by side so as to assist the sight of both eyes; the name is by usage restricted to a pair of lenses to be held in the hand or kept in position by a spring on the nose; those which are secured by pieces of metal placed over the ears being called *spectacles*.

1767 HARMER in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 283, I have often found, by the help of an eye-glass, that..I passed over great multitudes of eggs. 1807 *Director* I. 233 He uses his eye-glass more than his prayer-book. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxix, Eyes are bearable, but eye-glasses an abomination. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* (1878) I. ii. 17 The old man put a double gold eyeglass over his nose, and began to read. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* XXVII, She

fancied there had been something of the eye-glass manner about him. 1883 F. M. Crawford *Dr. Claudius* iii, She wore gold-rimmed eyeglasses.

4. The lens at that end of any optical instrument to which the eye is applied.

1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 2 He useth three Eye-Glasses for his great Telescopes. 1672 Gregory in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 242 The..plano-convex eyeglass. 1704 Newton *Opticks* I. I. viii. (1721) 92 A pretty good Perspective..made with a concave Eyeglass. 1782 Ramsden in *Phil. Trans.* (1783) LXXIII. 99 Thus we have a system of eye-glasses which may be taken out of the telescope. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 484 The focal distance of the eye-glass.. 1837 Goring & Pritchard *Microgr.* 56 The solar focus of its eye-glass. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* I. ii. 31 The other to magnify this image, and from being next the eye of the observer, called the eye-glass.

5. A glass adapted for the application of remedies to the eye.

1842 Dunglison *Mod. Lex.*, Eye Glass, *Scaphium oculare.* 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Eye-glass*, a hollow cup-shaped glass for applying lotions to the eye.

Hence **Eyeglassed** *a.*, furnished with an eye-glass or eyeglasses.

1848 Clough *Bothie* I. 9 Noble ladies..Bowing their eye-glassed brows. 1891 M. E. Mann *Winter's Tale* II. III iv. 181 The eyeglassed young man.

Eye·glass, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To look at through an eyeglass.

1828 J. Banion *Anglo-Irish* II. 221 Miss Gore..employed herself..in eye-glassing Gerald.

Eyehole (əi·hōul). [f. Eye *sb.*^{1} + Hole.] **a.** The cavity or socket containing the orbit of the eye. **b.** A hole to look through. **c.** *dial.* (See quot.)

a. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* lxxxviii. (1862) I. 227 Let their eyes rot in their eye-holes, who will not receive Him home again. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Een-holes*, the eye-sockets. 1888 J. Shallow *Templars Trials* 68 Wheat grows through the eyeholes of the skull.

b. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxx. 406 A small eye-hole ..enabled the in-dwellers to peep out. 1863 Sala *Breakfast in Bed* (1864) 286 A crumpled bit of pasteboard covered with black silk, with two eyeholes and a fringe of sham lace. 1878 Lockyer *Stargazing* 47 The stars were observed .. through an eyehole, sliding on a fixed arc.

c. 1884 Holland *Gloss. Chester* (E. D. S.), *Eye-hole*, the depressions in a potato from which the buds spring. 1887 in Darlington *Folk-speech S. Cheshire* (E.D.S.).

Eye-lash (əi·læʃ). [f. Eye *sb.*^{1} + Lash.] **a.** The row or line of hairs fringing the edge of the eye-lid. **b.** A single hair from the same.

1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 535 Even the eyelashes [of the Simia] are like ours. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* II. 68 Their..eye-lashes are of the same hue. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* IV. v, The eye-lash dark, and downcast eye. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 306/2 Few birds .. possess eye-lashes. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. i. 235 Looking through their fingers or their eyelashes. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 646/2 She fought him [Sleep] to the last eye-lash.

Hence **Eye-lashed** *ppl. a.*, provided with eye-lashes; in quot. *transf.*

1854 Syd. Dobell *Balder* I. 5 Little window in the wall, Eye-lashed with balmy sprays of honeysuckle.

† Eye·last, Eye·list. *Sc. Obs.* [? f. Eye *sb.*^{1} + ME. *lest, last* fault.]

1. A flaw, deformity, defect.

1591 R. Bruce *Serm.* B viij, The last eyelast that appeareth in this denunciatioun is this. 1606 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) 357 Ony defaulte or Eilest, be þe quhilk the richt or possessioun of the saidis landis may be challangeit. 1610 J. Melvill *Diary* (1842) 761 They fand thrie or four dangerous eyelistis that they could not digest. 1624 Calderwood *Ep. Chr. Brother* 12 The uncomely eye-lasts required to be introduced upon the sound work of this Sacrament. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 142 From any ee-list I'm free.

2. A grievance, grudge; ill-will, malice.

1584 J. Carmichael in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 415 To repare all bygane elistis. 1595 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 349 All and sindrie personis amangis quhome deidlie feid and eleist is presentlie standing. 1644 D. Hume *Hist. Douglas* 87 These two lived after .. without suspition, grudge, or eye-list on either partie.

Eyeless (əi·lės), *a.* [f. Eye *sb.*^{1} + -less.]

1. Without eyes. **a.** Of certain animals: Having no eyes. **b.** Of a needle: Made without an eye. **c.** Of a plant, etc.: Without buds.

1570 in Levins *Manip.* 91. *a* 1822 Shelley *Assassins* ii. in *Ess. & Lett.* (Camelot) 172 The eyeless worms of earth. 1848 Carpenter *Anim. Phys.* 12 In..the great cave of Kentucky are found numerous small eyeless fishes. 1871 *Athenæum* 26 Aug. 275 Paris has sewers, and strange, eyeless..beings swarm through them.

2. Deprived of the eyes, having the eyes removed.

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 126 What Torch is yond that vainely lends his light To grubs, and eyelesse Sculles? 1605 — *Lear* III. vii. 96 Turne out that eyelesse Villaine. 1671 Milton *Samson* 38 Ask for this great deliverer now, and find him Eyeless in Gaza. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XIII. 145 The vengeance vowed for eyeless Polypheme. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* II. vi, Through each lack-lustre, eyeless hole. 1857 Whittier *Poems, Wife of Manoah* 15 An eyeless captive. 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* xv. 194, I am haunted with spectres eyeless and handless.

3. Blind, sightless. **a.** Without eyes or eyesight, *lit.* and *fig.* **b.** Not using the eyes, undiscriminating; without aid from the eyes.

1627–47 Feltham *Resolves* 164 The eye-lesse night. 1717 Addison tr. *Ovid's Met.* III. 625 Pentheus only durst deride The Cheated People, and their Eyeless Guide. 1766 G. Canning *Anti-Lucretius* III. 227 [He] for a pilot eyeless Chance employ'd. 1814 Cary *Dante, Purgatory* XIII. 61 As never beam Of noonday visiteth the eyeless man, E'en so [etc.]. 1859 Tennyson *Idylls, Vivien* 106, I saw the little elf-god eyeless once. 1867 J. Martineau *Chr. Life* (ed. 4) 464 Sunshine is of no use in an eyeless world. 1871 Morley *Condorcet* Crit. Misc. (1878) 73 The fortuitous vagaries of an eyeless destiny. 1877 Morris *Sigurd* III. 278 The hungry eyeless sword.

4. Not to be reached by the eye. *rare.*

1839 Bailey *Festus* (1848) 17/2 Like stars .. They shall ever pass at all but eyeless distance.

† Ey·elest. *Obs.* Also 3 æielest. [:—OE. **egeliest*, f. *egeleás* Aweless.] Fearlessness.

c 1275 Lay. 19291 Hii dude ofte onwreste al for heye-leste [*c* 1205 æie-leste].

Eyelet (əi·lĕt), *sb.* Forms: 4 oilet, 5 oylette, olyet, -tte, 7 eielet, eylet, 7– eyelet. [ME. *oilet*, a. Fr. *œillet*, dim. of *œil* eye: the mod. form is influenced by association with Eye and -let.]

1. a. A small round hole in cloth, sail-cloth, etc., worked like a button-hole for the passage of a lace, ring, or rope; also Eyelet-hole. **b.** A short metal tube, having its ends flattened for the same purpose.

1382 Wyclif *Ex.* xxvi. 5 The curtyn shal haue fifti oiletis in either parti. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. § 9 At euery Eylet the Needle left hanging by the silke. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* v. 23 Drawing a rope thorow a blocke or oylet to runne vp and down. *a* 1764 Lloyd *To G. Colman*, Peeping the curtains eyelet through.

transf. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* VII. Wks. (1888) 288/1 Winding up his mouth .. into an orifice .. a lurking eyelet, small and only not invisible.

2. An aperture or loophole for observation; *rarely* for the discharge of missiles.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Olyet, hole yn in a walle. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xiv. 630 Forto han smeten him .. Thorwh the oylettes of his helm. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lxiii, A woman..with a black mask on, through the eyelets of which her eyes twinkled strangely. 1851 Turner *Dom. Archit.* I. vii. 336 In which there are loop-holes or eylets for arrows. 1858 Bushnell *Nat. & Supernat.* iii. (1864) 65 Eyelet of observation.

3. A small eye. *lit.* and *fig.*

1799 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* VII. 139 With eyelets, by the fat flesh squeez'd together. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 379 Wicked eyelets, wicked mouth, Face me fairly, tell me truth! 1848 Hardy in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 335 Eyelets (*ocelli*) two, small, black. 1876 Hardy *Hand Ethelb.* II. xlvi. 233 They could discern eyelets of light.

† **b.** A small eye or bud of a plant or tree. *Obs.*

1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* VI. vi. 737 If it [the vine stock] haue put forth any eielet, you may rub it off with your finger. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 348 Roots..full of sappe, hauing grosse and thicke-set eyelets.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1864 Webster, *Eyelet-ring*, a small ring of metal, ivory, &c. inserted in an eyelet to prevent wearing. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Eyelet-punch*, a device used at the desk for attaching papers together by eyeleting. 1880 *Catal. Tool Wks. Sheffield* 80 Best bright Eyelet Closing Pliers. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 813/2 It is a mere eyelet slit of a strait.

Eye·let (əi·lĕt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make eyelets in: *lit.* and *fig.*

1832 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) II. 323 The cockneys ..eyeleted the royalists at Brentford in 1642.

Hence **Eye·leted** *ppl. a.* **Eye·leting** *vbl. sb.*

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Eyeleting-machine*, a machine for attaching eyelets to garments and other objects. 1885 Newhall in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 286/2 Self-feeding eyeleting machine, foot-power. 1891 *Ch. Times* 27 Feb. 209/3 Advt., [A card]..eyeleted for hanging up. *Mod.* Eyeleted luggage-labels.

Eyeleteer (əilĕtī·ə·r). [f. prec. sb. + -eer.] (See quot.)

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Eyeleteer*, a stabbing instrument of the work-table, to pierce eyelet-holes.

Eyelet-hole (əi-lĕt¡hōul), *sb.* Forms: 6 ilet-, 6–7 oylet-, 6–9 eylet-, 7 eylot-, ilot-, oilet-, 7–8 ey(e)lid-, 8 eilet-, 9 oilete-, 7– eyelet-. [f. Eyelet *sb.* + Hole.]

1. = Eyelet 1 a; also a hole for inserting a metal eyelet (see Eyelet 1 b).

1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 573 A Brigandine made of many folds of Canvas with Oylet-holes. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 184/2 The thong must lye..on the rupture, which must on both his sydes have 2 eylethol es. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 31 The eylot holes of the saile. 1658 A. Fox tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xxiv. 144 Splinters made .. with fitting fillets and bands, on which there are small eylid holes. 1743 Zollman in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 365 A sort of Boat of Turkey Leather..with..Eilet-holes for receiving Hooks. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 335 The reef-lines next .. Through eyelet-holes .. were reeved. 1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph., Downing Street* 45 This poor tailor's-bodkin, hardly adequate to bore an eylet-hole. 1861 Pearson *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 206 Wool and flax, with silk for the lappets and the eyelet holes, were the common materials.

transf. 1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 132 Twill be a good while ere you wish your skin full of ilet holes. 1634 Ford *P. Warbeck* II. iii, Or let my skin be punch'd full of oylet-holes with the bodkin of derision.

2. a. A small hole for the purpose of observation. **b.** A hole or slit for the discharge of missiles.

a. 1797–1803 Foster in *Life & Corr.* 1846 I. 178 An eyelet-hole, through which I fancied visions of entrancing beauty. 1848 W. H. Ainsworth *Lanc. Witches* I. x, Nor was she long in discovering a small eyelet-hole in the carving which commanded the room. 1869 *Latest News* 3 Oct. 15 Scarcely any of the helmets have eyeletholes, but the viser was in general left partly open.

b. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 606 Embrasures for guns and eyelet holes for musketry. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 260 In a fortification external windows must be wholly avoided or reduced to mere eyelet-holes.

3. *nonce-use* = Eyehole **a.**

a 1845 Hood *Jack Hall* xix, Death..gave a wink, As well as eyelet holes can blink.

Hence **Eye·let-hole** *v.* **a.** *intr.* To make eyelet-holes. **b.** *trans.* To make eyelet-holes in; to pierce through and through; to riddle. **Eye·let-holed** *ppl. a.*, furnished with eyelet-holes. **Eye·let-ho·ling** *vbl. sb.*

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 71 These lovers are to eylet-hole one another in Miss Biddy's presence. 1590 Barwick *Disc. Manuall Weapons* 21 Ilet holed dublets very easie. 1845 Dickens *Chimes* 63, I introduced pinking and eyelet-holeing among the men.

Eyeliad, obs. var. of Oeillade.

Eyelid (əi·lid). [f. Eye *sb.*^{1} + Lid.] One of the lids or covers of the eye, distinguished as *upper* and *lower*; one of the movable folds of skin with which an animal covers or uncovers the eye at pleasure.

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 265 Swiftе as þe sunne gleam þe sc[heot from est into west, ase þin] ehe-lid tuneð ant openeð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19788 (Cott.) Wit þis sca lifted hir eien lidd. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. viii. (1495) 114 A foure foted beeste wythout eye lyddes is feble of syghte. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 74 His ee ledis asken reson of men. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A ij b, Put it thorow the ouer igh lid and so of that other. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 7 O Sleepe, O gentle Sleepe, how haue I frighted thee That thou no more wilt weigh mine eye-lids downe. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 870 Those that are Pore-blinde..doe much gather the Eye-lids together. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. ix. (1695) 68 How frequently do we .. cover our Eyes with our Eye-lids, without perceiving that we are at all in the dark? 1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 535 The eyes [of the Simia]..have an upper and under eye-lid, exactly as in our own species. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* VI. xv, The eyelid scarce had time to wink. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 18 Touching the edge or inner surface of the upper eye-lid.

Comb. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 31 The eyelid-like valve which guards the entrance of the great veins.

fig. 1382 Wyclif *Job* xli. 9 His eȝen as eȝelidis of the morntid. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 25 Under the opening eyelids of the Morn We drove afield. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. iii. I. xxv, Gilded clouds Arching an eyelid for the glowing Morn. 1862 B. Taylor *Poets Jrnl., Mystic Summer*, And sweeter eyelids has the Day.

b. *Phrases.* † *To hang* (*a thing*) *by the eyelids*: to keep in suspense. *To hang by the eyelids*: to have a very slight hold, be in a dangerous position.

1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 354, I would fain have things at an end, and not hang them by the eyelids thus. 1778 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 177 General Lee's affair hangs by the eyelids. 1877 J. T. Fields *Underbrush* (1881) 11 A magic quarto .. with one of the covers hanging by the eyelids.

† **Eye·ly,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Eye *sb.*^{1} + -ly.] Visible to the eye.

1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 252 b, A certeine eyely and euident demonstration.

Eye·mark. [f. Eye *sb.*^{1} + Mark.] **a.** Something marked, or to be marked by the eye; an object to look at; a spectacle Cf. Footmark. † **b.** The action of looking upon, marking with the eye; observation.

1595 Southwell *Tri. Death* (1596) 24 There are..better eie-markes in youre fortune than a sisters losse. 1654 tr. *Behmen's Myst. Magnum* xl. § 29. 272 Where the limit or Eye marck stood. 1840 De Quincey *Mod. Superstit.* Wks. III. 327 Not..the want..of eyemarks, where all is one blank ocean of sand.

Eyepiece (əi·pīs). [f. Eye *sb.*^{1} + Piece.]

1. *Optics.* The lens or combination of lenses, usually two in number, known respectively as the *field-glass* and *eye-glass*, at the eye-end of a telescope, or other optical instrument, by which the image, formed by the mirror or object-glass, is viewed and magnified.

The principal kinds of eye-pieces are (*a*) the *Huyghenian*, or so-called *negative* from the fact of its forming the image between the lenses; (*b*) the *Ramsden*, or common astronomical, called *positive* because the image is formed outside the field-glass; (*c*) the *erecting* or *terrestrial* for ordinary telescopes, which presents the object in an erect position.

1790 Roy in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 155 The common eye-piece with two convex glasses. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xliii. 360 Achromatic eyepieces..may be composed of two or three lenses. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* I. ii. 40 The two [eye-glass and field-glass] when combined are termed the eye-piece. 1878 Lockyer *Stargazing* 111 The Achromaticity of the Huyghenian Eyepiece.

b. *attrib.* as *eyepiece micrometer.* (See quot.)

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Eye-piece Micrometer*, a graduated slip of glass introduced through slits in the eye-piece tube, so as to occupy the center of the field.

2. *Australian.*

1880 *Leeds Mercury* 16 Nov. 7 The power of a lazy free-selector to pick out the eye-piece of a squatter's run.

Eye-pit. [f. Eye *sb.*^{1} + Pit.] **a.** The pit or socket of the eye. **b.** The depression between the eye and the orbit.

c 1275 *Death* 241 (Cotton) in *O.E. Misc.* 182 Also beoð his

eyepittes ase a bruþen led. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. iii. 78 This animal [Antelope]..has deeper eyepits than the former. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 412 By the depth of the eye-pit we are enabled to form some idea of the age of the horse. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* 58 His eye-pits red with rust of ancient tears.

Eyer (əi·ɔɹ), *sb. rare.* [f. EYE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who eyes; one who looks at; an observer.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* 13 The hende Egle the eyere of hem all. 1611 COTGR., *Regardeur*, a looker..eyer, beholder. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. iv. 47 The sutor was as diligent an eyer of her. 1830 tr. *Aristophanes' Knights* 69 That aged eyer of the bread.

Eyer, var. of AIRE *v.*

Eyer, obs. form of HEIR.

Eyer(e, obs. f. AIR.

†**Ey(e rer.** *Obs.* Also 5 ayrer. [f. *eyre,* var. of AIRE *sb.*2 or *v.* + -ER 1.] A brood falcon. Also *attrib.*

1399 in *Archæol.* XXI. 89 Hit was a eyrer good & able, to his lord ryȝt profitable. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B vij a, How a man shall take an hawke fro the Eyrer. Who so takys an hawke from the Eyerer: hym behoueth to doo wisely. 1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 17 That no Man take any Ayrer Faulcon .. nor purposely drive them out of their Coverts.. to cause them to go to other Coverts to breed.

Eyerie, -y, obs. ff. of AERIE.

Eyes, obs. f. of EYAS.

Eye·salve. *Obs.* exc. *fig.* [f. EYE *sb.*1 + SALVE.] Ointment for the eyes.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 114 *Collíria,* eagsealfe. *c* 1200 *Ormin* 1852 Hallȝhe læchedom And sawless eȝhesallfe. 1526 BIBLE (Tindale) *Rev.* iii. 18 Anoynt thyne eyes with eye salve, that thou mayste se. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 137 An Eye-salue made of the iuice of ground Iuie. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 203 Go, dress thine eye with eyesalve.

fig. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* G iv, Anoynt thyne eyes ..with the eye salve of clerenes which is Jesus Christe. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 30 If we will but purge with sovrain eyesalve that intellectual ray which God hath planted in us. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 69 Where grace, as the only eye-salve, doth not restore the sight.

†**Eye·sene.** *Obs.* Also 2 eɔ-, 3 æh-, eæh-, ex-, 4 eiȝe-sene, -seon. [f. EYE *sb.*1 + ME. SENE sight.] Eyesight, presence.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 Ech eorþe scal hwakien on his ecsene. *c* 1205 LAY. 8229 Ut of min æh senen [1275 hehseht]. *c* 1275 *Prayer to Virgin* 36 in *O.E. Misc.* (1872) 196 Þat ich nocht at dai of dome beo flemed of þin exsene. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2222 Anon of lond he ches, Out of markes eiȝe sene.

Eye-servant (əi·sɔ̄ːɪvănt). *arch.* [f. EYE *sb.*1 + SERVANT.] One who serves the eye; one who does his duty only when under the eye of his master or employer.

1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Prayer* v. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 394 The most part of servants are but eye-servants. 1613 *Answ. Uncasing Machivils Instr.* F iij b, Keepe not an eye seruant within thy doore. 1682 FLAVEL *Fear* 19 'Tis the reproach of the servants of men to be eye-servants. 1832 CARLYLE *Remin.* I. (1881) 6 No one..will ever say, Here was the finger of a hollow eye-servant.

Eye-serve, *v.* [f. EYE *sb.*1 + SERVE *v.*] *trans.* To wait upon with the eyes; to watch.

1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 181 They [sparrows]..Eye-serve the goose for its superfluous down.

Eye-server. [f. EYE *sb.*1 + SERVER.] = EYE-SERVANT.

1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xviii, I will have no eye-servers under me. 1870 SPURGEON *Y. Ploughm. Talk* i. 16 The man who loiters when the master is away is an eye-server.

Eye-service. [f. EYE *sb.*1 + SERVICE.] a. The action or conduct of an eye-servant; service performed only under inspection or under the master's eye. †b. Service seen by the eye; outward or formal worship. c. The homage of the eye; respectful and admiring looks. *rare.*

1526-34 TINDALE *Col.* iii. 22 Not with eye service as men pleasers. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump.* 163 Se thou serue him .. not wyth eye-seruice fainedly. 1688 DELAMER *Wks.* (1694) 26 All their duty will be turned into eye-service. 1736 BERKELEY *Disc.* Wks. (1871) III. 417 This [religion] makes men obey, not with eye-service, but in sincerity of heart. 1884 J. HALL *Chr. Home* 55 Servants that can be trusted to give something better than eye-service.

b. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. 2 [To] bring the inward acts of the Spirit to the outward..ey-Service of the body.

c. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* lxvi, They [ladies] were worth looking at..but none so well worth eye-service as my own beloved Lorna.

Eye-serving, *a.* [f. EYE *sb.*1 + SERVING.] That serves only under the master's eye; requiring the master's eye.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 15 This eye-serving age is quickly gone to all deceit, if we lacke lookers on.

Eyeship (əi·ʃip). [f. EYE *sb.*1 + -SHIP.] The dignity of being an eye.

1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 29 The senate bids his eyeship welcome; And asks his presence to the hall.

Eye·shot. [f. EYE *sb.*1 + SHOT.]

1. The range of the eye, seeing distance, view. Only in phrases (*To come,* etc.) *beyond, in, out of, within eyeshot of.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. i, When we come in eye-shot, or presence of this lady. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* II. ii, I am..out of eye-shot from the other windows. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xli. (1856) 375, I have .. crawled within fair eye-shot, and..watched their movements. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 876 Here in your sight and eyeshot of these men. 1867 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. 54 Boys beyond eyeshot of the tithing-man.

fig. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 4 The instant he comes within eye-shot of the fulfilment of his hopes.

2. A 'shot' from the eye; a glance, prospect.

1615 SYLVESTER *Tobacco battered* 291, The Pest .. Or deadly Ey-shot of a Basilisk. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* v. i, How shall I bear the Eye-Shot of the Crowd in Court? 1709 — *Tatler* No. 52 ¶ 3 The Sexes seem to separate themselves, and draw up to attack each other with Eye-shot. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xxviii, The windows.. afforded..extensive eye-shots over hill and valley. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. x. 210 Vernon sent one of his vivid eyeshots from one to the other.

Eye·sight (əi·səit). [f. EYE *sb.*1 + SIGHT.]

1. The power or faculty of seeing; sight: attributed also to the heart, soul, etc.

c 1200 *Ormin* 1867 Þatt Drihhtin shollde ȝifenn uss God sawless eȝhesihhþe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25470 (Cott.) Ert clene and eien sight. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 44 Whantynge of eyesight in peyn doth me bynde. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 98 But him was ȝovun iȝe-siȝt, for al his grete noise. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. 207 The eysight is still good. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 420 The Basilisk and Eagle cannot match his eye-sight. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Juice,* It .. strengthens the Eye-sight. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 330 These organs .. manifest themselves to .. the eye-sight. 1873 BAIN in B. Stewart *Conserv. Force* viii. 231 A miser has to pay a high fee to the surgeon that saves his eyesight.

fig. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 452 [It] blinds The eyesight of Discovʼry. 1849 ROBERTSON *Sermons* Ser. I. x. 167 To our blinded eyesight it seems a cruel will. 1857 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xx. 111 The only eye-sight employed is the critical.

†2. The action or fact of seeing or looking; the use of the eyes, look, gaze, observation, view; an instance of this, a look. *To set good eyesight on*: to look hard at. *Obs.* exc. in *By, from, in* (*a person's*) *eyesight.*

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 209 Mine sunnen..beoð .: grisliche in þine eih sihðe. *a* 1300 *Signs bef. Judgem.* 143 in *E.E. P.* (1862) 11 For sinful man-is ein siȝt ne let us neuer ben ischend. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4300 (Cott.) Quilum allan wit an ei sight. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xxii. 56 Won off the wenches .. sett goode eyesight on hym. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xxii. 25 So shal yᵉ Lorde rewarde me..acordinge to the clenes of my handes in his eye sighte. 1573 GOLDING *Calvin on Job* 76 Then must wee consider euen by eye sight, that our lyfe..slydeth away from us. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. xix. (1648) 135 That in Josephus which he sets down from his own eye-sight. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iv. (1858) 20 Things..known to us by the best evidence, by eye-sight. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 6 His comparisons..are drawn from actual eye-sight.

3. The range of the eye, sight, view.

a 1225 *Juliana* 30 And het swiðe don hire ut of his ehsihðe. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 187 Ich ne mai ne ne dear cum lufsum god in þin ehsihþe. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7236 He wole not..have God in his iye sight. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 608 That profered you golde and fe, Out of myne eye-syght for to be. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 239 His tongue all impatient to speake and not see Did stumble with haste in his eie-sight to be. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 86 The minde contemplating heaven, walkes beyond eye-sight.

Hence †**Eye-sighted** *a.*, gifted with eye-sight.

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Bucer* (1867) 154 The most judicious and best eye-sighted fryers.

†**Eye·some,** *a. Obs.* In 6 eysome. [f. EYE *sb.*1 + -SOME.] Pleasant to the eyes.

1584 SOUTHWELL *Ep. Comfort* xiv. 191 b, Our syghte shall feede on the most glorious and eysome maiestye of the place.

Eyesore (əi·sō·ɹ). [f. EYE *sb.*1 + SORE *sb.*]

†1. A soreness of the eyes. *Obs.*

(In quot. *a* 1300 perh. an adj.)

?*a* 1300 *Salomon & Sat.* (1848) 272 Betere is eyesor þen al blynd, quoþ Hendyng. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 76 a, Dates ..ar hurtfull for them that haue..the eysore and..the tooth ache. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 94 Muche lookyng so, breedth much eie sore.

2. Something permanently offensive to the sight; an ugly mark or feature.

1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* III. viii. 2 The spottes..be a great deformyte and eye sore. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. 222 These eyesores and blemishes in continual attendants about the service of Gods sanctuary. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. 51 To bee..sickle hought behinde..is not amisse, though it be a little eye-sore. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 19 b, He is continually repenting and fretting at the Eye-sore. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 136 This, in parks much exposed, is found a very serious eye-sore. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* viii. 288 All the eyesores on the Surrey bank of the river.

†b. On a horse: A scar; also a flaw, defect. *Obs.*

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1346/4 A dapple grey Gelding .. an eye sore above his hoof upon one of his hinder legs. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* I. i, He's the best peice of Man's flesh in the Market; not an Eyesore in his whole body. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4795/4 An Eye-sore on the near hind Foot caused in Pacing.

3. A cause of annoyance, offence, or vexation; an object of dislike or disgust.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xvi. 137 He might haue been an iyesore to all. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 63/2, I wote well how great an eiesore I am in your sight. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 98 Thou shalt be a burthen, and an Eye sore to thy friends. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Hants* 125 The French..to whom they have always been an Eye-sore. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 119 The onion patches of Pyquag were an eyesore to Jacobus Van Curlet and his garrison. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Ser.* x. (1877) 206 Many of their neighbours are eyesores to them, and the very sight of them interrupts their repose.

attrib. 1875 W. MᶜILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 59 Antiquated and eyesore erections.

Eye·sore, *a.* [f. EYE *sb.*1 + SORE *a.*] That has sore eyes. Hence **Eye·soreness,** soreness of the eyes; in quot. *fig.* Offensive ugliness.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 333/1 A bower of charm to the æsthetic sense in the midst of a dirty money-grubbing eye-soreness.

Eye·splice. [f. EYE *sb.*1 + SPLICE *sb.*] A splice made by turning up the end of a rope, and interlacing its strands with those of the upper part.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) N n, The eye-splice being intended to make a sort of eye..at the end of a rope. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* lx. 312 Both ends of the line are exposed; the lower end terminating in an eye-splice, or loop. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 284.

Eye·spot. [f. EYE *sb.*1 + SPOT *sb.*]

1. a. A spot resembling an eye. b. A rudimentary eye. c. In a coco-nut: = EYE 12 b.

a. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* ii. 57 In Chœrocampa tersa, there is an eye-spot on each segment. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVII. 10 Calanthe Sandhurstiana..with an eye-spot at the base of the lip. 1890 J. P. BALLARD *Among the Moths* 32 His..wings..showing two large and elegant eye-spots.

b. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 188 One or more eyespots are sometimes seated on the ganglion. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* viii. 116 In the young Lamprey two pigment spots replace the single 'eye spot' of the Lancelot.

c. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wanderings* I. ii. 27 The three eye-spots seen at the end of a cocoa-nut.

2. A kind of lily of a violet or black colour, having a red spot in the middle of each leaf.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VI. xx, Here amid her sable cup Shines the red eye-spot..The solitary twinkler of the night.

Hence **Eye·spotted** *ppl. a.*, having spots resembling eyes.

1590 SPENSER *Muiopotmos* 95 Iunoes Bird in her eye-spotted traine. 1883 *Times* 11 June 4/5 A splendid peacock with a luxuriant train of eye-spotted feathers.

Eyess(e, obs. f. of EYAS.

Eye·string. [f. EYE *sb.*1 + STRING *sb.*] In *pl.* The strings (i.e. muscles, nerves, or tendons) of the eye. (The 'eyestrings' were formerly supposed to break or crack at death or loss of sight.)

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* Induct., Crack, eye-strings.. let me be ever blind. 1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-hater* II. i, The last words that my dying father spake, Before his eye-strings brake. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iii. 17, I would haue broke mine eye-strings; crack'd them, but To looke vpon him. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xxxix. (1647) 96 When once those eye-strings begin to break, the heart-strings hold not out long after. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 108 All his eye-strings with the fire did strut. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserved* II. i, Gaze on thee 'till my Eye-strings crackt with Love. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 178 See.. that their [sheep's] Gums be red..the Eye-strings ruddy. 1776 TOPLADY *Bk. Praise* 159 When my eyestrings break in death. 1778 *Arminian Mag.* I. 268 His Eye-strings were broke, his Speech entirely gone.

Eyet, obs. f. AIT.

†**Eye·thurl.** *Obs.* [f. EYE *sb.*1 + THURL.] An eye-hole, a window; also *pl.* the eye-windows.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* IV. iii. ¶ 3 Þa ontynde se biscep dæt eagþyrl dære cyricean. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Þe sunne scineð þurh þe glesne eȝhurl. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 8 Heo þa..biheolden þurh an eyburl as heo bed hire beoden. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 62 Þurh eie þurles deað haueð hire inȝong into þe soule. *Ibid.* 70 Nout one our earen, auh ower eie þurles tuneð aȝein idel speche.

Eye-tooth. [f. EYE *sb.*1 + TOOTH; cf. Ger. *augenzahn,* Du. *oogtand.*] A tooth immediately under or next to the eye, orig. one of the upper canine teeth (see CANINE *tooth*), but now extended to the lower also.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Den Macheliére,* the eye tooth. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 379 The eye teeth of a Lion. 1629 CHAPMAN *Juvenal.* 255 Live still gnashing of thy great eye-teeth. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 41 The next [teeth] one on each side .. called *Canini,* in English Eye Teeth. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 87 The Eye-teeth of Flying Toads. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 159 The two superior .. are called Eye-teeth, from the Communication of Nerves which is betwixt them and the Eyes. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 77 The Upper Canine Teeth are the longest in the jaws, and for this reason, are vulgarly denominated Eye-teeth. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* II. 81 Milk-teeth..consist of four incisors..two canines, or eye-teeth; and four molars..in each jaw.

fig. 1740 PARDON *Dyche's Dict.* (ed. 3), *Eye-teeth*..Quickness or sharpness of understanding and parts.

b. *Phrases.* Chiefly *fig. To cut one's eye-teeth*: to get out of babyhood. *To draw any one's eye-teeth*: to take the conceit out of him. † *To have one's eye-teeth*: to be wide-awake.

1730 MORIER in Atterbury *Misc. Wks.* V. 147 There is no dealing with him without having one's eye teeth. 1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. xvi. 147 Them are fellers cut their eye-teeth afore they ever sot foot in this country. 1867 DIXON *New Amer.* I. i. 1 Guess these Yanks must look alive ..unless they should happen to enjoy having their eye-teeth drawn. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Civiliz.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 7 Like progress that is made by a boy 'when he cuts his eye-teeth'.

Eye·water (əi·wɔ̄təɹ). [f. EYE *sb.* + WATER *sb.*] a. Water, i.e. either natural tears, or an abnormal overflow (*stillicidium*), 'tear in the eye', flowing

from the eye. Rare in *pl.* b. A lotion for the eye. c. The humours (aqueous or vitreous) of the eye. d. *Slang.* = Gin.

a. 1590 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* 125 What anger so fiery that may not be quenched with eye-water, sith a weeping supplyant rebateth the edge of more than a lyon's fury. 1845 G. MURRAY *Islaford* 169 To roll Sorrow's eye-waters from their dark abode. 1849 THACKERAY *Lett.* 50, I can hardly see as I write for the eye-water, but it isn't with grief.

b. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 106 All sorts of Eye-waters, such as that of Elder well. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 61 An excellent Eye Water. 1818 S. F. GRAY *Supp. to Pharmacopœias* 237 Common eye water. *Ibid.* 235 Blue eye water. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. i. vii. (1876) 190 Love is not a hood, but an eye-water.

c. 1874 COUES *Field Ornith.* i. vii. (1890) 57 Eye-water.. is often a great annoyance [in taxidermy].

d. 1869 WHYTE MELVILLE *M. or N.* I. vi. 118 Two bob an' a bender, and a three of eye-water, in? 1886 *Judy* 4 Aug. 58 Jiggered gin, dog's nose and Paddy's eye-water.

Eye-wink. [f. EYE *sb.*[1] + WINK *sb.*] a. A wink or motion of the eye, a look or glance. b. The time it takes to wink the eye; an instant.

a. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 72 They could neuer get an eye-winke of her. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* IV. 267 Before young Bacchus' eye-wink turning pale. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* X. 921 'Twixt her placid eyewinks.

b. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 88 Until all time dwindle to a mere eye-wink. 1890 *Daily News* 27 Jan. 3/1 You touch a tiny switch..and in an eye-wink your glass button-hole becomes an incandescent lamp.

Similarly **Eye-winker**, eyelash or eyelid.

1808 JAMIESON, *Ee-winkers* the eye-lashes. *a* 1833 A. PICKEN *Changeable Charlie*, The burley scoundrel lifted up his eye-winkers. 1881 *Pennsylv. School Jrnl.* XXX. 57 Every ..hair and eye-winker, revolving 'on its own hook'.

Eyewi·tness. [f. EYE *sb.*[1] + WITNESS.]

† 1. One who gives testimony to what he has seen with his own eyes. *Obs.*

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 43 One Eye wytnesse, is of more value, than tenne eare wytnesses. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1278 Which yet to prove more true, he meant to see, And an ey-witnes of each thing to bee.

2. One who can give testimony from his own observation; one who has seen a thing done or happen.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 57, I do not write the same of mine owne certaine knowledge, as a eye witness. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Pet.* i. 16 Wee..were eye witnesses of his Maiestie. 1615 W. HULL *Mirrour of Maiestie* 89 The death of such a sonne.. whereof shee was an eyed witnesse. 1694 LD. MOLESWORTH *Acc. Denmark* 44 Received not only from eye-witnesses, but also from some of the principal..Actors. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 17 Leo Africanus ..describes, as an eye-witness, the making of tar in Mount Atlas. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* i. 17 Brantome, an eye-witness..informs us. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 93 Different estimates were formed even by eyewitnesses. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 180 It is the narration, by an eye-witness, of the memorable *coup d'etat* of 1851.

† 3. The result of actual observation; a report made by one who was present. *Obs.*

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* I. i. § 5. 9 By the eye-witnesse of Ioachimus Rheticus, and others, it hath been proved. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1594 Give us..Eye-witness of what first or last was done.

Hence **Eyewi·tnessing** *vbl. sb.*

1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* iv. 154 Had they been revealed by vision as a piece of eye-witnessing.

Eyey (əi,i), *a.* [f. EYE *sb.*[1] (sense 20 d) + -Y.] Full of eyes or holes.

1884 HOLLAND *Gloss. Chester* (E. D. S.) 116 Cheese is said to be eyey when it contains holes full of rancid whey.

Eyger, obs. f. of EAGER.

Eyghe, obs. f. of AWE.

Eyght(e, obs. f. of AIT, EIGHT.

Eyghte, obs. f. of AUGHT *sb.*[1]

Eyȝtyndele: see EIGHTIN.

Eygre, var. of EAGRE; obs. f. of EAGER.

Eyir, obs. f. of AIR.

Eykorn, obs. f. of ACORN.

Eylace, obs. f. of ALAS.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) C ij, Eylace how lightlye maie one perceave, when the wemen love.

Eylde, obs. form of YIELD.

Eyldyng, obs. form of ELDING[1].

Eyl(e, var. of AIL *sb.*[2] *Obs.*; obs. f. AIL *v.*

Eyle, obs. form of AISLE, ILL.

Ey·lebourn, *dial.* Also **nailbourne.** [Of obscure origin; quot. 1480 would suggest that it is f. AIL *sb.* trouble, affliction + BOURN; but this may be popular etymology.] (See quots.)

c 1480 WARKWORTH *Chron.* 24 [mentions an intermittent stream near St. Albans, called Wemere (interpreted 'woo watere'), the flowing of which was 'a tokene of derthe, or of pestylence, or of grete batayle'; and adds:] Also there has ronne dyverse suche other wateres, that betokenethe lykewyse; one at Lavesham in Kent, and another byside Canturbury called Naylborne. 1677 PLOT *Nat. Hist. Oxfordsh.* 30 Of these [springs] there are many in the County of Kent, which .. they call Nailbournes there. 1719 HARRIS *Hist. Kent* 174 Such..as in this County they call an Eylebourn; (or vulgarly a Nailbourn) which is a Spring that rises all of a sudden out of the Ground, runs a while like a Torrent and then disappears. *Ibid.* 240 There is a famous Eylebourn which rises in this Parish and sometimes runs but a little way..now and then it goes with a very strong Stream. 1727 LEWIS *Faversham* 4 The brakish Creek, into which a spring or Nail-bourne from Ospringe falls. 1736 in PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.) 38. 1887 PARISH & SHAW *Kent. Dialect*, (E. D. S.), *Eylebourne, Nailbourn*, an intermittent spring.

Ey·ling. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5–7 elyng, 6–7 eling(e, 7 eyling, 9 *dial.* ealin. [perh. f. *ele* 'wing', AISLE + -ING[2].]

† 1. ? An aisle or wing of a church. See AISLE 1. *Obs.*

1400 *Acct.-Roll Vicars Choral, York*, In emendatione i elyng'. 1528 *Test. Ebor.* IX. 464 To be bur' [in the church of Skipton] in the north elyng.

2. A 'lean-to' or shed attached to a house. *dial.*

1625 *Court Roll, Wakefield*, Partem i domus vocatam elinge. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss., Ealin'*, a shed set against another building..From the verb to heel or lean over.

† 3. ? A 'bay' of a barn. *Obs.*

1662 in *N. Riding Rec.* VI. 51 An eyling of a barn.

Eylod, ? var. of ALLOD.

c 1500 *Melusine* 108 He that shuld enheryte the chyef eylod shuld not be able to kepe no grete houshold.

Eylsum, obs. ff. of HALESOME, WHOLESOME.

Eym(e, *Sc.* var. EME, *Obs.*, uncle.

Eymbre, -bery, eymery, obs. ff. of EMBER[1].

Eyme, obs. f. of AIM.

Eynd (əind). *dial.* [app. a var. of AND(E 2.] (See quot.)

1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* II. 176 The Eynd, or watersmoke, as it is called in Norfolk, is a remarkable phenomenon, occurring mostly between spring and autumn, and with peculiar suddenness.

† **Ey·ndill,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* [? connected with *aynd*, ANDE *sb.*] *intr.* To be jealous. Const. *on.*

1576 MAITLAND *Old Age* in Pinkerton *Anc. Scot. Poems* II. 310 Scho will not eyndill on me now And I sa ald.

Hence † **Ey·ndland, -ing** *ppl. a.* jealous.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 57, I am the Lord thi God, stark and jolious or eyndland. 1568 *Sempill Ball.* 235, I wald ze sowld forbid hir Hir eyndling toyis.

Eyne, var. of EAN, *Obs.*

Eynes, -ez, -is, erroneous ff. EYVES, -EZ, -IS.

Eynke, obs. f. of INK.

Eyot, more usual var. of AIT, small island. Hence **Ey·oty** *a.* [+ -Y.], like an eyot or island.

1883 COPE *Hampshire Words* s.v., 'That eyoty piece near the ford.'

Eyr, obs. f. of AIR, and of EAR *v.*[1]

Eyrant (ē·rănt). *Her.* [f. *eire*, var. of AIRE *v. Obs.* + -ANT.]

1889 ELVIN *Dict. Heraldry* 57 *Eyrant*, Applied to birds in their nests.

† **Ey·rar.** *Obs.* Also 6 **eyriar.** [deriv. of *eyrie* = AERIE: see AERIE 2.] A brood (of swans).

1551 *Will C. Ferrers* (Somerset Ho.), Eyriars of Swannes. 1715 KERSEY, *Eyrar* (O. R.) an Eyrie or Nest of young Birds. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Eyrar*, a brood of swans. Sometimes the bird itself.

Eyre (ēə·r). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 3, 6–8 eire, 4 eyr, 5–6, 9 air, 6 oire, 6–7 aire, 7 eier, eyer, 5, 7– eyre. [a. OF. *eire, erre, oirre* masc. and fem. f. *errer* (see ERR *v.*):—late L. *iterāre* to journey.]

1. Itineration, circuit: in the phrase *Justices in eyre* (= L. *in itinere* on a journey), also L. *justitiæ itinerantes*, AF. *justisis errauntz*: itinerant judges who rode the circuit to hold courts in the different counties. Also *Sessions in Eyre.*

These justices were usually members of the superior courts, though the sheriffs sometimes performed this duty. In the year 1176, under Henry II, eighteen justices were appointed to six circuits; the practice continued with considerable irregularity as to number, period, and the matters dealt with, until the judges of ASSIZE (q. v. 12) and Nisi Prius were appointed in the year 1285 under Edw. I.

[1278 *Act* 6 *Edw. I*, Stat. Glouc. cc. 1–3 (1810) 46 Le Justices en Eire facent de ceo, etc. 1292 BRITTON I. i. § 3 Qe Justices errauntz soint assignetz.] 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 517 The eire of justize wende aboute in the londe. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 6 § 1 Divers Fairs have been holden.. by Prescription allowed afore Justices in Eyre. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* vi. (1539) 11 Alowed before justice in Eire. 1570 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 485 An especiall sessions in Eire. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 17 The Iustices in Eire, (or Itinerent, as we called them, because they vsed to ride from place to place throughout the Realme, for administration of iustice). 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 57 These judges of assise came into use in the room of the antient justices in eyre. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 71 An action before the county court, or the judges in Eyre. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xi. 441 A regular system of judicial eyres.

2. The circuit court held by these officers. Also *Eyre of justice, Justice eyre, Commission of Eyre.*

[1275 *Act* 3 *Edw. I*, Stat. Westm. c. 18 (1810) 31 Le amerciement de tut le Conte en Eyr de Iustices. 1292 BRITTON I. v. § 7 Si le article ne fut mie presenté en le autre heyre. 1300 *Act* 28 *Edw. I*, c. 5 Presentementz en Eire.] *c* 1350 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 362 At þe nexte Eyr and at þe nexte court. 1440 *Sc. Acts Jas. II*, § 5 That the Iustices..set their Iustice aires, and hald them twise in the 3eir. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 129 Quhilk..passis furth befoir the Justice Air. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 51 The Governour proclaimit ane generall air throw all Scotland. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* I [They] sould be present and compeire at the Justitiars aire. 1642 MILTON *Argt. conc. Militia* 36 If a Commission of Eier sit in a County, and the Kings Bench cometh thither the Eier ceaseth. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 122 This new chief justiciary, holding an eyre..in Southwark. 1779 *Lloyd's Even. Post* 20–2 Sept. 287/3 The Circuit Court of Justiciary finished the Eyre at Aberdeen. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. XXXV, Maidens..wrung their hands for love of him, Who died at Jedwood Air.

† b. *Eyre of the Forest*: a circuit court held periodically by the Justices of the Forest, hence called *Justices in Eyre. Obs.*

1622 J. RAWLINS *Recov. Ship of Bristol* Ded. in Arb. *Garner* IV. 583 The..Marquis of Buckingham..Justice in Eyre of all His Majesty's Forests. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3828/3 Lord Wharton was constituted Warden and Chief Justice and Justice in Eyre of all His Majesty's Forests. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Eyre of the forest* is otherwise called justice seat: which by the ancient customs was to be held every three years, by the justices of the forest journeying up and down for that purpose. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 103.

c. The record of such a court.

[*a* 1481 LITTLETON *Tenures* § 514 Come appiert per l'Report dun plee en le Eire de Nottingham.] 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 262 That so should the right meaning of Sake bee, is iustified out of an old Eire.

3. *attrib.*

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 131 Eire Justices, or Itinerant.

Eyre, var. of AIRE *sb.*[2] and *v. Obs.*

Eyre, obs. f. of AIR.

Eyren, -ron(e, -roun, obs. pl. forms of EGG.

Eyren, obs. form of IRON.

Eyrer: see EYERER.

Eyryssh(e, obs. form of AIRISH.

Eyse, obs. form of EASE, EASY.

Eysel, var. of EISEL, *Obs.*, vinegar.

Eyst, Eyster, obs. ff. of YEAST, OYSTER.

Eyt, obs. form of AIT[1].

Eyt, eytand, north. ff. of EAT, EATING.

Eyth, obs. form of EATH.

† **Eythe.** *Obs. rare.* [OE. *ęgðe, ęgepe*, corresponding to OHG. *egida*:—WGer. **agipôn-* f. **agjan* EDGE *v.*[2]] A harrow.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss., Erpica, ęzðe.* 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XXII. 273 And harowede..holy scripture, With to eythes þat thei hadden, an olde and a newe.

Eyther(e, -thir, obs. forms of EITHER.

Eythyn, Sc. var. of ETEN, *Obs.*

Eytike, obs. form of ETHIC.

Eyves, eyues, -ez, -is, obs. ff. EAVES.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1283 Thise hende houez on a hille by þe holte eyues [*printed* eynes]. *Ibid.* 2516 Baytand one a wattire banke by þe wodde eyuis [*pr.* eynis].

Eyyr, obs. form of HEIR.

‖ **Ezan.** [*Arab.* اذان *aḏān.*] The formula chanted by the Muezzin at the hour of prayer.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. VI. i. 144 *note*, I made him this compliment in the tone in which we sing the ezan. 1842 FABER *Styrian Lake* 84, I hear the countless Turkish Ezans swell.

Ezlar, obs. Sc. form of ASHLAR.

† **E·zod.** *Obs.* A variant of IZZARD, the letter Z.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 36 X with y. ezod. & per se.

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